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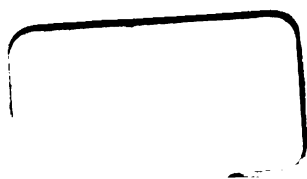
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HEARINGS

BEFORE

U.S. Congress,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. HEMENWAY, GILLETT, WASHINGTON GARDNER,
BENTON, AND PIERCE,

IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

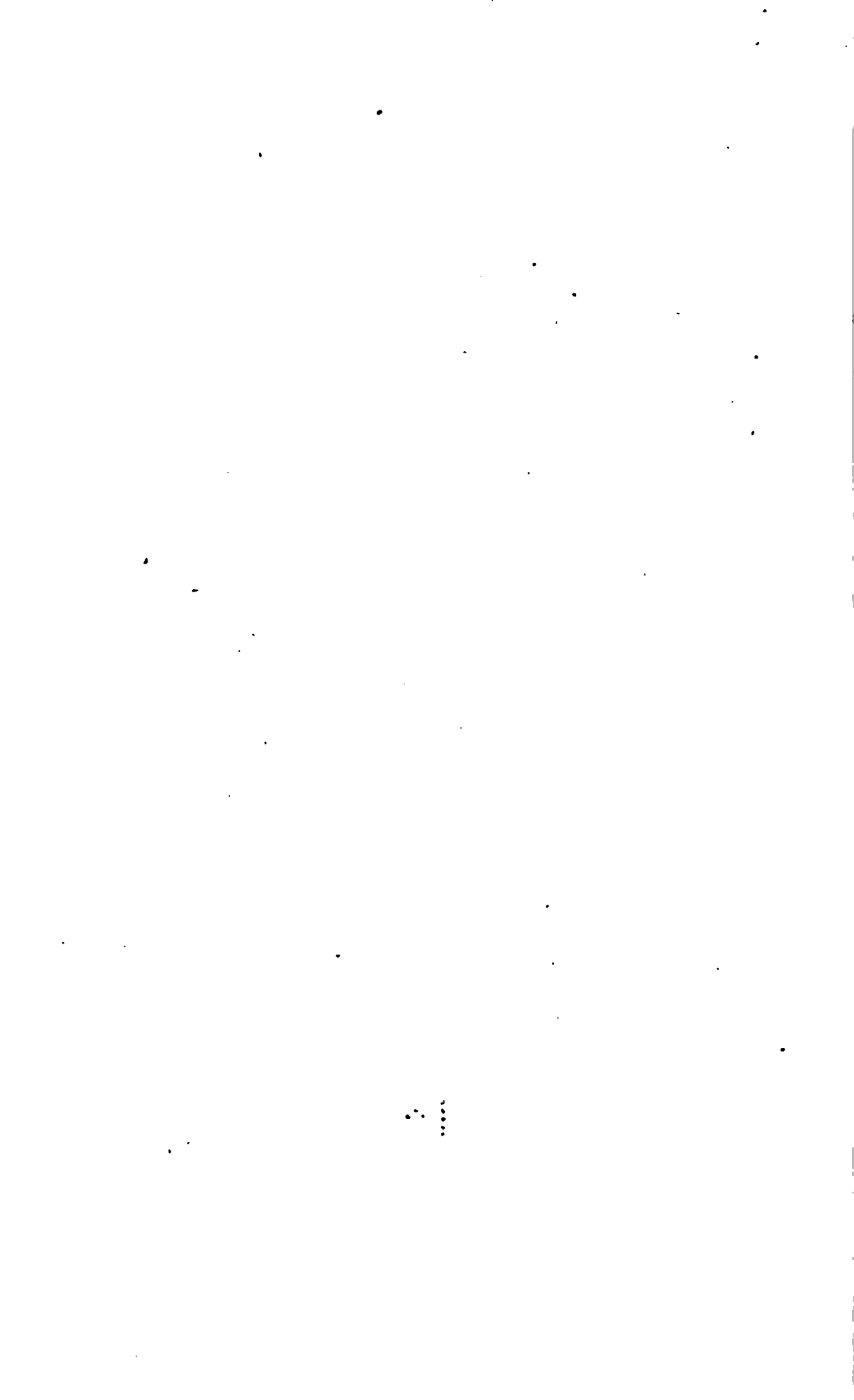
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WASHINGTON

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SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

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HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. A. HEMENWAY (CHAIRMAN), F. H. GILLET, WASHINGTON GARDNER, M. E. BENTON, AND R. A. PIERCE, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1905, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 6, 1904.

SIR: In response to the request of your committee, communicated to this Department through the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, I inclose herewith statements relative to the condition of appropriations for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, to wit: Public buildings in course of construction December 1, 1903, showing limit of cost of site and building, amount appropriated, amount paid for purchase of property, incidental expenses, purchase of site, amount paid contingent force at building, amount paid for services Office Supervising Architect, amount expended for construction under contracts, etc., amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc, total expenditures and contract liabilities, balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc., amount to be appropriated under limit, whether the Secretary is authorized to contract within limit, and the date of authorization; also public buildings appropriated for, but not in course of construction, with the same information.

I also transmit herewith, upon separate and detached sheets, statements relative to each of the said public buildings included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1905, showing the limit of cost; whether site has been obtained and information in connection therewith; appropriations to date; balance remaining to be appropriated; whether contracts have been authorized or are in contemplation; information as to proposed work of construction; and the amount required to meet contemplated expenditures to June 30, 1905.

It is requested that twelve copies of the statements referred to, as printed, may be supplied for the use of the Office of the Supervising Architect.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on
under control of the*

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Incidental expenses, purchase of site.	Amount paid contingent force at building.
Aberdeen, S. Dak	Post-office	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00	\$5,168.45	\$37.85	\$1,416.69
Abilene, Tex	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	100,000.00	2,500.00	108.42	4,059.76
Alexandria, Va	Custom-house and post-office.	60,000.00	60,000.00			1,012.51
Anniston, Ala	Post-office	150,000.00	75,000.00	3,800.00	108.90	642.71
Augusta, Me.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	150,000.00	150,000.00			
Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	1,600,000.00	1,150,000.00	75,000.00	11.19	5,198.21
Bangor, Me	Custom-house and post-office	41,000.00	41,000.00			
Batesville, Ark	Post-office and court-house.	80,000.00	42,500.00	8,000.00	24.46	
Beaumont, Tex	do	165,000.00	165,000.00	22,000.00	86.13	3,634.58
Boise City, Idaho	Public building	250,000.00	250,000.00	17,500.00	247.11	5,338.85
Boone, Iowa	Post-office	100,000.00	45,000.00	11,500.00	22.55	547.50
Bridgeport, Conn	do	100,000.00	100,000.00		120.52	249.96
Brunswick, Ga	Custom-house and post-office.	130,000.00	130,000.00	5,250.00	58.45	4,653.76
Burlington, Iowa	Post-office	40,000.00	40,000.00			
Burlington, Vt	Post-office and custom-house.	210,000.00	180,000.00			
Butte, Mont	Post-office	300,000.00	300,000.00	1.00	887.84	2,304.30
Centerville, Iowa	do	40,000.00	23,750.00	1.00	32.37	418.46
Champaign, Ill	do	85,000.00	45,000.00	10,000.00	24.07	
Cheyenne, Wyo	Public building	325,000.00	325,000.00	11,000.00	164.07	6,340.56
Chicago, Ill	Post-office, court-house, etc.	4,750,000.00	4,000,000.00			57,060.64
Cleveland, Ohio	Post-office, custom-house, and court-house.	3,000,000.00	1,450,000.00	555,923.00	98.25	3,704.24
Cumberland, Md	Court-house and post-office.	150,000.00	150,000.00	20,000.00	226.49	2,868.32
Dallas, Tex	Court-house, post-office, etc.	150,000.00	150,000.00			1,555.35
Denver, Colo	Mint building.	800,000.00	800,000.00	60,000.00	261.71	41,991.11
Durham, N. C	Post-office	100,000.00	62,500.00	20,000.00	21.95	
Ellsworth, Me	Custom-house and post-office.	7,000.00	7,000.00			
Elmira, N. Y	Post-office and court-house.	232,000.00	232,000.00	30,700.00	124.03	4,005.08
Emporia, Kans	Post-office	60,000.00	60,000.00	9,600.00	202.59	1,420.37
Fergus Falls, Minn	Court-house and post-office.	115,000.00	115,000.00	13,000.00	59.56	2,152.17
Fitchburg, Mass	Post-office	130,000.00	130,000.00	35,833.57	57.25	2,891.94
Fort Smith, Ark	Court-house, post-office, etc.	100,000.00	100,000.00			1,458.02
Freeport, Ill	Post-office	85,000.00	85,000.00	17,500.00	32.14	2,071.43
Goldsboro, N. C	do	50,000.00	33,750.00	8,000.00	30.65	
Greenville, Tenn	Post-office and court-house.	110,000.00	47,500.00	7,000.00	19.75	
Greensboro, N. C	Court-house, post-office, etc.	61,650.00	61,650.00			756.41
Harrison, Ark	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	32,500.00	5,400.00	31.11	
Hartford, Conn	Custom-house and post-office.	240,000.00	240,000.00			665.61
Hastings, Nebr	Post-office	135,000.00	85,000.00	9,500.00	68.24	
Helena, Mont	Public building	350,000.00	350,000.00	53,500.00	210.63	4,623.99
Holyoke, Mass	Post-office	135,000.00	73,750.00	15,000.00	31.78	
Huntington, W. Va	Post-office and court-house.	150,000.00	56,250.00	13,500.00	34.78	
Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office.	2,617,423.65	1,942,423.65	626,200.00	81.52	4,227.98
Jamestown, N. Y	Post-office	150,000.00	150,000.00	13,907.93	114.16	2,641.11
Janesville, Wis	do	81,000.00	81,000.00	7,500.00	106.07	2,904.14
Joliet, Ill	do	130,000.00	130,000.00	15,000.00	48.04	3,739.13
Joplin, Mo.	do	150,000.00	150,000.00	5,000.00	101.85	2,000.00
Kalamazoo, Mich	do	50,000.00	50,000.00			527.17
Kankakee, Ill	do	80,000.00	37,500.00	13,500.00	21.82	
Kirksville, Mo.	do	40,000.00	40,000.00	5,500.00	23.63	
Lawrence, Mass	do	135,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	135.72	271.70

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

*Appropriations relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings
Treasury Department.*

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CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1903.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
\$7,500.00	\$67,800.43	\$81,283.10	\$163,206.52	\$11,793.48	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
5,000.00	78,267.49	10,016.06	99,985.72	64.28	.....	Yes	Do.
3,000.00	15,853.96	38,156.98	58,023.44	1,976.56	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
4,500.00	26,320.78	3,502.00	38,869.39	36,130.61	75,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
2,500.00	295.65	5,657.50	8,458.15	141,546.85	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
25,000.00	319,872.04	590,080.22	1,015,156.66	134,843.34	450,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
750.00	5,285.66	7,068.15	13,103.81	27,896.19	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	181.90	4,300.00	12,506.85	29,993.64	37,500.00	Yes	Do.
9,250.00	78,402.14	37,032.55	150,405.40	14,594.60	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
12,500.00	107,036.75	102,964.45	245,587.16	4,412.84	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1895
2,000.00	502.21	80,718.88	95,285.59	*50,285.59	55,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	382.70	92,821.50	93,624.68	6,475.32	.....	No	June 4, 1897
5,000.00	88,490.48	14,187.27	117,624.91	12,365.00	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	578.40	2,026.20	2,599.60	37,400.40	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
5,000.00	3,193.55	13,329.84	21,523.39	158,476.61	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
17,000.00	95,542.29	149,691.32	265,426.75	34,573.25	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	5,012.37	28,163.69	33,627.89	*9,877.89	16,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	69.91	8,725.98	18,819.91	26,180.09	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
16,250.00	188,051.22	93,814.38	315,620.23	9,379.77	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1895
104,361.15	2,507,871.60	1,996,871.35	4,665,400.74	*665,400.74	750,000.00	Yes	Feb. 13, 1895
43,000.00	205,301.97	1,137,682.44	1,945,709.90	*495,709.90	1,550,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
6,000.00	34,522.80	74,431.12	138,048.78	11,951.27	.....	Yes	Feb. 20, 1895
5,000.00	26,239.37	88,093.52	120,888.24	29,111.76	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
35,000.00	378,486.24	263,819.49	779,560.56	20,439.45	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1895
.....	255.20	5,400.00	25,677.15	36,822.85	37,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	6,742.43	.....	6,742.43	257.57	.....	No	Feb. 14, 1902
11,600.00	175,466.61	1,817.16	228,712.88	8,287.12	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
1,000.00	16,835.82	29,135.91	58,194.69	1,805.31	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
5,750.00	53,215.16	37,390.20	111,567.09	3,432.91	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
6,250.00	73,095.29	10,037.37	128,165.42	1,834.58	.....	Yes	Mar. 1, 1899
5,000.00	7,819.19	76,765.58	90,542.79	9,467.21	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
4,250.00	52,839.02	7,194.95	83,887.54	1,112.46	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	45.54	37,550.00	45,626.19	*11,876.19	16,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	269.45	90,087.00	97,326.20	*49,826.20	62,500.00	Yes	Do.
4,000.00	4,866.89	38,684.38	48,307.68	13,342.32	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	241.64	5,405.00	11,077.75	21,422.25	67,500.00	Yes	Do.
10,000.00	2,079.71	204,799.20	217,544.52	22,455.48	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	823.47	7,181.76	17,073.47	67,928.53	50,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
17,500.00	195,564.82	77,985.54	349,384.98	615.02	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1895
.....	409.84	109,335.04	124,776.66	*61,026.66	61,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	29.39	8,000.00	21,564.17	34,685.83	93,750.00	Yes	Do.
24,300.12	367,410.65	1,407,894.10	2,430,114.37	*487,690.72	675,000.00	Yes	Mar. 1, 1899
8,200.00	60,939.61	60,171.78	145,974.56	4,025.41	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
4,050.00	57,725.73	8,018.60	80,304.54	695.46	.....	Yes	Do.
6,500.00	86,196.02	11,386.60	122,819.73	7,180.21	.....	Yes	Do.
6,500.00	32,682.38	92,942.20	139,226.43	10,773.57	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	16,895.00	25,758.62	43,180.79	6,819.21	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	275.61	4,300.00	18,100.44	19,399.56	42,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	281.65	28,563.00	34,358.11	5,641.81	.....	Yes	Do.
3,000.00	285.44	89,062.50	122,755.30	*22,755.36	35,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on under control of the

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Incidental expenses, purchase of etc.	Amount paid contingent force at building.
Lincoln, Nebr.....	Court-house and post-office.	\$350,000.00	\$200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Lockport, N. Y.....	Post-office.....	105,000.00	105,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$38.66	\$2,468.76
Macon, Ga.....	Court-house, post-office, etc.	306,000.00	106,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Martinsville, Va.....	Post-office.....	45,000.00	28,750.00	2,500.00	21.20	27.17
Memphis, Tenn.....	Custom-house, court-house, and post-office.	250,000.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	976.70
Meriden, Conn.....	Post-office.....	100,000.00	70,000.00	20,500.00	27.61	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Post-office, etc.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	.....	1,500.60
Moberly, Mo.....	Post-office.....	40,000.00	25,000.00	4,940.00	39.32	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	Court-house, post-office, etc.	65,000.00	65,000.00	.....	.....	576.07
Nashville, Tenn.....	Custom-house and post-office.	260,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	309.74
New Brunswick, N.J.....	Post-office.....	115,000.00	115,000.00	29,700.00	98.36	6,324.59
New Iberia, La.....	do.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	8,000.00	124.95	2,279.27
Newport, Vt.....	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	125,000.00	125,000.00	14,800.00	82.84	2,228.22
Newport News, Va..	Custom-house and post-office.	250,000.00	250,000.00	40,000.00	58.10	1,753.74
New York, N. Y.....	Appraiser's warehouse.	45,000.00	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Barge office.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Custom-house building.	6,744,977.52	4,194,977.52	2,194,990.00	45,728.54	9,884.32
Do.....	Subtreasury.....	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....	.....	610.00
Norfolk, Nebr.....	Post-office.....	110,000.00	110,000.00	4,775.00	65.14	1,168.50
Norfolk, Va.....	Court-house and post-office.	258,000.00	258,000.00	45,000.00	410.67	4,147.01
Northampton, Mass.....	Post-office.....	70,000.00	27,500.00	14,000.00	21.15	.....
Norwich, Conn.....	do.....	110,000.00	100,000.00	20,000.00	136.73	499.91
Oakland, Cal.....	do.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	50,000.00	50.98	4,744.99
Omaha, Nebr.....	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	1,850,000.00	1,845,000.00	399,281.00	719.00	52,841.04
Paducah, Ky.....	Post-office, court-house, etc.	70,000.00	70,000.00	.....	.....	282.36
Philadelphia, Pa.....	United States mint	2,025,000.00	2,025,000.00	305,000.00	24,838.71	27,639.27
Portland, Oreg.....	Custom-house.....	760,000.00	760,000.00	160,000.00	405.80	15,506.13
Do.....	Post-office and court-house.	200,000.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	285.32
Providence, R. I.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	1,000,000.00	150,000.00	1.00	14.90	.....
Richmond, Ky.....	Post-office.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	892.82
Rochester, N. Y.....	Court-house, post-office, etc.	100,000.00	60,000.00	39,980.00	8.59	.....
Rome, Ga.....	Post-office.....	83,000.00	48,000.00	7,980.00	15.21	.....
Rome, N. Y.....	do.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	14,700.00	43.61	1,742.63
St. Joseph, Mo.....	do.....	217,859.34	68,000.00	17,960.00	19.47	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	Buildings, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.	450,000.00	450,000.00	.....	.....	2,170.47
St. Paul, Minn.....	Custom-house.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Oreg.....	Post-office.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	7,500.00	128.84	4,722.20
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Court-house and post-office.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	1.00	30.31	3,100.00
Scranton, Pa.....	Post-office, etc.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	.....	.....	668.50
Seattle, Wash.....	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	900,000.00	425,000.00	174,750.00	640.77	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	Court-house and post-office.	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	.....	821.26
Stillwater, Minn.....	Post-office.....	60,000.00	30,000.00	7,500.00	73.62	494.50
Superior, Wis.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	300,000.00	91,250.00	33,750.00	82.08	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	365,000.00	365,000.00	29,000.00	71.01	2,282.57

*Appropriations, relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings
Treasury Department—Continued.*

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CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1903—Continued.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
	\$420.67	\$18,500.00	\$18,920.67	\$181,079.33	\$150,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
\$4,250.00	48,780.42	41,686.19	99,719.08	5,280.97		Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
	1,285.20	46,500.00	47,765.20	58,234.80	200,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
	406.33	30,012.80	32,967.50	*4,217.50	16,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
7,000.00	1,507.32	212,389.48	221,823.50	*21,823.50	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
	445.35	5,400.00	26,372.96	43,627.04	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
10,000.00	116,018.68	120,601.88	248,121.11	1,878.89		Yes	Do.
	1.00	1,970.68	6,951.00	18,049.00	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,000.00	860.65	48,040.75	51,477.47	13,522.58		Yes	Do.
10,000.00	1,977.17	170,488.10	182,775.01	*62,775.01	160,000.00	Yes	Do.
5,000.00	61,702.15	11,018.75	118,838.85	1,161.15		Yes	Mar. 1, 1899
2,000.00	32,621.96	4,453.00	49,479.18	520.82		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
6,250.00	60,413.44	32,949.20	116,673.70	8,326.30		Yes	Do.
10,000.00	89,585.89	87,038.91	228,386.64	21,613.36		Yes	Feb. 21, 1899
750.00	10,841.71	4,162.40	15,764.11	29,245.89		Yes	June 6, 1902
	24.28	5,965.29	5,989.52	10.48		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
66,540.37	1,105,013.82	1,987,010.16	5,859,117.21	*1,164,139.69	2,650,000.00	Yes	Sept. 14, 1888
6,250.00	77,896.72	7,437.13	92,193.85	32,806.15		No	June 6, 1900
2,500.00	33,698.12	60,363.54	102,570.30	7,429.70		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
10,833.90	190,578.83	7,029.59	258,000.00			Yes	Jan. 2, 1891
	79.97	50,550.00	64,651.12	* 37,151.12	42,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
3,500.00	251.62	78,454.85	102,843.11	* 2,843.11	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
12,500.00	150,410.40	25,131.69	242,838.06	7,161.94		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
85,000.00	1,216,093.16	92,031.69	1,845,965.89	* 965.89	5,000.00	Yes	Jan. 21, 1899
2,500.00	4,878.52	58,967.80	66,628.68	3,371.32		Yes	June 6, 1902
55,095.25	1,591,231.21	3,146.65	2,006,451.09	18,548.91		Yes	Mar. 3, 1891
89,000.00	539,298.73	3,858.88	758,070.04	1,929.96		Yes	Jan. 24, 1891
5,800.00	437.33	145,110.80	151,633.25	48,366.75		Yes	June 6, 1902
	430.28	24,000.00	24,446.18	125,558.82	850,000.00	Yes	Do.
1,000.00	12,341.57	4,197.00	18,431.39	1,568.61		Yes	Do.
	347.04	3,394.69	43,730.32	16,269.68	40,000.00	No	Do.
	109.45	4,051.29	12,155.95	35,844.05	35,000.00	No	Jan. 2, 1891
1,500.00	31,389.50	19,396.52	66,772.28	1,227.74		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
	102.58	10,911.15	28,993.20	39,006.80	149,859.84	Yes	June 6, 1902
16,200.00	267,852.66	155,159.06	441,382.19	8,617.81		No	Mar. 3, 1901
	366.89	39,412.00	39,778.39	10,221.61		No	June 28, 1902
4,500.00	74,137.40	8,328.06	99,316.50	683.50		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
23,000.00	112,932.00	309,879.68	448,943.51	51,066.49		Yes	June 11, 1896
3,000.00	16,956.54	66,838.67	87,463.71	2,536.29		Yes	June 6, 1902
5,000.00	504.77	648,000.00	828,895.54	*403,895.54	475,000.00	Yes	Do.
	716.99	138,273.66	139,811.91	10,188.09		Yes	Do.
	3,924.88	41,789.86	58,782.81	* 23,782.81	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
	95.00	10,000.00	43,927.08	47,322.92	208,750.00	Yes	Do.
10,925.32	164,784.90	142,906.33	349,970.13	15,029.87		Yes	Mar. 3, 1899

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on
under control of the*

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for pur- chase of property.	Inci- dental expenses, purchase of site.	Amount paid con- tingent force at building.
Vincennes, Ind.	Post-office	\$75,000.00	\$33,750.00	\$8,000.00	\$32.10	.....
Waco, Tex	Court-house, post- office, etc.	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	\$95.21
Washington, D. C.	Building Bureau of Engraving and Printing vaults.	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Buildings for lab- oratory, Marine- Hospital Service	36,000.00	36,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Laboratory, Na- tional Bureau of Standards.	350,000.00	350,000.00	25,000.00	.....	1,250.00
Waterbury, Conn	Post-office	135,000.00	78,750.00	40,000.00	18.01	146.74
Wheeling, W. Va.	Post-office, court- house, and cus- tom-house.	400,000.00	225,000.00	92,000.00	78.10	.....
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Post-office	150,000.00	150,000.00	89,850.00	137.33	2,548.85
Zanesville, Ohio .....	.....do	110,000.00	52,500.00	13,600.00	19.58	.....
Total .....	.....	39,341,910.51	29,849,551.17	5,635,342.95	77,792.42	336,273.74

*Appropriations, relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings
Treasury Department—Continued.*

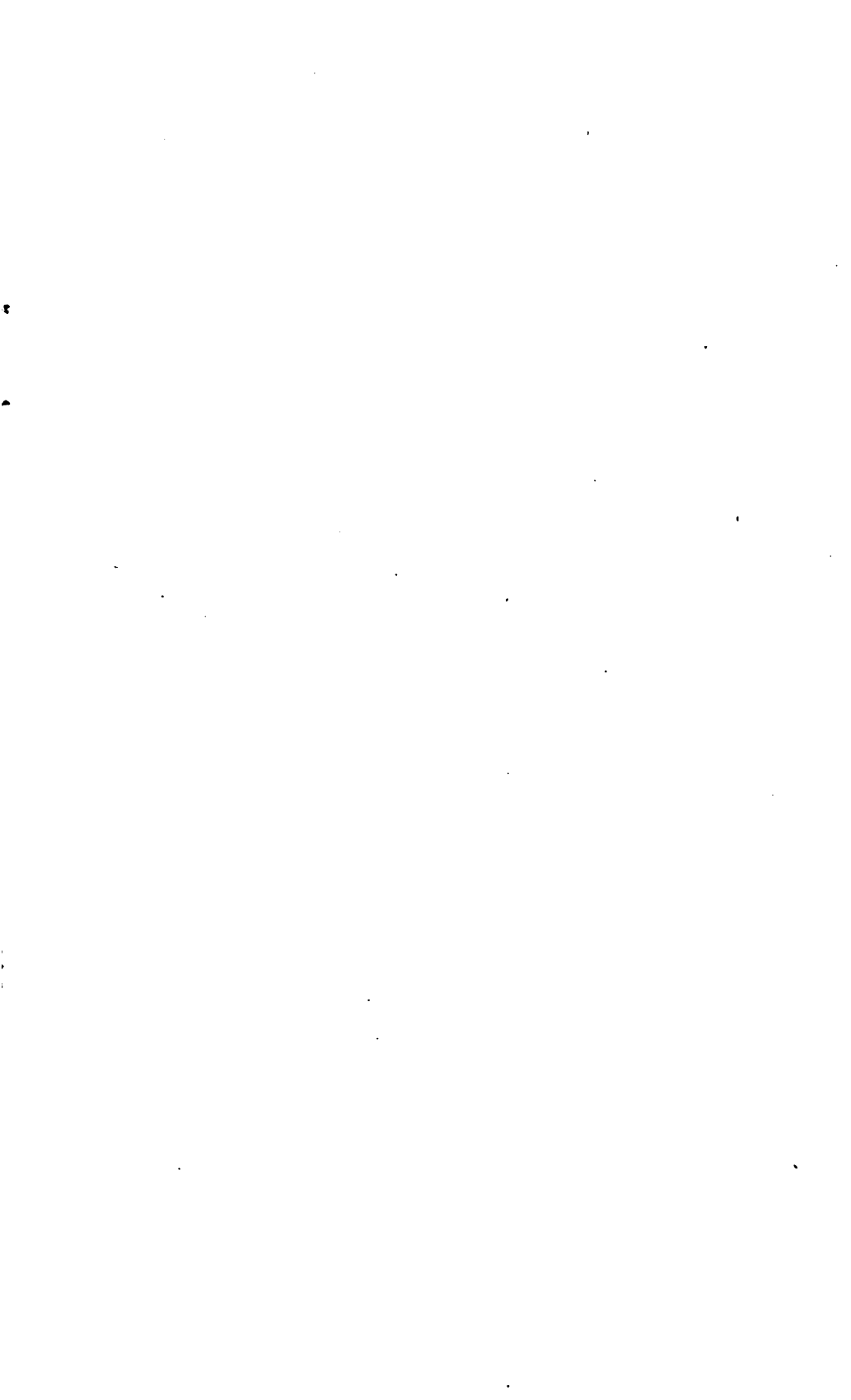
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CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1903—Continued.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
.....	\$18.00	\$4,000.00	\$12,050.10	\$21,699.90	\$41,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	4,983.40	75,436.89	80,515.50	19,484.50	.....	Yes	Do.
\$2,500.00	19,203.23	27,885.91	49,589.14	410.86	.....	No	Do.
.....	33,543.89	1,874.00	35,417.89	582.11	.....	No	Mar. 3, 1901
.....	175,204.99	147,136.31	348,591.30	1,408.70	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	71.68	83,587.50	123,823.93	* 45,073.93	56,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	68.33	13,500.00	106,646.43	119,353.57	175,000.00	Yes	Do.
3,000.00	52,977.71	48,740.11	147,254.60	2,745.40	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	53.75	5,848.25	19,521.58	32,978.42	57,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
843,906.11	11,750,298.88	12,748,900.32	31,387,514.42	*3,631,517.35	9,492,359.34		
				2,093,554.10			
				*1,537,963.25			

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1903.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings		\$39,841,910.15
Total amount paid for property (sites)	\$5,635,342.95	
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites)	77,792.42	
Total amount expended for contingent force at the buildings	336,273.74	
Total amount expended for force, Office Supervising Architect	843,906.11	
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings	11,750,298.88	
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings ..	12,743,900.32	
Total	\$31,387,514.42	
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc	2,093,554.10	
* Less deficits, to wit: Boone, Iowa, \$50,285.59; Centerville, Iowa, \$9,877.89; Chicago, Ill., \$665,800.74; Cleveland, Ohio, \$495,709.90; Goldsboro, N. C., \$11,876.19; Greenville, Tenn., \$49,826.20; Holyoke, Mass., \$51,026.66; Indianapolis, Ind., \$487,690.72; Lawrence, Mass., \$22,755.36; Martinsville, Va., \$4,217.50; Memphis, Tenn., \$21,823.50; Nashville, Tenn., \$82,775.01; New York, N. Y., \$1,164,139.69; Northampton, Mass., \$37,151.12; Norwich, Conn., \$2,843.11; Omaha, Nebr., \$965.89; Seattle, Wash., \$403,895.54; Stillwater, Minn., \$23,782.81; Waterbury, Conn., \$45,078.93	* 3,631,517.35	
Excess of deficits over available balance	* 1,537,963.25	
Total amount appropriated	\$29,849,551.17	
Total amount to be appropriated	9,492,359.34	
		\$9,841,910.51



Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on control of the

* * * * *

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Incidental expenses, purchase of site.	Amount paid contingent force at building.
Adrian, Mich.	Post-office	\$40,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$1.00	\$32.24	
Albert Lea, Minn.	do	36,000.00	18,000.00		96.62	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	do	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,920.00	74.41	
Allentown, Pa.	do	110,000.00	45,000.00	20,500.00	24.42	
Amesbury, Mass.	do	55,000.00	21,250.00		58.02	
Anderson, Ind.	do	80,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	35.36	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,850.00	127.32	
Athens, Ga.	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	40,000.00	14,000.00	26.33	
Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office.	200,000.00	200,000.00	199,700.00	98.95	
Atlantic, Iowa	Post-office	30,000.00	17,500.00	1.00	\$2.51	
Atlantic City, N. J.	do	150,000.00	86,250.00	49,500.00	36.00	
Baker City, Oreg.	do	5,000.00	5,000.00		84.31	
Baraboo, Wis.	do	45,000.00	21,500.00	8,000.00	5.20	
Bar Harbor, Me.	do	12,000.00	12,000.00		78.86	
Battle Creek, Mich.	do	110,000.00	45,000.00	16,500.00	19.27	
Bedford, Ind.	do	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,850.00	113.59	
Bessemer, Ala.	do	12,000.00	12,000.00		35.72	
Biloxi, Miss.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	125,000.00	56,250.00	8,000.00	80.24	
Binghamton, N. Y.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	2,250.00	2,250.00		7.30	
Bluefield, W. Va.	Post-office and court-house.	10,000.00	10,000.00		33.01	
Buffalo, N. Y.	Marine hospital	125,000.00	80,000.00	22,000.00	169.25	
Butler, Pa.	Post-office	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,900.00	15.14	
Calais, Me.	Post-office and custom-house.	12,000.00	12,000.00		55.36	
Carbondale, Pa.	Post-office	12,000.00	12,000.00		34.75	
Charlottesville, Va.	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	45,000.00	15,000.00	39.86	
Chillicothe, Ohio.	Post-office	80,000.00	32,500.00	12,400.00	20.59	
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	do	10,000.00	10,000.00		135.66	
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Post-office and court-house	175,000.00	63,750.00		48.34	
Columbia, Mo.	Post-office	40,000.00	25,000.00	4,950.00	68.91	
Corning, N. Y.	do	15,000.00	15,000.00		37.18	
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Post-office, etc.	7,500.00	7,500.00			
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Post-office	50,000.00	22,500.00		80.64	
Crookston, Minn.	do	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,850.00	124.74	
Deadwood, S. Dak.	Post-office and court-house.	200,000.00	80,000.00	29,950.00	41.29	
Decatur, Ill.	Post-office	80,000.00	35,000.00		30.50	
Dekalb, Ill.	do	100,000.00	31,250.00	14,000.00	38.33	
Des Moines, Iowa	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	150,000.00	150,000.00	149,940.00	61.20	
Dixon, Ill.	Post-office	10,000.00	10,000.00		136.20	
East Liverpool, Ohio.	do	30,000.00	30,000.00		52.31	
Easton, Pa.	do	60,000.00	25,000.00		15.05	
Eau Claire, Wis.	Court-house and post-office.	140,000.00	130,000.00		175.70	
Elizabeth, N. J.	Post-office	200,000.00	153,750.00		28.04	
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Court-house and post-office.	140,000.00	100,000.00	4,000.00	59.85	
Elkhart, Ind.	Post-office	85,000.00	41,250.00	11,950.00	25.09	
Evanston, Ill.	do	90,000.00	42,500.00		32.52	
Evanston, Wyo.	Post-office and court-house.	179,000.00	50,000.00	4,000.00	12.14	
Fargo, N. Dak.	do	80,000.00				
Findlay, Ohio.	Post-office	55,000.00	23,750.00	11,500.00	17.41	
Flint, Mich.	do	65,000.00	36,250.00	9,100.00	30.80	
Florence, Ala.	do	7,500.00	7,500.00		43.49	
Florence, S. C.	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	35,000.00	1.00	33.80	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Post-office	65,000.00	30,000.00	7,500.00	74.76	
Fresno, Cal.	Post-office and court-house.	150,000.00	50,000.00	15,000.00	33.13	
Gainesville, Fla.	Post-office	35,000.00	18,750.00	1.00	39.56	
Gainesville, Ga.	do	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,960.00	36.36	
Gainesville, Tex.	do	70,000.00	32,500.00	10,000.00	36.48	
Geneva, N. Y.	do	75,000.00	33,750.00	19,000.00	57.75	

Appropriations relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings under Treasury Department.

* * * * *
COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1903.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
	\$90.42	\$2,156.50	\$2,280.16	\$17,719.84	\$20,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			95.62	17,904.38	18,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9,994.41	5.59		Yes	Do.
	119.99	5,900.00	26,544.41	18,455.59	65,000.00	Yes	Do.
		8,000.00	8,058.02	13,191.98	33,750.00	Yes	Do.
	97.57	4,300.00	24,432.93	15,567.07	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
			11,977.32	22.68		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	198.69	5,403.75	19,628.77	20,371.23	60,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			199,798.95	201.05		Yes	Do.
		1,600.00	1,633.51	15,866.49	12,500.00	Yes	Do.
	245.90	8,000.00	57,781.90	28,468.10	63,750.00	Yes	Do.
		4,850.00	4,984.31	65.69		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		2,400.00	10,405.20	11,094.80	23,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
		11,800.00	11,878.86	121.14		Yes	Do.
	90.42	5,900.00	22,509.69	22,490.31	65,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5,963.59	36.41		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		7,500.00	7,535.72	4,464.28		Yes	Do.
	90.41	6,750.00	14,920.65	41,329.35	68,750.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			7.30	2,242.70		Yes	Do.
			33.01	9,966.99		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	111.00	6,750.00	29,030.25	30,969.75	65,000.00	Yes	Mar. 24, 1902
			19,915.14	84.86		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		11,875.00	11,930.36	69.64		Yes	June 6, 1902
			34.75	11,965.25		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	3.67	5,350.00	20,393.53	24,606.47	55,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	46.91	4,300.00	16,767.50	15,732.50	47,500.00	Yes	Do.
		9,850.00	9,985.66	14.34		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		35,000.00	35,048.34	28,701.66	111,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	1.48	1,900.00	6,920.39	18,079.61	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
		7,500.00	37.18	14,962.82		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			7,500.00			Yes	Do.
			30.61	22,469.36	27,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			5,974.74	25.26		Yes	Do.
	1.48	10,700.00	40,692.77	39,307.23	120,000.00	Yes	Do.
		11,999.00	12,029.50	22,970.50	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
		5,350.00	19,388.33	11,861.67	68,750.00	Yes	Do.
			150,001.20	* 1.20		Yes	Do.
		9,825.00	9,961.20	38.80		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		29,900.00	29,952.31	47.69		Yes	Do.
			15.05	24,984.95	35,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
		9,820.00	9,995.70	120,004.30	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
			28.04	153,721.96	46,250.00	Yes	Do.
	102.68	29,500.00	33,662.53	66,337.47	40,090.00	Yes	Do.
	32.50	4,550.00	16,557.59	24,692.41	43,750.00	Yes	Do.
		17,500.00	17,532.52	24,967.48	47,500.00	Yes	Do.
		9,600.00	13,612.14	36,347.86	129,000.00	Yes	Do.
					80,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		2,950.00	14,467.41	14,282.59	26,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
		3,500.00	12,630.80	23,619.20	28,750.00	Yes	Do.
		6,000.00	6,043.49	1,466.51		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	215.48	5,400.00	5,650.28	29,349.72	65,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	20.00	3,500.00	11,094.76	18,905.24	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
		8,000.00	23,033.13	26,966.87	100,000.00	Yes	Do.
		1,900.00	1,940.56	16,809.44	16,250.00	Yes	Do.
			4,986.36	13.64		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	152.74	3,700.00	13,889.22	18,610.78	37,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
		4,000.00	23,057.75	10,692.25	41,250.00	Yes	Do.

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on
under control of the*

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BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Incidental expenses, purchase of site.	Amount paid contingent force at building.
Georgetown, S. C.	Post-office and custom-house.	\$65,000.00	\$27,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$61.99	
Groversville, N. Y.	Post-office	75,000.00	33,750.00	14,960.00	27.67	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Post-office and court-house.	165,000.00	66,250.00	16,500.00	40.23	
Grand Haven, Mich.	Post-office and custom-house.	50,000.00	22,500.00	1.00	11.14	
Grand Island, Nebr.	Post-office	10,000.00	10,000.00		85.41	
Green Bay, Wis.	Post-office and court-house.	140,000.00	60,000.00	13,500.00	67.67	
Guthrie, Okla.	do	100,000.00	50,000.00		27.52	
Hagerstown, Md.	Post-office	10,000.00	10,000.00		20.84	
Hamilton, Ohio	do	30,000.00	30,000.00	19,950.00	16.67	
Hammond, Ind.	Post-office and court-house.	140,000.00	66,000.00	19,500.00	26.69	
Henderson, Ky.	Post-office	50,000.00	25,000.00	6,000.00	41.18	
Houston, Tex.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	125,000.00	125,000.00	120,001.00	137.95	
Hutchinson, Kans.	Post-office	60,000.00	27,500.00	5,000.00	80.97	
Iowa City, Iowa	do	60,000.00	25,000.00	7,800.00	26.40	
Ironton, Ohio	do	40,000.00	20,000.00		18.99	
Ithaca, N. Y.	do	70,000.00	37,500.00	13,000.00	16.99	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Post-office custom-house, etc.	250,000.00	100,000.00		66.58	
Jacksonville, Ill.	Post-office	60,000.00	30,000.00		141.48	
Johnstown, Pa.	do	20,000.00	20,000.00		18.67	
Kingston, N. Y.	do	80,000.00	40,000.00	19,950.00	26.78	
Laramie, Wyo.	do	100,000.00	50,000.00	8,000.00	29.71	
Laredo, Tex.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	150,000.00	72,500.00		88.44	
Lawrence, Kans.	Post-office	60,000.00	22,500.00	6,500.00	80.67	
Leadville, Colo.	do	85,000.00	85,000.00	12,000.00	81.84	
Lebanon, Pa.	do	75,000.00	38,750.00		49.74	
Little Falls, N. Y.	do	50,000.00	27,500.00		47.47	
Logansport, Ind.	do	75,000.00	33,750.00	14,950.00	34.29	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Post-office and court-house	850,000.00	412,500.00		42.14	
Louisiana, Mo.	Post-office	40,000.00	18,750.00	4,900.00	78.99	
Marblehead, Mass.	do	70,000.00	25,000.00	12,000.00	23.29	
Marinette, Wis.	do	10,000.00	10,000.00		117.65	
Marion, Ind.	do	25,000.00	25,000.00		119.52	
Marshalltown, Iowa.	do	85,000.00	41,250.00	12,750.00	37.35	
Mason City, Iowa.	do	8,000.00	8,000.00		111.46	
Maysville, Ky.	do	50,000.00	20,000.00	6,000.00	27.94	
McKeesport, Pa.	do	110,000.00	50,000.00	34,970.00	26.56	
Meadville, Pa.	do	8,000.00	8,000.00		42.75	
Muncie, Ind.	do	80,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	34.67	
Muscatine, Iowa	do	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00	52.27	
Muskegon, Mich.	Post-office and custom-house.	70,000.00	27,500.00	1.00	17.08	
Nashua, N. H.	Post-office	90,000.00	47,500.00	17,000.00	30.10	
Natchez, Miss.	do	50,000.00	22,500.00	7,500.00	61.89	
Natchitoches, La.	do	65,000.00	35,000.00	4,910.00	61.39	
Nevada, Mo.	do	40,000.00	20,000.00	4,500.00	26.32	
Newcastle, Pa.	do	125,000.00	56,250.00	24,970.00	23.17	
New Orleans, La.	do	200,000.00	200,000.00	199,800.00	8.12	
New York, N. Y.	do	25,000.00	25,000.00		439.35	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	150,000.00	43,750.00	24,000.00	99.04	
Norristown, Pa.	do	78,000.00	39,500.00	21,000.00	37.71	
Oak Park, Ill.	do	45,000.00	18,750.00	5,000.00	20.66	
Ocala, Fla.	do	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	39.66	
Ogden, Utah.	Post-office and court-house	200,000.00	60,000.00	1.00	51.54	
Oil City, Pa.	Post-office	85,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	46.03	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	do	50,000.00	50,000.00		116.67	
Ottawa, Ill.	do	60,000.00	25,000.00	9,800.00	28.62	
Ottumwa, Iowa	do	6,515.00	6,515.00	6,500.00	12.24	
Owosso, Mich.	do	40,000.00	18,750.00	5,000.00	26.58	
Pekin, Ill.	do	80,000.00	32,500.00	15,000.00	25.23	

*Appropriations, relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings
Treasury Department—Continued.*

* * * * *

COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1903—Continued.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
		\$3,500.00	\$13,561.99	\$13,938.01	\$37,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902.
	\$161.74	4,105.00	19,254.41	14,495.59	41,250.00	Yes	Do.
	152.98	8,850.00	25,548.21	40,706.79	98,750.00	Yes	Do.
	152.74	2,700.00	2,864.88	19,635.12	27,500.00	Yes	Do.
		9,500.00	9,585.41	414.59		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		4,700.00	18,267.67	41,732.33	80,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			27.52	49,972.48	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			20.84	9,979.16		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			19,966.67	10,033.33		Yes	June 6, 1902
		7,500.00	27,026.69	37,973.31	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
		2,650.00	8,691.18	16,308.82	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
			120,188.95	4,861.05		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	98.54	3,200.00	8,379.51	19,120.49	32,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	284.54	3,300.00	11,410.94	13,589.06	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			18.99	19,981.01	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
		3,750.00	16,766.99	20,733.01	32,500.00	Yes	Do.
	721.48	13,124.49	13,912.55	86,087.45	150,000.00	Yes	Do.
		7,500.00	7,641.48	22,358.52	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			18.67	19,981.33		Yes	Do.
		4,700.00	24,676.78	15,323.22	40,000.0	Yes	Do.
		5,350.00	13,379.71	36,620.29	50,000.0	Yes	Do.
		10,800.00	10,888.44	61,611.56	77,500.0	Yes	Do.
	195.83	2,650.00	9,426.50	13,073.50	37,500.00	Yes	Do.
	283.32	4,050.00	16,415.16	68,544.84		Yes	Do.
		20,000.00	20,049.74	18,700.26	36,250.00	Yes	Do.
			47.47	27,452.53	22,500.00	Yes	Do.
	160.07	4,000.00	19,144.36	14,605.64	41,250.00	Yes	Do.
	40,047.55		40,089.69	372,410.31	437,500.00	Yes	Do.
		2,150.00	7,128.99	11,621.01	21,250.00	Yes	Do.
	463.26	3,750.00	16,236.55	8,763.45	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
		9,850.00	9,967.65	32.35		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		20,000.00	20,119.52	4,880.48		Yes	Do.
		4,550.00	17,337.35	23,912.65	43,750.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
		7,850.00	7,961.46	38.54		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	282.31	3,200.00	9,510.25	10,489.75	30,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
		5,900.00	40,896.56	9,103.44	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			42.75	7,957.25		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	282.31	4,300.00	19,616.98	20,383.02	40,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			12,052.27	2,947.73		Yes	Do.
			18.08	27,481.92	42,500.00	Yes	Do.
	333.16	4,900.00	22,263.26	25,236.74	42,500.00	Yes	Do.
			7,561.89	14,938.11	27,500.00	Yes	Do.
	153.52	3,528.61	8,653.52	26,346.48	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
	128.52	2,150.00	6,804.84	13,195.16	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
		6,700.00	31,693.17	24,556.83	68,750.00	Yes	Do.
			199,808.12	191.88		Yes	Do.
			439.35	24,560.65		Yes	Do.
			24,099.04	19,650.96	106,250.00	Yes	Do.
		4,150.00	25,187.76	14,312.29	38,500.00	Yes	Do.
	53.00	2,450.00	7,523.66	11,226.34	26,250.00	Yes	Do.
			2,539.61	1,460.34		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		10,750.00	10,802.54	49,197.46	140,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			25,046.03	4,953.97	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			116.67	49,883.33		Yes	Do.
		3,200.00	13,028.62	11,971.88	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			6,512.24	2.76		Yes	Do.
		2,150.00	7,176.58	11,573.42	21,250.00	Yes	Do.
		4,300.00	19,325.23	13,174.77	47,500.00	Yes	Do.

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on under control of the

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Incidental expenses, purchase of site.	Amount paid contingent force at building.
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Post-office and custom-house.	\$60,000.00	\$22,500.00	\$1.00	\$23.30	.....
Pierre, S. Dak	Post-office and court-house.	175,000.00	35,000.00	4,960.00	25.71	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Post-office	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,500.00	76.00	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	Marine Hospital.	125,000.00	60,000.00		189.98	.....
Portland, Me.	Court-house	60,000.00	60,000.00	57,850.00	26.18	.....
Portsmouth, Va.	Post-office and custom-house.	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,900.00	53.52	.....
Quincy, Mass.	do	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,901.00	81.19	.....
Reno, Nev.	Post-office	60,000.00	30,000.00	9,000.00	35.74	.....
Richmond, Ind.	do	80,000.00	40,000.00	13,800.00	49.79	.....
Rockhill, S. C.	do	45,000.00	18,750.00	5,000.00	30.97	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	do	700,000.00	347,500.00	197,137.50	62.21	.....
Sandusky, Ohio	Custom-house and post-office.	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,980.00	12.08	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	Custom-house	1,500,000.00	150,000.00			.....
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Post-office	90,000.00	20,000.00		97.36	.....
Savannah, Ga.	Marine hospital.	150,000.00	50,000.00			.....
Selma, Ala.	Post-office	75,000.00	33,750.00	11,250.00	46.42	.....
Sherman, Tex.	Post-office and court-house.	145,000.00	61,250.00	11,949.00	36.29	.....
Spartanburg, S. C.	Post-office	60,000.00	30,000.00	8,500.00	18.77	.....
Spokane, Wash.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	500,000.00	130,000.00	99,900.00	39.63	.....
Sterling, Ill.	Post-office	45,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	24.88	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	500,000.00	130,000.00	96,001.00	34.47	.....
Toledo, Ohio	Post-office	200,000.00	200,000.00		45.68	.....
Torrington, Conn.	do	50,000.00	27,500.00	16,000.00	29.64	.....
Traverse City, Mich.	Post-office and custom-house.	56,000.00	26,000.00	5,900.00	18.93	.....
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Post-office	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,450.00	37.15	.....
Valdosta, Ga.	do	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,950.00	17.11	.....
Warren, Ohio	do	45,000.00	26,250.00	11,000.00	15.00	.....
Washington, D. C.	Hall of records, site.	400,000.00	400,000.00	187,137.30		.....
Do.	Hall of records, plans.	5,000.00	5,000.00			.....
Washington, Pa.	Post-office	80,000.00	30,000.00	18,000.00	47.77	.....
Waterloo, Iowa.	Post-office and court-house.	150,000.00	72,500.00	18,500.00	18.61	.....
Wausau, Wis.	Post-office	57,000.00	22,500.00	9,000.00	78.43	.....
Webster City, Iowa.	do	8,000.00	8,000.00	6,000.00	97.20	.....
Westchester, Pa.	do	60,000.00	35,000.00	15,000.00	49.50	.....
Westminster, Md.	do	4,000.00	4,000.00		3.00	.....
Winston, N. C.	do	60,000.00	50,000.00	3,800.00	51.29	.....
Woonsocket, R. I.	do	15,000.00	15,000.00		28.40	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.	do	87,000.00	37,000.00	6,950.00	37.61	.....
York, Nebr.	do	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00	94.39	.....
Youngstown, Ohio	do	14,000.00	14,000.00	13,980.00	19.81	.....
Total		14,724,265.00	7,054,515.00	2,422,324.80	7,854.79	.....

*Appropriations, relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings
Treasury Department—Continued.*

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COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1903—Continued.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
		\$3,250.00	\$3,274.80	\$19,225.70	\$37,500.00	Yes....	June 6, 1902
		9,114.29	14,100.00	20,900.00	140,000.00	Yes....	Do.
			6,576.00	424.00		Yes....	Mar. 3, 1903
			189.98	59,810.02	65,000.00	Yes....	Mar. 31, 1902
			57,876.18	2,123.82		Yes....	Mar. 3, 1903
			14,968.62	46.48		Yes....	June 6, 1902
			11,932.19	67.81		Yes....	Do.
		8,200.00	12,236.74	17,764.26	30,000.00	Yes....	Do.
\$27.50	4,300.00		18,177.29	21,822.71	40,000.00	Yes....	Do.
	2,400.00		7,980.97	10,819.03	25,250.00	Yes....	Do.
	87,500.00		284,699.71	112,900.29	352,500.00	Yes....	Do.
			19,992.03	7.97		Yes....	Do.
7.87	30,000.00		30,007.87	119,992.13	1,350,000.00	Yes....	Do.
			97.86	19,902.64	70,000.00	Yes....	Do.
156.00	6,700.00		6,856.00	43,144.00	100,000.00	Yes....	Mar. 21, 1902
	4,000.00		15,296.42	18,458.58	41,250.00	Yes....	June 6, 1902
			11,965.29	49,264.71	83,750.00	Yes....	Do.
	3,200.00		11,718.77	18,281.23	30,000.00	Yes....	Do.
77.00	16,500.00		116,516.63	13,483.37	370,000.00	Yes....	Do.
	2,150.00		7,174.89	17,825.12	20,000.00	Yes....	Do.
	21,500.00		117,535.47	12,464.53	370,000.00	Yes....	Do.
			45.68	199,954.32		Yes....	Do.
55.72	2,650.00		18,735.36	8,764.64	22,500.00	Yes....	Do.
3.00	2,750.00		8,671.93	17,328.07	30,000.00	Yes....	Do.
			7,487.15	12.85		Yes....	Mar. 3, 1903
			7,967.11	32.89		Yes....	Do.
			11,015.00	15,235.00	18,750.00	Yes....	June 6, 1902
		\$8,296.00	282,483.30	117,546.70		Yes....	Mar. 3, 1903
				5,000.00		Yes....	Do.
		3,250.00	21,297.77	8,702.23	50,000.00	Yes....	June 6, 1902
45.22	8,015.75		26,579.58	45,920.42	77,500.00	Yes....	Do.
	3,050.00		12,128.43	10,371.57	34,500.00	Yes....	Do.
			6,097.20	1,902.80		Yes....	Mar. 3, 1903
	3,250.00		18,299.50	16,700.50	25,000.00	Yes....	June 6, 1902
		3.00	3,997.00			Yes....	Mar. 3, 1903
89.30	3,250.00		7,189.59	42,810.41	10,000.00	Yes....	Do.
			28.40	14,971.60	50,000.00	Yes....	Do.
38.00	4,315.00		11,340.61	25,669.39		Yes....	June 6, 1902.
			9,094.39	905.61		Yes....	Mar. 3, 1903.
			13,999.81	.19		Yes....	June 6, 1902.
				3,742,083.40			
				*1.20			
	46,074.82	836,178.89	3,312,432.80	3,742,082.20	7,669,750.00		

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1908.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings.....		\$14, 724, 265. 00
Total amount paid for property (sites).....	\$2, 422, 824. 80	
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites).....	7, 864. 79	
Total amount expended for contingent force at the buildings.....	0. 00	
Total amount expended for force, Office Supervising Architect.....	0. 00	
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	46, 074. 82	
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	836, 178. 39	
Total.....		\$3, 312, 432. 80
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.....	3, 742, 083. 40	
*Less deficit, to wit, Des Moines, Iowa.....	*1. 20	
		3, 742, 082. 20
Total amount appropriated.....		\$7, 054, 515. 00
Total amount to be appropriated.....		7, 669, 750. 00
		14, 724, 265. 00

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ADRIAN, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$40, 000
Amount appropriated.....	20, 000
Amount to be appropriated.....	20, 000

The site has been purchased, and, as soon as possible, the contract will be awarded for the construction of the building, making necessary an appropriation of the balance, under the limit, \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ALBERT LEA, MINN.

Limit of cost.....	\$36, 000
Amount appropriated.....	18, 000
Amount to be appropriated.....	18, 000

The site has been selected, but the title has not yet been vested in the Government. As soon after the acquisition of the site as practicable the contract for the construction will be awarded, to carry out which it will be necessary that the balance, under the limit, of \$18,000 be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Limit of cost.....	\$110, 000
Amount appropriated.....	45, 000
Amount to be appropriated.....	65, 000

The site has been purchased and competitive drawings, under the Tarsney Act, are now being obtained, and the contract for the construction of the building will be awarded as soon as possible after their approval, to accomplish which an appropriation of \$50,000, under the limit, will be needed.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, AMESBURY, MASS.

Limit of cost.....	\$55, 000
Amount appropriated.....	21, 250
Amount to be appropriated.....	33, 750

No site has been obtained. As, however, it is desired that the contracts be awarded as soon as practicable after the question of the site is settled, the unappropriated balance of \$33,750, under the limit, should be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ANDERSON, IND.

Limit of cost	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

The site has been acquired and it is desired to award the contract for the construction of the building as soon as possible, which will make necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$40,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ANNISTON, ALA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$150,000</u>
Amount appropriated	75,000
Amount to be appropriated	75,000

The work on this building was suspended pending changes made necessary on account of the establishment of courts. It is expected to resume such construction at the earliest possible date, making necessary an appropriation of \$75,000 under the existing limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ATHENS, GA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$100,000</u>
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	60,000

The site has been acquired, the work is now upon the market, and it is desired to award the contract at the earliest possible date, making necessary the appropriation of the balance under the limit of \$60,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$30,000</u>
Amount appropriated	17,500
Amount to be appropriated	12,500

The site of this building has not yet been obtained, but it is desired to award the contract at the earliest possible date, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$12,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Limit of cost	<u>\$150,000</u>
Amount appropriated	86,250
Amount to be appropriated	63,750

The site has been acquired. Bids are now being obtained for the construction of the building, and it is probable that the contract will be awarded in the immediate future. Therefore it is necessary that the balance, under the limit, of \$63,750 be appropriated.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$1,600,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	1,150,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	450,000

The contract for the completion of the building will be awarded in the near future, and there will be needed under existing contract and that to be awarded, for the proper transaction of the work, \$200,000.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., BALTIMORE, MD.

The present elevator plant in the post-office, court-house, etc., building, being out of date and extravagant in its running expenses, it is desired to install one better adapted to the service and which can be run with greater economy. To accomplish this work \$35,000 will be needed.

BALTIMORE, MD., RENT OF BUILDINGS.

In order to meet the rent under existing agreements \$1,850 will be necessary.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, BARABOO, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$45,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	21,500
Amount to be appropriated.....	23,500

No site has been obtained; as, however, it is desired that contracts be awarded as soon as practicable after the question of the site is settled, the balance of \$23,500, under the limit, should be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, BATESVILLE, ARK.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	42,500
Amount to be appropriated.....	37,500

The site has been obtained. This work is now upon the market and the contract will be awarded in the near future, making it necessary that the balance of \$37,500, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, BATTLECREEK, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$110,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	45,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	65,000

The site has been obtained. Invitations for competition for this building, under the Tarsney Act have been sent out, and, as soon as design is accepted and the drawings completed, contracts will be awarded therefor. Therefore, the appropriation of \$65,000, the balance under the limit, will be needed.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, BOONE, IOWA.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$100,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	45,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	55,000

Contracts having been awarded for this building, not much in excess of the appropriation, the balance under the limit, \$55,000, has been recommended by this Department to be placed in the urgent deficiency bill.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Limit of cost	<u>\$125,000</u>
Amount appropriated	80,000
Amount to be appropriated	65,000

The site for this building has been obtained and as soon as practicable it is intended to award the contracts therefor. Therefore the balance of \$65,000, under the appropriation, is needed.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CENTERVILLE, IOWA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$40,000</u>
Amount appropriated	23,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

On account of the urgent necessity for available funds it has been recommended by the Department that this item be included in the urgent deficiency bill.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$85,000</u>
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

The site of this building has been obtained, the work is now on the market, and the contract will be awarded in the near future. It will therefore be necessary that the balance of \$40,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$100,000</u>
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	55,000

The site has been obtained, and the work will be placed upon the market and the contract awarded as soon as practicable. Therefore it is necessary that the balance of \$55,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CHICAGO, ILL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$4,750,000</u>
Amount appropriated	4,000,000
Amount to be appropriated	750,000

The site has been obtained. Contracts in excess of the amount appropriated have been entered into; the building is nearing completion; therefore the balance of \$750,000, under the limit, should be appropriated.

TEMPORARY BUILDING FOR POST-OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

An appropriation of \$26,758.79 should be made to pay rent on temporary quarters, in accordance with existing agreements.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	32,500
Amount to be appropriated	47,500

The site has been obtained. The work is on the market and the contract will be awarded in the near future; therefore it is necessary that the balance of \$47,500, under the limit, should be appropriated.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

An appropriation of \$52,000 should be made to pay rent on temporary quarters, in accordance with existing agreements.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Limit of cost	\$175,000
Amount appropriated	63,750
Amount to be appropriated	111,250

No site has been obtained, but as soon as the question is settled it is desired to award the contract. Therefore an appropriation of \$36,250, under the present limit, is necessary.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COLUMBIA, MO.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	15,000

The site has been obtained and as soon as practicable drawings will be completed and the work placed upon the market; therefore the balance of \$15,000 under the limit is necessary.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, COVINGTON, KY.

For several years there has been urgent need of an efficient elevator service in this building. There is no appropriation available; therefore it is recommended that an appropriation of \$7,500 be made.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	22,500
Amount to be appropriated	27,500

No site has been obtained, but as soon as the question is settled and drawings prepared the contract will be awarded; therefore it is recommended that the balance of \$27,500, under the limit, be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, DEADWOOD, S. DAK.

Limit of cost	<u>\$200,000</u>
Amount appropriated	80,000
Amount to be appropriated	120,000

The site has been obtained. It is probable that a contract for this work will be awarded in the near future. Therefore it is necessary that \$60,000 of the balance under the limit be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, DECATUR, ILL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated	35,000
Amount to be appropriated	45,000

No site has been obtained, but as soon as the question of site is settled it is desired to push the work as rapidly as possible. Therefore an appropriation of \$25,000 under the present limit is necessary.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, DEKALB, ILL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$100,000</u>
Amount appropriated	31,250
Amount to be appropriated	68,750

No site has been obtained, but as soon as the question of site is settled it is desired to push the work as rapidly as possible; therefore an appropriation of \$35,000 under the present limit is necessary.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

In order to make the upper story of this building available, it is necessary to install elevator service, no elevator being in the building at present, and as there is no appropriation from which an elevator can be provided, it is necessary that \$7,500 be appropriated therefor.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, DURHAM, N. C.

Limit of cost	<u>\$100,000</u>
Amount appropriated	62,500
Amount to be appropriated	37,500

The site has been obtained. This work is upon the market and the contract will be awarded in the near future; therefore it will be necessary that the balance of the appropriation, \$37,500 under the limit be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ELKHART, IND.

Limit of cost	<u>\$85,000</u>
Amount appropriated	41,250
Amount to be appropriated	43,750

The site has been obtained. This work will be placed upon the market in the near future and the contract awarded; therefore it will be necessary that \$25,000, under the present limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, EVANSTON, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$90,000
Amount appropriated.....	<u>42,500</u>
Amount to be appropriated	47,500

No site has been obtained, but as soon as this question is settled the work will be placed upon the market and the contract awarded; therefore it will be necessary to appropriate \$22,500, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, EVANSTON, WYO.

Limit of cost.....	\$179,000
Amount appropriated	<u>50,000</u>
Amount to be appropriated	129,000

The site has been obtained, and as soon as practicable it is expected to award the contract; therefore it will be necessary that \$50,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FARGO, N. DAK.

Limit of cost.....	\$80,000
Amount to be appropriated	<u>80,000</u>

The site has been obtained. As it is desired to take up the work in connection with this building at an early date, it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of not less than \$50,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, FINDLAY, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$55,000
Amount appropriated.....	<u>28,750</u>
Amount to be appropriated	26,250

The site has been obtained, the work will be placed upon the market in the near future, and the contract awarded; therefore it is necessary to appropriate the balance of \$26,250, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, FLINT, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$65,000
Amount appropriated.....	<u>36,250</u>
Amount to be appropriated	28,750

The site has been obtained. It is expected to place this work upon the market at an early date and award the contract; therefore it is necessary that the balance of \$28,750, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FLORENCE, S. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	<u>35,000</u>
Amount to be appropriated	65,000

The site has been obtained, but the matter is being held up pending action of the State relative to act of cession. When this question has been settled the contract will be awarded as soon as possible; therefore an appropriation of \$25,000, under the limit, is necessary.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$65,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	35,000

The site has been obtained and the work will be placed upon the market in the near future; therefore it will be necessary that the balance of \$35,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FRESNO, CAL.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated.....	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	100,000

The site has been obtained, the work will be placed upon the market in the near future and the contract awarded; therefore it will be necessary to appropriate \$50,000, under limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Limit of cost	\$35,000
Amount appropriated.....	18,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

The site has been obtained and it is expected to place the work upon the market as soon as practicable; therefore it will be necessary that the balance of \$16,250, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GAINESVILLE, TEX.

Limit of cost	\$70,000
Amount appropriated.....	32,500
Amount to be appropriated	37,500

The site has been obtained, and as it is the intention to place this work upon the market in the very near future and award the contract it will be necessary that the balance of \$37,500, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GENEVA, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	33,750
Amount to be appropriated	41,250

No site has been obtained, but as soon as obtained it is expected to put the work upon the market and award the contract; therefore it will be necessary that the balance of \$41,250, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, S. C.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated.....	27,500
Amount to be appropriated	37,500

No site has been obtained, this building being delayed on account of the lack of an act of cession. As soon as necessary legislation is passed the work will be placed upon the market and contract awarded. Therefore it is necessary to appropriate \$37,500, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	33,750
Amount to be appropriated	41,250

The site has been obtained and it is expected that the contract will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of \$41,250, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	33,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

The site has been obtained, the contract has been awarded, and to meet obligations thereunder it is necessary that the balance of \$16,250, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Limit of cost.....	\$165,000
Amount appropriated	66,250
Amount to be appropriated	98,750

The site has been obtained and the work is to be placed immediately upon the market and probably a contract awarded; therefore it is necessary that \$50,000, within the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	22,500
Amount to be appropriated	27,500

The site has been obtained and this work will be placed upon the market in the near future and the contract awarded; therefore it is necessary that the balance of \$27,500, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$140,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Amount to be appropriated	80,000

The site has been obtained and competitive plans are now being procured under the Tarsney Act; as soon as the drawings are completed the contract will be awarded, making necessary the appropriation of \$40,000, under the present limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GREENEVILLE, TENN.

Limit of cost.....	\$110,000
Amount appropriated.....	47,500
Amount to be appropriated	62,500

The site has been obtained, the building is under contract, and in order to meet the obligations created thereby it is necessary to appropriate the balance of \$62,500, under the limit.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

In order to meet obligations under present lease for temporary quarters for Government officials during extension of the court-house, post-office, etc., building, an appropriation of \$5,500 is necessary.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

The site has been obtained; the work will be placed upon the market at once, and the contract awarded; therefore it will be necessary that the balance of \$50,000, under the existing limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, HAMMOND, IND.

Limit of cost.....	\$140,000
Amount appropriated.....	65,000
Amount to be appropriated	75,000

The site has been obtained and the drawings will be selected under the Tarsney Act in the near future, after which, as soon as practicable, the contracts will be awarded; therefore it will be necessary to appropriate the balance of \$75,000 under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, HARRISON, ARK.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	32,500
Amount to be appropriated	67,500

The site has been obtained; the work is now on the market and the contract will be at once awarded; therefore, in order to meet the obligations under the contract, it will be necessary that the balance of \$67,500, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HASTINGS, NEBR.

Limit of cost.....	\$135,000
Amount appropriated.....	85,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

The site has been obtained and the contract will be awarded in the very near future; making necessary the appropriation of the balance of \$50,000, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HENDERSON, KY.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

The site has been obtained, and as soon as practicable the drawings will be prepared and the contract awarded, necessitating the appropriation of the balance, \$25,000, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$135,000
Amount appropriated	73,750
Amount to be appropriated	61,250

The site has been obtained, the contract for the building has been awarded, and in order to meet the obligations thereunder it will be necessary that the balance of \$61,250, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	58,250
Amount to be appropriated	93,750

The site has been obtained; the designs, under the Tarsney Act, have been completed, and it is expected to place the work upon the market and award the contract in the near future, necessitating an appropriation of \$60,000 of the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	27,500
Amount to be appropriated	32,500

The site has been obtained and the contract will be awarded in the near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance of \$32,500 under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	35,000

The site has been obtained and the contract awarded. In order to meet obligations it is necessary that the balance of \$35,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

In order to meet obligations, under existing contracts, for rented quarters for Government officials during the construction of the new court-house and post-office building, it will be necessary that an appropriation of \$22,000 be made.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, IRONTON, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

No site has been obtained, but as soon as one is obtained it is expected to place the work upon the market, therefore it is necessary that the balance of \$20,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ITHACA, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$70,000
Amount appropriated	37,500
Amount to be appropriated	32,500

The site has been obtained and it is the intention to place the work upon the market and award the contract as soon as practicable. Therefore it will be necessary that the balance of \$32,500, under the limit, be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Limit of cost	\$250,000
Amount appropriated	100,000
Amount to be appropriated	150,000

The site has been obtained. The contract has been awarded and in order to meet the obligations thereunder, it will be necessary to appropriate \$50,000, under the existing limit.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

In order to provide temporary quarters for Government officials during the extension to the post-office, custom-house, etc., building, it not being possible for them to remain in the Government building, an appropriation of \$20,000 will be necessary.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

The site has been obtained, the contract for the work has been awarded, and in order to meet the obligations thereunder it will be necessary to appropriate the balance of \$30,000, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, KANKAKEE, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	37,500
Amount to be appropriated	42,500

The site has been obtained and designs will be obtained in a short time under the Tarsney Act. As soon thereafter as practicable a contract will be awarded, which will require that the balance of \$42,500, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, KINGSTON, N. Y.

Limit of cost	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

The site has been obtained and it is desired to award the contract as soon as practicable. Therefore it will be necessary that the balance of \$40,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LARAMIE, WYO.

Limit of cost	<u>\$100,000</u>
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

The site has been obtained, and it is the intention to award the contract for the building as soon as practicable. Therefore it will be necessary to appropriate \$25,000, within the limit, of the balance.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, LAREDO, TEX.

Limit of cost	<u>\$150,000</u>
Amount appropriated	72,500
Amount to be appropriated	77,500

No site has been obtained, but as soon as practicable after the site has been secured it is desired to award the contract, therefore it will be necessary to appropriate \$40,000, within the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

Limit of cost	<u>\$60,000</u>
Amount appropriated	22,500
Amount to be appropriated	37,500

The site has been obtained and it is desired to award the contract as soon as practicable, therefore it will be necessary to appropriate the balance of \$37,500, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Limit of cost	<u>\$135,000</u>
Amount appropriated	100,000
Amount to be appropriated	35,000

The site has been obtained and the contract for the work has been awarded, creating a deficiency in excess of \$22,000 over the appropriation. The work is well in progress, and it is necessary that the balance of \$35,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LEBANON, PA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$75,000</u>
Amount appropriated	38,750
Amount to be appropriated	36,250

No site has been obtained, but as soon as the question of site is settled it is intended to award the contract, making necessary the appropriation of \$36,250, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Limit of cost.....	\$350,000
Amount appropriated.....	200,000
Amount to be appropriated	150,000

The site has been obtained, and the work will be placed upon the market at once and the contract awarded; therefore it will be necessary that \$25,000, within the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LOGANSPOET, IND.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	33,750
Amount to be appropriated	41,250

The site has been obtained, and the work will be placed upon the market at once and the contract awarded, necessitating an appropriation of \$41,250, the balance under the limit.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

In order to provide payment for rent of quarters now under contract for use of Government officials during the construction of the post-office and court-house building and other expenses incident thereto, it will be necessary to appropriate \$15,000. This is in addition to the \$10,000 which this Department suggested that Congress place in the urgent deficiency bill to meet payment of urgent matters deemed absolutely necessary by the Post-Office Department.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LOUISIANA, MO.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	18,750
Amount to be appropriated	21,250

No site has been obtained, but as soon as practicable after the site is secured it is the intention to award the contract, making necessary an appropriation of the balance of \$21,250 under the limit.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LYNCHBURG, VA.

In order that business may be satisfactorily transacted, this building should be equipped with a thoroughly modern elevator plant, to install which an appropriation of \$7,500 is needed.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MACON, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$306,000
Amount appropriated.....	106,000
Amount to be appropriated	200,000

The site has been obtained, and, as it is desired to award the contract for this work at the earliest practicable date, it will be necessary that an appropriation of \$40,000, within the present limit, be made.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Limit of cost	<u>\$70,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	45,000

The site has been obtained and drawings selected under the Tarsney Act. Just as soon as the contract drawings can be completed a contract will be awarded, making necessary the appropriation of \$45,000, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$85,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	41,250
Amount to be appropriated	43,750

The site has been obtained and as soon as practicable it is desired to award the contract for the completion of the building, which will make necessary the appropriation of \$43,750, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MARTINSVILLE, VA.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$45,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	28,750
Amount to be appropriated.....	16,250

The site has been obtained and the contract has been awarded. In order to meet the obligations thereunder it will be necessary that the balance of \$16,250, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Limit of cost	<u>\$50,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

The site has been obtained and it is expected to award the contract in the near future, making necessary an appropriation of \$30,000, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, M'KEESPORT, PA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$110,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	60,000

The site has been obtained, and as soon as practicable it is desired to award the contract for the completion of the building; therefore it will be necessary that the balance of \$60,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COURT-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Limit of cost	<u>\$250,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	200,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

The site has been obtained and the contract has been awarded, and in order to meet the obligations under such contract it will be necessary that the balance of \$50,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MERIDEN, CONN.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	70,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

The site has been obtained and the contract awarded. In order to meet the obligations under such contract it is necessary that the balance of \$30,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MOBERLY, MO.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	15,000

The site has been obtained, and it is the intention to place the work upon the market as soon as practicable, and to award the contract for the completion of the building. Therefore it is necessary that the balance of \$15,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MUNCIE, IND.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

The site has been obtained and it is expected to award the contract in the near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance of \$40,000, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NASHUA, N. H.

Limit of cost	\$90,000
Amount appropriated	47,500
Amount to be appropriated	42,500

The site has been obtained and the drawings for this building under the Tarsney Act are being secured, and in the very near future the work will be placed upon the market, making necessary the appropriation of the balance of \$42,500, under the limit.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Limit of cost	\$260,000
Amount appropriated	100,000
Amount to be appropriated	160,000

A contract has been awarded for the extension, and in order to meet the obligations thereunder it will be necessary to appropriate \$60,000, within the balance under the limit.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NATCHEZ, MISS.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	22,500
Amount to be appropriated	27,500

No site has been obtained, but as soon as practicable after a site is secured it is desired to award the contract for the completion of the building, making necessary the appropriation of \$27,500, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NATCHITOCHES, LA.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	35,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

A site has been obtained, and it is expected to award the contract in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of \$30,000, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NEVADA, MO.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

The site has been obtained, and as soon as practicable it is expected that the contract for the construction of the building will be awarded, necessitating an appropriation of \$20,000, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NEWCASTLE, PA.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	56,250
Amount to be appropriated	68,750

No site has been obtained, but as soon as the question of site is settled it is desired to award the contract for the construction of the building, which will make necessary the appropriation of \$38,750, within the limit of the balance.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$6,744,977.52
Amount appropriated	4,194,977.52
Amount to be appropriated	2,550,000.00

Contracts have been awarded in amount exceeding the appropriation by approximately \$1,200,000, and in order to meet these obligations and those accruing under the contracts to be awarded for the completion of the building, an appropriation of \$2,000,000 within the balance under the limit is necessary.

RENT OF OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

In order to meet rental obligations under the existing contract for quarters for Government officials during the construction of the new custom-house building \$130,600 will be necessary.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	43,750
Amount to be appropriated	106,250

No site has been obtained, but as soon as practicable after the question of site is settled a contract will be awarded, making necessary the appropriation of \$26,250 within the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Limit of cost	\$78,000
Amount appropriated	39,500
Amount to be appropriated	38,500

The site has been secured and it is expected to award the contract as soon as practicable, which will necessitate the appropriation of \$38,500, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$70,000
Amount appropriated	27,500
Amount to be appropriated	42,500

The site has been obtained and the contract awarded for the construction of the building, creating a deficiency. In order to meet such deficiency it will be necessary to appropriate the balance, \$42,500, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN.

Limit of cost	\$110,000
Amount appropriated	100,000
Amount to be appropriated	10,000

The site has been obtained and the contract awarded for the construction of the building, creating a deficiency in the appropriation. In order to meet such deficiency it will be necessary to appropriate the balance of \$10,000 under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OAK PARK, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$45,000
Amount appropriated	18,750
Amount to be appropriated	26,250

The site has been obtained and it is desired to award the contract for the completion of the building as soon as practicable, necessitating the appropriation of \$26,250, the balance under the limit.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Limit of cost	\$200,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Amount to be appropriated	140,000

A site has been obtained and it is desirable that the contract should be awarded at the earliest practicable date, making necessary an appropriation of \$40,000, within the balance of the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OIL CITY, PA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$85,000</u>
Amount appropriated	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	55,000

No site has been obtained, but as soon as practicable after the question of site is settled, it is desired to award the contract for the construction of the building, making necessary an appropriation of \$55,000, the balance under the limit.

COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBR.

Limit of cost	<u>\$1,850,000</u>
Amount appropriated	1,845,000
Amount to be appropriated	5,000

The appropriation being entirely exhausted and, as the payment of \$5,000, the balance under the limit, is required to meet current expenses, the item of \$5,000 has been included in the estimates from this Department of amounts to be placed in the urgent deficiency bill.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OTTAWA, ILL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$60,000</u>
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	35,000

The site has been obtained and it is expected to award a contract for the construction of the building at the earliest practicable date, making necessary the appropriation of \$35,000, the balance under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OWOSSO, MICH.

Limit of cost	<u>\$40,000</u>
Amount appropriated	18,750
Amount to be appropriated	21,250

A site has been obtained, and as soon as practicable, it is desired to award a contract for the completion of the building, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, \$21,250, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, PEKIN, ILL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated	32,500
Amount to be appropriated	47,500

A site has been obtained and it is expected to award the contract for the completion of the building at an early date, making necessary an appropriation of \$25,000, within the limit.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	22,500
Amount to be appropriated	37,500

The site has been obtained and it is expected in the very near future to place the work upon the market, making necessary the appropriation of \$37,500, the balance under the limit.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, PIERRE, S. DAK.

Limit of cost	\$175,000
Amount appropriated	35,000
Amount to be appropriated	140,000

The site has been obtained and it is expected to award the contract in the very near future, making necessary an appropriation of \$60,000, within the balance, under the limit.

MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURG, PA.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Amount to be appropriated	65,000

No site has been obtained, but as soon as practicable after the question of site is settled it is desired to award the contract for the completion of the building, making necessary the appropriation of \$65,000, the balance under the limit.

RENT OF BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREG.

In order to meet obligations under existing contract for rent of temporary quarters for Government officials during the extension of the post-office and court-house building and the payment of expenses incident thereto, it is necessary that \$24,000 should be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Limit of cost	\$1,000,000
Amount appropriated	150,000
Amount to be appropriated	850,000

The site has been secured and the drawings are now being obtained under the Tarsney Act, and it is expected that a contract will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary an appropriation of \$100,000 within the present limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, RENO, NEV.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

The site has been obtained and as soon as practicable a contract will be awarded for the completion of the building, making necessary an appropriation of the balance of \$30,000, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, RICHMOND, IND.

Limit of cost	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

The site has been obtained and it is expected in the very near future to award the contract for the construction of the building, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, \$40,000, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ROCK HILL, S. C.

Limit of cost	<u>\$45,000</u>
Amount appropriated	18,750
Amount to be appropriated	26,250

The site has been obtained and it is desired as soon as practicable to award the contract for the construction of the building, making necessary the appropriation of the balance of \$26,250, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ROME, GA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$83,000</u>
Amount appropriated	48,000
Amount to be appropriated	35,000

The contract for the extension of this building will be awarded in a few days, and in order to meet the obligations thereunder it will be necessary that the balance of \$35,000, under the limit, be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Limit of cost	<u>\$217,859.34</u>
Amount appropriated	68,000.00
Amount to be appropriated	149,859.34

The contract for the extension of this building will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary an appropriation of \$60,000, within the balance of the limit of cost.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

A great need exists of placing an elevator in the north shaft of this building in order to facilitate public business. The vaults in connection with the clerk of court's office are of little service on account of lack of filing facilities. To provide elevator and filing facilities an appropriation of \$11,000 is needed.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$1,500,000</u>
Amount appropriated	150,000
Amount to be appropriated	1,350,000

The site has been secured and the drawings accepted under the Tarsney Act for this building, and a contract will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary an appropriation of \$350,000 within the balance of the limit of cost.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	<u>\$90,000</u>
Amount appropriated	20,000
Amount to be appropriated	70,000

No site has been obtained, but as soon as practicable after the question of site is settled it is desired to award the contract, making necessary an appropriation of \$35,000, within the balance of the limit.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SAVANNAH, GA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$150,000</u>
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	100,000

The site has been secured and the work will be placed upon the market in the very near future and the contract awarded. In order to meet obligations thereunder it will be necessary that the balance of \$100,000, the balance under the limit, be appropriated.

COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Limit of cost	<u>\$900,000</u>
Amount appropriated	425,000
Amount to be appropriated	475,000

The site has been obtained and a contract awarded. In order to meet obligations thereunder it will be necessary that an appropriation of \$175,000, within the balance of the limit, be made.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, SELMA, ALA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$75,000</u>
Amount appropriated	33,750
Amount to be appropriated	41,250

The site has been obtained, and as soon as practicable it is desired to award the contract for the construction of the building, making necessary the appropriation of \$25,000 within the balance of the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SHERMAN, TEX.

Limit of cost	<u>\$145,000</u>
Amount appropriated	61,250
Amount to be appropriated	83,750

No site has been obtained, but as soon as this question is settled it is intended to award the contract for the construction of the building, making necessary the appropriation of \$50,000, within the balance of the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Limit of cost	<u>\$60,000</u>
Amount appropriated	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

The site has been obtained, and as soon as possible a contract for the construction of the building will be awarded, making necessary an appropriation of \$30,000, the balance under the limit.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SPOKANE, WASH.

Limit of cost	\$500,000
Amount appropriated	130,000
Amount to be appropriated	370,000

A site has been obtained and a contract will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of \$120,000, within the balance under the limit.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

In order to meet obligations under existing contracts for rent of temporary quarters for Government officials during the extension of the court-house and post-office building at Springfield, Ill., it will be necessary that \$8,000 be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE, STERLING, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$45,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

The site has been obtained, and in the very near future it is expected to award the contract for the construction of the building, making necessary the appropriation of \$20,000, the balance under the limit.

POST-OFFICE, STILLWATER, MINN.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

Contracts have been awarded for the completion of this building, which exceed the amount appropriated by approximately \$22,000, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$30,000. In this connection it may be stated that on account of the character of sand encountered in digging the foundations it was necessary to extend the foundations, which will necessitate extending the limit from \$60,000 to \$63,000; and it is recommended that this addition be included in one of the present bills.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SUPERIOR, WIS.

Limit of cost	\$300,000
Amount appropriated	91,250
Amount to be appropriated	208,750

The site has been obtained and the drawings are now being prepared under the Tarsney Act; the work will be placed on the market in the very near future and the contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation of \$100,000, within the present limit.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, TACOMA, WASH.

Limit of cost	<u>\$500,000</u>
Amount appropriated	130,000
Amount to be appropriated	370,000

It is expected to award the contract for the construction of this building as soon as possible, making necessary the appropriation of \$100,000 within the present limit.

POST-OFFICE, TORRINGTON, CONN.

Limit of cost	<u>\$50,000</u>
Amount appropriated	27,500
Amount to be appropriated	22,500

The site has been obtained, and in the very near future it is expected to award the contract for the completion of the building, making necessary the appropriation of the balance of the limit, \$22,500.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

Limit of cost	<u>\$50,000</u>
Amount appropriated	26,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

The site has been obtained and in the very near future it is expected to award the contract for the completion of the building, making necessary the appropriation of \$30,000, the balance of the limit.

POST-OFFICE, VINCENNES, IND.

Limit of cost	<u>\$75,000</u>
Amount appropriated	33,750
Amount to be appropriated	41,250

Drawings are being obtained under the Tarsney Act for this building, and it is expected to award the contract in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, \$41,250.

RENT OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS, WACO, TEX.

In order to meet obligations under the existing lease for rented quarters for Government officials during the extension of the court-house, post-office, etc., building at Waco, Tex., an appropriation of \$7,000 will be necessary.

POST-OFFICE, WARREN, OHIO.

Limit of cost	<u>\$45,000</u>
Amount appropriated	26,250
Amount to be appropriated	18,750

The site has not been obtained, but as soon as practicable after the question of site is settled it is desired to award the contract for the building, making necessary the appropriation of the balance of the limit, \$18,750.

BUILDINGS, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$215,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	100,000
Amount to be appropriated	115,000

The site for additional buildings has been obtained and a contract awarded for a portion of the work, and it is expected to award contracts for the balance of the work in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, \$115,000.

POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, PA.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

The site has not been obtained, but as soon as practicable after this question is settled it is desired to award the contract for the building, making necessary the appropriation, within the limit, of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, WATERBURY, CONN.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$135,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	78,750
Amount to be appropriated	56,250

The site has been obtained and the contract for the completion of the building awarded, creating a deficit of approximately \$45,000; in order to meet the obligations thereunder, and certain minor contracts not yet awarded, it will be necessary to appropriate the balance, under the limit, \$56,250.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, WATERLOO, IOWA.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$150,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	72,500
Amount to be appropriated	77,500

The site has been obtained, the drawings are completed, and proposals are now being asked, and the contract will be awarded immediately, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, \$77,500.

POST-OFFICE, WAUSAU, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$57,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	22,500
Amount to be appropriated	34,500

The site has been obtained, and it is expected to award the contract for the building as soon as possible, making necessary the appropriation of the balance under the limit, \$34,500.

POST-OFFICE, WESTCHESTER, PA.

Limit of cost.....	<u>\$60,000</u>
Amount appropriated.....	35,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

The site has been obtained, and it is expected to place this work upon the market as soon as possible, making necessary the appropriation of the balance under the limit, \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, WHEELING, W. VA.

Limit of cost.....	\$400,000
Amount appropriated.....	225,000
Amount to be appropriated	175,000

The site has been obtained, and drawings are being obtained under the Tarsney Act, and the contract will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary an appropriation within the limit of \$100,000.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., WILMINGTON, N. C.

In order that the building may be utilized to the fullest extent to transact public business it is necessary to install an elevator, the expense of which, including incidental changes in connection therewith, will be \$7,500.

POST-OFFICE, WINSTON, N. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	10,000

It is expected to award the contract for the completion of the building at the earliest possible date, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, \$10,000.

POST-OFFICE, YANKTON, S. DAK.

Limit of cost.....	\$87,000
Amount appropriated.....	37,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

The site has been obtained and the work will be at once placed upon the market and the contract for the building awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, \$50,000.

POST-OFFICE, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$110,000
Amount appropriated.....	52,500
Amount to be appropriated	57,500

The site has been obtained and drawings are being prepared under the Tarsney Act and in the immediate future the contract for the building will be awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, \$57,500.

FEBRUARY 29, 1904.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Taylor, if you will be kind enough to refer to the document which you have before you there, beginning on page 20, and take the buildings as we come to them, and suggest any changes we can make in the recommendations you made in that communication on the basis of our giving you the necessary money which, together with the balances you now have, will be sufficient to prosecute the work on each building until March 4, 1905.

ADRIAN, MICH.—ALBERT LEA, MINN.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Hemenway, in the case of Adrian, Mich., and Albert Lea, Minn., we do not want any instead of \$18,000 and \$20,000 we have asked for. You can strike out those two. I will send you to-morrow, or this afternoon, a typewritten list showing the amount originally asked for—

The CHAIRMAN. And giving the reasons why?

Mr. TAYLOR. Simply, the reason why is because we find we have sufficient money to carry us over in almost all the cases until the 1st of March next year. In some few of the cases we may have to ask you to put them in the urgency deficiency bill next December.

The CHAIRMAN. As to these two mentioned now, you have sufficient money to carry you over until the 1st of March?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as I understand it, in nearly all the cases you have money enough to run to March 1 next?

Mr. TAYLOR. Nearly all of the cases; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better refer to the cases where you have not enough money, and we will take them up.

Mr. TAYLOR. You mean the cases where we have not enough? They run right down through here. I have made a change in almost every one of these.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better take them one at a time, maybe.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Mr. TAYLOR. Allentown, \$25,000 instead of \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that will be a sufficient amount of money to do all of the work that is contemplated up to the 1st of March?

AMESBURY, MASS.

Mr. TAYLOR. We think it will be. Amesbury, Mass., no appropriation instead of \$33,750. The site has not been purchased yet; has not been obtained yet; selected, but has not been obtained yet. If you would like it I can give you the reasons right down.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the reason each time, just simply that we may answer the member when he inquires about it.

ANDERSON, IND.

Mr. TAYLOR. Anderson, Ind., we want \$15,000 instead of \$40,000. The member asked us, practically, to hold that, as he wanted an additional appropriation. He has not taken that restraint off yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifteen thousand dollars will be ample?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars will be ample to carry us through even if it goes on. We find this, with the enormous amount of work that there is in the office, and a great many, particularly these where the sites were obtained last, can not be taken up until probably next November, and there will not be any chance to spend very much money on them.

BANGOR, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Powers has an item, and possibly we had better take it up right now.

Mr. POWERS, of Maine. It is in reference to that Bangor custom-house matter. They sent me a lot of photographs. I will make a statement of it in brief. There was an appropriation—Mr. Taylor will correct me if I am not right—made to fix it over, so that it could be used.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the original appropriation made for reconstructing and changing the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Forty-one thousand dollars, \$6,000 of which, though, had to be expended on the bridge, so that left for the building \$35,000. There were two things we had to do. The repairs to the river there, or rather the dredging of the river, had scoured out of the channel on each side of the island and under this bridge, so that it washed the foundation from under both the bridge and our building, and there was an estimated cost to repair the piers of this bridge of \$12,000, of which the Government should pay half.

Mr. POWERS. That is all settled.

Mr. TAYLOR. That took \$6,000 of that \$41,000.

Mr. GILLETT. That was appropriated last year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and then this year it was found that the bridge work was more expensive, and in the urgent deficiency bill was about \$5,400 and some odd dollars more, which would cover half the expense of that. That left only \$35,000 to cover this addition to the building. Now, the same result happened to our building as happened with the bridge. The scouring of the river had practically torn our foundations out from under it, and in order to save our building at all we had to take a portion of this \$35,000 that had been appropriated to repair foundations, which we did not know of before, and the balance is only now about \$32,000, which is not sufficient to build the addition.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had the original \$41,000, would that be sufficient to build the addition?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we could build it under that for \$50,000, but I think if we had the original we could build the thing complete.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the bill called for \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. The bill calls for an additional \$15,000?

Mr. GILLETT. Has the bill passed?

Mr. POWERS. It would pass in a moment, it is so meritorious. In the meantime the people are compelled there now, as you know the

building is all wrecked and all to pieces, to sort mail down in the coal cellar, and this is one of the post-offices where it does not cost but a small per cent of what you get.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that I have got it clear. There was an appropriation of \$41,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; \$6,000 of which had to go to the bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving \$35,000 for the building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, of that amount of money you have expended about—

Mr. TAYLOR. Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for repairing the foundations of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$6,000 for the bridge?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving on hand about \$32,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Between \$31,000 and \$32,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send us a statement showing whether or not this addition provided for by the public building bill can be constructed for \$41,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. I can say right now that it will be.

Mr. POWERS. The specifications and plans were all made, but on account of this expenditure of money for these purposes, where the river and harbor folks had undermined the building, there is no bid and we are compelled to go along in this way; and I introduced a bill for \$15,000, but if we had \$10,000 we could do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question this committee can consider is whether or not it is possible for us to make good the amount of money that was expended.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you can do that, we can carry on the work.

Mr. POWERS. I did not fully understand why you should take from the fund for these repairs. The Supervising Architect says there is a statute which compels him to take it from this.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is a ruling of the Comptroller—that when there is a special appropriation for the building, all work on that building has to be taken from that special appropriation before the annual appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Mr. GILLET. What right had you to spend \$6,000 of the appropriation in the bill?

Mr. TAYLOR. It was specified in the bill particularly that \$6,000 was appropriated directly for that bridge.

Mr. POWERS. Will you make a statement and bring it up to the original \$41,000? And then we can go along and complete our building.

The CHAIRMAN. We are obliged to you, Mr. Powers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1904.

SIR: Referring to the meeting on the 29th ultimo of the subcommittee on appropriations, and to your request for a statement as to whether the extension to the United States custom-house and post-office building at Bangor, Me., could be constructed provided \$41,000 were avail-

able, I have the honor to state that it appears, from proposals received, that the work can be completed if such an amount is made available.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

ANNISTON, ALA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Anniston, Ala.

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$15,000, instead of \$75,000. We have a balance of \$36,000, and \$15,000 will carry us through.

ATHENS, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Athens, Ga.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Athens, Ga., has just been put under contract. We shall want \$40,000 to carry that work forward, instead of \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$40,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Forty thousand dollars. We have a balance of \$20,000.

ATLANTIC, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Atlantic, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want the full amount there—\$12,500. That is a small building, and we can spend it all.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Atlantic City, N. J.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$25,000, instead of \$63,750. That building will probably go under contract about the 18th of next month.

Mr. GARDNER. You want how much, do you say?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty-five thousand dollars, instead of \$63,750.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. Baltimore, Md. What is the condition there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Baltimore, Md., is in a very curious condition. It has been damaged by fire, and it is not known just what is going to happen to it yet. We have not been able to find out what they are going to do, but in order to repair that fire damage and carry the work on we ought to have \$100,000. We have got an available balance of \$135,000, but that fire loss will cost considerably over that. That is \$100,000, instead of \$200,000 we asked for.

The next item is the old elevator proposition.

ELEVATORS IN CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. What became of that?

Mr. TAYLOR. There was the proposition, you know, Mr. Hemenway, if you gentlemen will give us a deficiency of \$100,000 on our

heating, hoisting, and ventilating we would take care of all of these elevators in all of the appropriations. You only gave us \$25,000, so I can not promise to take care of that. The elevator service is very old and is in very bad condition, and costs us a good deal of money every year to keep in repair, and should be replaced by the modern elevator system. It has been in operation from sixteen to eighteen years now, and needs renewing, but \$35,000 is entirely too big a slice to take out of our annual appropriation. You see, our annual appropriation for heating, hoisting, and ventilating only runs \$250,000—about \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a general appropriation for this?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the estimate for the deficiency you had a lot of little buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; we have a lot of little buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not need elevators; they can get along without elevators?

Mr. TAYLOR. Some of them the elevators are in, and very expensive to run, and in a dangerous condition; and it keeps us repairing them all the time. Others, for instance, like Terre Haute, in your State, and Detroit, Mich.—

The CHAIRMAN. At Evansville we have a three-story building with no elevator.

Mr. TAYLOR. They are using the third story. Mr. Holliday is very anxious for an elevator, because they are using the third story in both of those buildings for pension service, and they say the old soldiers can not climb up to the third floor.

The CHAIRMAN. That is only once a week or once in two weeks.

Mr. TAYLOR. Exactly; that is the argument I have used with them, but they do not see it in that light.

The CHAIRMAN. The custodian of the building can settle that quickly, as I settled it at Evansville. They came there, I think, once a week; never oftener than once a week, and sometimes once in two weeks; and there is no reason why they should go into the public building, anyway.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is all right. Those arguments go very well with me, and I agree with you; but they do not go with the member from that district.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason they did not get the \$100,000 on the deficiency bill was because it provided for elevators of that class. We can get along without them. They are expensive to run and are getting out of repair. They are altogether too expensive for the good that results.

Mr. TAYLOR. Exactly; but the members that come down to me do not believe that. I have staved them off hitherto by saying I could not use the heating, hoisting, and ventilating appropriation to install a new elevator, but then they say, "Go to Congress and get it."

BALTIMORE—RENT OF BUILDING.

Mr. TAYLOR. The rent of the Baltimore building there—of course I do not know what that will be. The building that office was in was burned up, but I suppose we can acquire rented quarters for the same rental.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the thing to do is to allow the same rent.

BARABOO, WIS.

Mr. TAYLOR. At Baraboo we are under special orders to have that pushed ahead, and we shall want the entire balance there. We have only got \$11,000 in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. You would want the entire balance?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; \$23,500.

BATESVILLE, ARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Batesville, Ark.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Batesville will go under contract next month. We shall want \$20,000. That will bring us up to about \$50,000 to carry it with.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Battle Creek, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$20,000. The competition will be settled on the 15th of next month. Twenty thousand dollars instead of \$65,000 which we asked, which was the entire balance of the appropriation.

BOONE, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Boone, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. Boone, Iowa, you gave to us on the urgent deficiency?

The CHAIRMAN. We give you that on the urgent deficiency?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

BILOXI, MISS.

The CHAIRMAN. Biloxi, Miss. What is the condition there?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we have sufficient money there. The title of the property has just come into the Government, and we have got to prepare drawings, and we have sufficient money to carry on the work.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. The Marine Hospital at Buffalo, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not need any money there. The title has just come in, and drawings are not started yet, so we can carry it for the \$20,000 we have on hand.

CENTERVILLE, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Centerville, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$16,250, the balance of appropriation. It is under contract and very well along. I think this has been included in the urgent deficiency.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Burlington, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. Burlington, Iowa; I think we have all the money there, and we are trying it on the market again to see now whether with fall of prices we can get it within the limit of cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Anyway, you have not got the building yet, and there will be no occasion for any money there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not unless it would be in the way of increased limit, which you do not handle in this bill at all.

BURLINGTON, VT.

The CHAIRMAN. Burlington, Vt.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have money enough to carry on the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next one.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Mr. TAYLOR. Champaign, Ill.; we want \$20,000 instead of \$40,000. That work is on the market and will be under contract inside of a couple of months.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Charlottesville, Va.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That will probably be on the market ready for figures in about a month and a half, and we shall want \$20,000 instead of \$55,000 there.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Chicago, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we shall want \$500,000 there.

The CHAIRMAN. What balance have you on hand?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have a balance of about \$1,200,000, but all the big contracts, all the contracts, in fact, are let, and all the big contracts are going very rapidly, and we shall have to pay money very rapidly this year. The contractor assures us he will finish the upper floors down to the level of the second floor by the 1st of January next year, and the entire building is under contract to be finished by April 1 next year, and we shall have to pay out a great deal of money next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You think \$500,000 is necessary in addition to the—

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I think so.

CHICAGO, ILL.—RENT OF BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the temporary building for post-office?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the usual rental.

The CHAIRMAN. We have to appropriate that again?

Mr. TAYLOR. You have to appropriate that every year. We have no right to make a contract for more than a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it for a year from March 28?

Mr. TAYLOR. March 28. It is under the regular agreement; appropriated every year.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next, Chillicothe, Ohio?

Mr. TAYLOR. Chillicothe is on the market and will be under contract in a couple of months. We want \$25,000 there instead of \$47,500.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Cleveland, Ohio?

Mr. TAYLOR. Cleveland, Ohio, is annual rental; same as the usual, every year.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that building getting along?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is getting up just as well as it can. It is so cold there that they can not set granite, although a great deal of granite is being delivered on the site.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much money you have on hand there?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. You have ample money?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have ample money to run for the coming year. We have a big contract there, but it will be slow work.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. Colorado Spring, Colo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The site has not actually been obtained by the Government yet, entirely, and we shall only need \$11,250 on that. That will bring us up to about \$40,000 available money, with which we can carry on the work.

The CHAIRMAN. That will give you about \$40,000 available money?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

COLUMBIA, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. Columbia, Mo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not need anything there. The site has been obtained, but so late that the drawings will be quite along further in this season before they get under way.

Mr. BENTON. It will be time enough a year from now to appropriate for that business?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got the plans; we can start it, and we have got a right to contract under the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be no occasion for appropriation until next session?

Mr. TAYLOR. Next session.

COVINGTON, KY.

The CHAIRMAN. Covington, Ky.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is one of those elevator—

The CHAIRMAN. There is no elevator in there?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a three-story building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment is there any necessity for elevators in three-story buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, that is just the dividing line, Mr. Hemenway. Everybody recognizes that there is no necessity for an elevator in a two-story building, and they also recognize there is a necessity for an elevator in a four-story building; and it is just about evenly divided whether it is needed in a three-story building; but a great many of the judges and court officials are on the third floor and the court officials almost always consider an elevator an actual necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course it depends to a great extent on the purpose for which the third story is occupied?

Mr. TAYLOR. As a rule you can say that the three-story buildings are buildings occupied by courts. That is the rule. There are exceptions, where pension offices occupy the third floor, but as a rule, because of quietness, courts are put on the third floor.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does it cost annually to operate an elevator after you get it in?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know what it would cost. There would be the expense of an operator——

The CHAIRMAN. They usually have two, do they not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Usually have two, although very often in the small buildings, where they only run the elevator from 9 o'clock until 4, they only have one operator. Then, there is the cost of the current. We put in an electric current, and the cost of the current varies in different places.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, about what?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would probably cost from \$900 to \$1,200 a year with one operator, I should say as a rough guess.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$300 for current and \$600 for the fellow that operates it?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is about it.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Crawfordsville, Ind.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have money enough on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know just what you have on hand?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not; I can let you know, if you would like to know.

The CHAIRMAN. You are sure you have money enough on hand?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have money enough to carry.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that work? Have you got the site yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think we have got the site yet. No; there is no site obtained yet. We have money enough to handle it.

DEADWOOD, S. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. Deadwood, S. Dak.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Deadwood will be under contract within two months, and we need \$25,000 instead of \$60,000 there.

DECATUR, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Decatur, Ill.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have no site there yet; so we do not need any additional money. No appropriation this year.

DEKALB, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Dekalb, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. For Dekalb we want \$18,750 instead of \$35,000. For that site the sketch is being made.

DETROIT, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Detroit, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is another of those elevators; only that has not got the reason, the court reason, for the elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the old building; and the pension office is on the third floor.

The CHAIRMAN. It never has had an elevator?

Mr. TAYLOR. Never has had an elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a new building there now, in which the general post-office business is transacted?

Mr. TAYLOR. In which court business and post-office business is done; but this is used for custom-house and pension-bureau business, covering the whole third floor.

DURHAM, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Durham, N. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will be under contract in about three weeks. We need \$20,000 instead of \$37,500.

ELKHART, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Elkhart, Ind.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The drawings are well under way, and it will probably be on the market inside of a month. We need \$13,750 instead of \$25,000.

EASTON, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to Easton, Pa., Mr. Taylor; do you remember about that?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not even been able to find a site there at all.

The CHAIRMAN. No money is necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. Absolutely none. That is one of those dollar sites, Mr. Hemenway, and they could not find a dollar site in town that we would have, and so we have just laid it on the shelf. The authorization will expire on June 6.

Mr. GILLET. What do you mean by a dollar site?

Mr. TAYLOR. People have to present a site for a dollar. They were not very enthusiastic. I went there personally, and I could not find anybody that wanted to have anything to do with a dollar site.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Eau Claire, Wis.?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is still in the court.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Elizabeth City, N. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have money enough there.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Elizabeth, N. J.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not succeeded in getting a site there yet.

EVANSTON, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Evanston, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not need any money there. We have not secured the site yet. Site is probably just coming in now. We have sufficient money to take care of it.

EVANSTON, WYO.

The CHAIRMAN. Evanston, Wyo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$25,000 instead of \$50,000. That will be on the market early this spring.

FARGO, N. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. Fargo, N. Dak.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$30,000 out of the \$80,000 there, instead of \$50,000 we asked for, to find out just what we want to do. That is an appropriation that said we should build something, but did not say what we should build. It does not say it is an addition or anything else; it simply says we shall expend \$80,000 on the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you found out yet what you want to do?

Mr. TAYLOR. We finally referred it to the Secretary and told him he could tell us; and I have not found out yet whether he knows or not.

FINDLAY, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Findlay, Ohio?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$10,000. That will be put on the market along early this spring. Gives us about \$25,000 to expend.

FLINT, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Flint, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$10,000 instead of \$28,750, which we asked.

FLORENCE, S. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Florence, S. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$10,000, because the act of cession has just been passed in South Carolina, and we can take up that work now.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Fon du Lac, Wis.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$15,000 instead of \$35,000. That is about ready to go on the market.

FRESNO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Fresno, Cal.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty-five thousand dollars instead of \$50,000. It is one of the buildings that will be put on the market very shortly.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. Gainesville, Fla.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want the balance, \$16,250.

GAINESVILLE, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. Gainesville, Tex.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$20,000 instead of \$37,500. That is ready to go on the market.

GENEVA, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Geneva, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars instead of \$41,250. It is one of the buildings that is being worked on now.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Georgetown, S. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in place of \$37,500. It is one of the South Carolina buildings and the act of cession has just passed.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Gloversville, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Gloversville, N. Y., is ready to go on the market. We shall want \$16,250 in place of \$41,250.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be ample?

Mr. TAYLOR. That will be ample to carry us along.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Goldsboro, N. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That building is under contract and partially erected. We shall need the whole balance of \$16,250.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. Grand Forks, N. Dak.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$25,000 there instead of \$50,000. That is about ready to go on the market.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Grand Haven, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$10,000 there. The work is about ready to go on the market.

GREEN BAY, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Green Bay, Wis.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$20,000 instead of \$40,000. The architect will be selected for that to-morrow.

GREENVILLE, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. Greenville, Tenn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under contract and under way, and we need \$47,500 instead of \$62,500. We have a deficiency of about \$50,000 there. That is, a nominal deficiency on the books.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Greensboro, N. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We took care of that in the urgency deficiency, only up to the 1st of July, I think.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

The CHAIRMAN. Guthrie, Okla.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We can get along on what we have got there. The building will be on the market in the course of a couple of months.

HAMMOND, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Hammond, Ind.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The architect will be selected for it to-morrow or the 15th—I do not know which it is—and we need \$15,000 instead of \$75,000 there. That will give us a balance of \$50,000 to work on.

HARRISON, ARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Harrison, Ark.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That has just been put under contract. We need \$35,000 instead of \$67,500 which we asked for.

Mr. PIERCE. Instead of \$75,000?

HASTINGS, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Hastings, Nebr.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is going on the market to-morrow. We will need \$20,000. We can get along with \$20,000 in place of \$50,000 we asked for.

HENDERSON, KY.

The CHAIRMAN. Henderson, Ky.?

Mr. TAYLOR. You can pass that. The drawings are not under way yet. We need nothing there.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Holyoke, Mass.?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is under way, but we can get along with \$45,000 instead of \$61,250 that we asked for.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Huntington, W. Va.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Is about ready to go on the market. We need \$25,000 instead of the \$60,000.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Hutchinson, Kans.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars in place of \$32,500 will carry us through.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Iowa City, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want the whole of that. I was thinking that was in the urgency deficiency, but it was not. We want the whole of it. It is under contract and will be very closely finished next January.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you fixed for money at Indianapolis?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have plenty of money under the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. You have all the money that you can use?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have all the money we can use.

The CHAIRMAN. Rent of buildings at Indianapolis, that is necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the amount for that old building that we occupy during the time—

The CHAIRMAN. You can not reduce it below \$22,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. No. That is the contract they made at the time. We sold those buildings; we pay a certain percentage of the contract price.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Ironton, Ohio?

Mr. TAYLOR. No appropriation is necessary there. There is no site, and none able to be obtained under the limit.

ITHACA, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Ithaca, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. No appropriation is necessary there. We have the site, but it came so late there will not be anything. We will have sufficient money to carry us through for what we do.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. Jacksonville, Fla.?

Mr. TAYLOR. There we want \$50,000. The contract is let and will be pushed hard.

Mr. GILLET. What is that for?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the addition to the post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. And rent has to go another year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think you need bother with the rent, Mr. Hemenway. I have made an arrangement whereby we will get along without the rent. I believe you appropriated \$10,000 or \$15,000 in the urgent deficiency bill for this year's rent. I do not think you need put that in this bill at all.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Jacksonville, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$10,000 there. The site, while it is not actually in the possession of the Government, is about ready to take hold of.

KANKAKEE, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Kankakee, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty thousand dollars in place of \$42,500. Drawings are about ready to go on the market.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Kingston, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars in place of \$40,000. It will be some time in the middle of the summer before it goes on the market.

LARAMIE, WYO.

The CHAIRMAN. Laramie, Wyo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have sufficient money there to carry it along. We do not need any appropriation.

LAREDO, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. Laredo, Tex.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The same at Laredo. We need nothing there.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Lawrence, Kans.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is being partially held up by the member of Congress until after this session, but I think he will probably take his holding of it off after the session, and we will want \$17,500 instead of \$37,500.

Mr. GILLETT. What does that mean, being held by a member of Congress?

Mr. TAYLOR. He is hoping to get an increase limit.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States post-office at Lawrence, Mass.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$35,000 there. That is well under way, that work.

LEBANON, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Lebanon, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have just acquired a site, and we will need \$16,250 instead of \$36,350.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. Lincoln, Nebr.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have sufficient money to carry the work on there.

LOGANSFORT, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Logansport, Ind.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The drawings are about ready to go on the market. We need \$25,000 instead of \$41,250 we asked for.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Little Falls, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have no site there. There is no appropriation needed.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Los Angeles, Cal. There is some trouble about the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not been able to acquire that site, but in the meantime they are in a rented building we have contracted for, and this is to meet the contract.

Mr. BENTON. You need that \$15,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; in addition to the \$10,000 that went in the deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$15,000 in addition?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that is, for next year.

LOUISIANA, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, Louisiana, Mo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will be on the market some time in the summer, and we need \$10,000 instead of \$21,250.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Lynchburg, Va.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is another of those elevators. That is a court reason. It has a court on the top floor.

Mr. GILLETT. It has three stories?

Mr. TAYLOR. Three stories; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these three-story buildings have we? A good many, have we not?

Mr. TAYLOR. A good majority of them. Where there is a court it is a three-story building.

The CHAIRMAN. And about the same reason that applies to one applies to all the others?

Mr. TAYLOR. Applies to all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. So, if we go into the elevator business we ought to make a general appropriation for the whole outfit?

Mr. TAYLOR. If you make that general appropriation of \$100,000 deficiency we will carry them all on our annual appropriation. You made \$25,000 of it. If you give us the \$75,000 I will put an elevator in all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. In all of them?

Mr. TAYLOR. In all that is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. In all that are clamoring for them?

Mr. TAYLOR. All that are clamoring for them; in other words, all that have got pressure on us.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many of the three-story buildings we have?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not. But, you see, all the modern buildings—all the buildings that have been built in the last eight years, three-story buildings—have an elevator in them. These are simply the older buildings that were built, practically, back in 1880—from 1875 to 1885.

MACON, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Macon, Ga.?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think you took care of that in the urgent deficiency—all that was necessary. We have funds enough to go on with the work.

The CHAIRMAN. We authorized them to use the old stable for temporary building. You have funds enough?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; and then we have got money enough to carry on the construction. You authorized the use of \$11,500 that you had previously appropriated for rent for fixing up this stable.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Marblehead, Mass.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$25,000 at Marblehead. We want \$25,000 instead of \$45,000. That work was awarded about three months ago under the Tarsney Act.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Marshalltown, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under direct orders of the Secretary to be pushed as rapidly as possible, and we shall need \$20,000 instead of \$43,750.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Martinsville, Va.?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is under contract and well under way, and we need the entire balance, \$16,250.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The CHAIRMAN. Maysville, Ky.?

Mr. TAYLOR. I expect a contract will be let very shortly, and we will need \$20,000 instead of \$30,000 to carry us through.

M'KEESPORT, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. McKeesport, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need \$20,000 instead of \$60,000 there, as we only have a balance of about \$9,000 left, in order to carry on the work. There will not be very much done with it.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. Memphis, Tenn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need the entire \$50,000. The work is well up, you see, and probably will be done.

MERIDEN, CONN.

The CHAIRMAN. Meriden, Conn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no appropriation necessary there. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, is holding that up for Congressional action.

MOBERLY, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. Moberly, Mo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$15,000 under the limit. That will probably go on the market very shortly, and we have a small balance left.

Mr. BENTON. You need it all, then?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; we need it all there.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Milwaukee, Wis., for the installation of lookout facilities?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know of that. Does that come up from our office, Mr. Courts?

Mr. COURTS. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember. It is one of those galleries extending around that the Post-Office Department wants.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, March 3, 1904.

SIR: Referring to the meeting of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the 29th ultimo, and your inquiry relative to the request for a special appropriation for lookout facilities in the post-office, court-house, and custom-house building at Milwaukee, Wis., I have the honor to state that it is necessary to build certain passageways in connection with the post office working room to provide proper working facilities for the post-office inspectors, and at the time the request was made for a special appropriation the fact was overlooked that there was an available balance from the appropriation for the construction of the building of nearly \$7,000. As it is believed this amount is sufficient for carrying out the work desired, the special appropriation will not be necessary.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, United States.*

MUNCIE, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Muncie, Ind., is the next?

Mr. TAYLOR. It has been held up for Congressional action in some way.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not necessary—

Mr. TAYLOR. I think that will be taken, probably, from what I have heard, so I think you had better give us \$20,000 instead of \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be sufficient?

Mr. TAYLOR. That will be sufficient.

MUSKEGON, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Muskegon, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no site there as yet, and no appropriation is necessary.

NASHUA, N. H.

The CHAIRMAN. Nashua, N. H.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$20,000 instead of \$42,500. The drawings are well under way now.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. Nashville, Tenn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Eighty thousand dollars. Half of the balance of the appropriation, in order to carry the work out that is under contract, and that is going very rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an increase over your estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is an increase over the estimate. It is the only one, I think, there is.

The CHAIRMAN. This, you think, will be necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

NATCHEZ, MISS.

The CHAIRMAN. Natchez, Miss.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Ten thousand dollars instead of \$29,500. That is practically the same as the rest we have. The site has been obtained and drawings are under way.

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

The CHAIRMAN. Natchitoches, La.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want the entire balance there. It is under contract.

NEVADA, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. Nevada, Mo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty thousand dollars, the entire balance there. It is one of the smaller buildings and is well under way.

NEWCASTLE, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Newcastle, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. No appropriation necessary. We have sufficient funds.

NEW YORK—CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. New York?

Mr. TAYLOR. The New York custom-house. We want \$250,000 instead of \$2,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much balance have you there?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have \$702,000 actual cash that we can pay out. That gives very close to a million dollars, and there is only one big contract on the building. I do not think we can spend more than a million dollars before next March.

Mr. BENTON. You have got about a million dollars now?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got \$702,000 actual cash that we can spend.

The CHAIRMAN. You are sure this will carry you through?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

NEW YORK—RENT OF BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Rent of custom-house, New York?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is interest. That is what we pay.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Niagara Falls, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have sufficient money there. No site has been obtained as yet.

NORRISTOWN, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Norristown, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need \$20,000 instead of \$38,500. That is about ready to go on the market.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Northampton, Mass.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under contract and well under way, and we want the entire balance, \$42,500.

NORWICH, CONN.

The CHAIRMAN. Norwich, Conn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will want the entire balance, \$10,000. That is well under way.

OAK PARK, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Oak Park, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Ten thousand dollars instead of \$26,250.

OGDEN, UTAH.

The CHAIRMAN. Ogden, Utah?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have sufficient money to carry the work on. We do not need any appropriation.

OIL CITY, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Oil City, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty-five thousand dollars in place of \$55,000. The site has been obtained and the work will go on the market very shortly.

OMAHA, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. Omaha, Nebr.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That \$5,000 is already appropriated in the urgent deficiency bill.

OTTAWA, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Ottawa, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$15,000 there. That work is coming up very shortly. We need \$15,000 instead of \$35,000.

OWASSO, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Owasso, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The same condition. We will need \$10,000 instead of \$21,250.

PEKIN, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Pekin, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$20,000 instead of \$25,000.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Perth Amboy, N. J.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty thousand dollars instead of \$37,500.

PIERRE, S. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. Pierre, S. Dak.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Thirty thousand dollars instead of \$60,000 which we asked for.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Pittsburg, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. No appropriation necessary. There has no site been obtained yet for that marine hospital.

PORTLAND, OREG.

The CHAIRMAN. Portland, Oreg., for rent?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is rented quarters, under contract which we made last year.

Mr. BENTON. You need it all?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, we need it all.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The CHAIRMAN. Providence, R. I.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifty thousand dollars. That work is just about ready to go on the market. It is a big building.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be ample?

Mr. TAYLOR. That will be ample to carry us over.

RENO, NEV.

The CHAIRMAN. Reno, Nev.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars instead of \$30,000. That work is not ready to go on the market for some time.

RICHMOND, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Richmond, Ind.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty thousand dollars, instead of \$40,000, will carry us through.

ROCKHILL, S. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Rockhill, S. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Ten thousand dollars instead of \$26,250.

ROME, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Rome, Ga.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars in place of \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a supplemental estimate for rent at Rome, Ga.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. That is for rent of next year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$5,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe that is the sum.

The CHAIRMAN. You look after that, do you, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. We look after that where we are building a building.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount you estimate for is necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it is; but in order to be sure of that, I will let you know this afternoon. I will write you a letter in regard to that rent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1904.

SIR: Referring to the meeting, on the 29th ultimo, of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and to the matter of appropriation for rented quarters at Rome, Ga., during the construction of the extension of the post-office building, I have the honor to state that the sum of \$3,000, included in the urgent deficiency bill, was for rental of quarters for a portion of the current fiscal year, and necessary moving expenses, etc., and the sum of \$5,000 is required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. St. Joseph, Mo.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$40,000 instead of \$60,000.

Mr. BENTON. I would like to ask you if you have conferred with Mr. Cochran about the situation of that building?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; he knows all about it. This will carry the work there until next March.

Mr. BENTON. A year from now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. St. Louis, Mo.; how are you fixed for money there?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have ample money at St. Louis.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. St. Paul?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the elevator and certain steel shelving the clerk of the court wants in the buildings.

Mr. GILLETT. That was in last year?

Mr. TAYLOR. A number of years it has been sent up here. It is like a good many of these elevator propositions.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. San Francisco, Cal.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We ought to have \$100,000 in place of \$350,000. The architects have just been selected for that building, and probably will get to work in the middle of the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred thousand dollars will be sufficient?

Mr. TAYLOR. One hundred thousand dollars will be sufficient.

Mr. BENTON. That is, \$100,000 of the \$350,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Saratoga, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty thousand dollars in place of \$35,000 at Saratoga, but I am not sure that we will even use that if we do not settle upon a site up there. Still we ought to have it on hand in order to pay for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. The probability is they can not buy a site there for the limit.

Mr. TAYLOR. The probability is you can not buy a site for the limit, but Mr. Littauer is urging now to allow us to raise the limit on the site, but not on the total amount. If they do, we shall need the money for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. If they do not do that, you will not need the money at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$20,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Savannah, Ga.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty thousand dollars will carry us through instead of \$100,000, which we asked for.

SEATTLE, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. Seattle, Wash.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need \$100,000 there instead of \$175,000.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred thousand dollars will be ample at Seattle?

Mr. TAYLOR. That will carry us through on that.

SELMA, ALA.

The CHAIRMAN. Selma, Ala.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars instead of \$25,000.

SHERMAN, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. Sherman, Tex.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have sufficient funds to carry on the work, I think.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Spartanburg, S. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have sufficient funds to carry on that work. The act of cession has just been passed in that State, so that we can get at that building.

SPOKANE, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. Spokane, Wash.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall want the full \$120,000 that we asked for there.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Springfield, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the regular rental; the annual rental.

STERLING, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Sterling, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need \$10,000 instead of \$20,000 to carry that work on.

The CHAIRMAN. At Springfield, I see the current appropriation for rent is only \$4,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That only went the half year, you know. We did not actually occupy the building until after the half year. I do not think we have spent that \$2,500, but I think the \$4,000 was spent from last September on. That is what carried that through. It went on uneven half years, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. Look into it and write the facts to us.

Mr. TAYLOR. All right, I will.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, March 3, 1904.

SIR: Referring to your inquiry of the 29th ultimo, at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Appropriations relative to the estimate for rented quarters at Springfield, Ill., it appears that \$2,500 were appropriated for a portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and \$4,000 for the year ending June 30, 1904, making a total of \$6,500, and, as it was not necessary to occupy rented quarters until September, 1903, this amount was sufficient to provide for the rental of such quarters up to the end of the current fiscal year, to pay all moving expenses,

etc. Seven thousand dollars, the amount asked for for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, will provide rented quarters for that period.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

STILLWATER, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. Stillwater, Minn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need the entire balance of that in order to carry the work out.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty thousand dollars?

Mr. TAYLOR. Thirty thousand dollars.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Superior, Wis.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$50,000 instead of \$100,000. That work is ready to go on the market. It is done by outside architects.

TACOMA, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. Tacoma, Wash.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Forty thousand dollars will carry us through there instead of \$100,000.

TORRINGTON, CONN.

The CHAIRMAN. Torrington, Conn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars instead of \$22,500. That work is just about ready to contract.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Traverse City, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$15,000 there instead of \$30,000.

VINCENNES, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Vincennes, Ind.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars instead of \$41,250.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be ample?

Mr. TAYLOR. Be ample to carry the work forward.

WARREN, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Warren, Ohio?

Mr. TAYLOR. No appropriation necessary. That site has not been obtained yet.

WACO, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. At Waco, Tex., you had \$5,000 for rent for the current year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will just make an entry of that and answer it exactly. But some of them change, because we have to put additional furniture in, which goes under rent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1904.

SIR: Referring to your inquiry in the matter of rented quarters for Government officials at Waco, Tex., before the meeting of the subcommittee on appropriations, on the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the amount appropriated for rented quarters last year was \$6,500 instead of \$5,000 as suggested in our conversation; and while this amount covers the rental for practically the entire year, as there is no annual appropriation for any of the necessary expenses, such as furniture, fittings, appliances, etc., to carry on the work, outside of the appropriation for rent, it is necessary, in order to meet such expenses, that a slight increase in the amount of the appropriation be made for the coming fiscal year, which accounts for the request for \$7,000.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington, D. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing—the outlying buildings. We need \$50,000. We can get along with that amount.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that site? Right next to the present building?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is where the present stable and laundry building is now. We bought next to the property south of it, or east of it, and we are going to move the stable and laundry on that, and move this new building from here back of the present building.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need \$10,000 instead of \$25,000, to make us sure.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The CHAIRMAN. Waterbury, Conn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need the entire balance of \$56,250.

WATERLOO, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Waterloo, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need \$15,000 instead of \$27,500. We will be able to get through on that, I think.

WAUSAU, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Wausau, Wis.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars instead of \$34,500.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. West Chester, Pa.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Ten thousand dollars instead of \$25,000.

WHEELING, W. VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Wheeling, W. Va.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Twenty-five thousand dollars instead of \$100,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Wilmington, N. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is another one of those regulation elevators.

WINSTON, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Winston, N. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think any appropriation necessary for that at all. I do not think they will ever settle the question of whether they will want to go to the old court-house or not.

YANKTON, S. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. Yankton, S. Dak.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$30,000 here in place of \$50,000. The building is about ready to get into condition.

YONKON, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Yonkon, N. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. I don't know how much it is instead of \$57,500 will carry us through.

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount of repairs and preservation of Federal buildings is \$1,000,000. We had \$400,000 last year, and the old buildings now cost the \$400,000? \$150,000 of that is going to be fire to our probably have this year.

\$10,000—
us but
at the

the

Mr. TAYLOR. We had \$200,000 and we asked for \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What new work did you put in out of your appropriation of \$200,000 last year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember. I can tell, if you would like to know, what changes we have made. But we are continuously renewing plants that are worn out.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in all of these contracts for new buildings they provide for the heating, hoisting, and ventilating?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. When it says "For heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus," you do not construe that as giving you power to put in new elevators?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is just the point. We said we did not put in an elevator. We have held it the same as the Comptroller's decision on repairs and preservations. Repairs and preservations—the Comptroller has held they can not build any new construction under it, but we can replace and repair old constructions or change the form of construction. We have held the same thing, although the wording is not exactly the same, with hoisting, heating, and ventilating—that we could replace an old elevator that had been in there, and where there had been a well in there; but where we had to cut the well and put a new elevator in we could not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you to give me the number of new elevators, where you put in a completely new outfit. I understand you hold, and the Comptroller holds, that, under this appropriation, where there is an elevator shaft you can put—

Mr. TAYLOR. We can put in an elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. A new elevator. And I want to know how many of those—

Mr. TAYLOR. How many we put in last year?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think I can tell you. There are two. But I will tell you in the communication.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further that you gentlemen would like to ask?

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, March 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your request for information as to the amount of money from the appropriation for "Heating apparatus for public buildings, 1903," expended for renewals or extensions of heating and hoisting apparatus in old buildings under the control of this Department, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

ELEVATORS.

Charleston, S. C., post-office and court-house.....	\$5, 085
Cincinnati, Ohio, post-office and custom-house.....	1, 890
Pensacola, Fla., post-office and court-house	8, 313
Philadelphia, Pa.:	
Appraisers' stores	24, 449
Custom-house.....	3, 000
San Francisco, Cal.:	
Appraisers' stores	4, 245
Mint	7, 920
Total.....	54, 902

HEATING APPARATUS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, post-office and custom-house.....	\$8, 279
Jackson, Miss., post-office and court-house.....	2, 896
New York, N. Y., appraisers' stores.....	7, 320
Total.....	18, 495

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

Mr. BENTON. Why is the estimate for vaults and safes \$20,000 larger this year than it was last year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because we are having so very many safes for new post-offices. New post-offices are being finished at the rate of about one a month, and we have to buy new safes for them.

Mr. BENTON. They cost about what; the safes that you use ordinarily?

Mr. TAYLOR. They run from about \$150 to \$650 and \$750. It depends upon whether they are burglar and fire proof or whether they are simply fireproof.

The CHAIRMAN. The balance for vaults, you ask for just the ordinary appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is one thing I would like to ask to have you gentlemen put in, and that is for books of reference and law books. The Comptroller will not let us buy a law book under "books of reference."

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not go right to the Solicitor's office there and get all the law books you want?

Mr. TAYLOR. We can go up there; but there is a certain small working library that ought to be in our law division. It would facilitate our work a great deal better. There probably would not be spent \$50 or \$100 on law books during the year, but they simply are the books you want right at your hands and you do not want to run up to the Solicitor's office to get.

Mr. GILLETT. What kind of law books?

Mr. TAYLOR. They are just simply the usual reference books that you have on legal questions that will come up in our office. I think I stated last year we had 150 or 200 books, but I was mistaken in that. There was only a small number of books, some 25 or 30, I think it is, the chief of the law division told me; and it would be a great convenience, and is not very expensive to the Government, if you would add "and law books."

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want your appropriation increased?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, no, sir. It is simply in case we do want one or two or three or four law books, which would probably be the amount we would want during the year. We want authority to buy them under this.

ELECTRICAL PROTECTION TO VAULTS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. At the foot of page 30 occurs "Electrical protection to vaults, public buildings: For maintenance of the electrical protective

devices installed under authority of the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1903, \$20,000." Tell us about that.

Mr. TAYLOR. You will remember there was a special appropriation for these installations in a number of specified places for electrical protection for buildings. In other words, they were wired with a system of wire meshes which was attached to an indicating device and carried to a central station and carried by a force to certain places. There were specified the cities that would be protected by it. We have carried out that law and have installed and have in operation in the majority of them this device for protecting the big vaults in the buildings and some of the smaller vaults, and this is the actual amount of the rental per year that that will entail.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, we have to pay a rent for this particular device?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it patented?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it is the same as they have on the vaults in the Treasury Department. They pay a dollar a day—I think it is something like that—and we pay practically the same all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. This was authorized last year under the sundry civil bill?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; \$30,000 to be expended in certain specified cities for the installation of this device, or for some device of that character. We now have it installed.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this \$20,000 is all rent?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is all rent. It simply carries out—it does not increase the amount of protection, but simply carries out the protection we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did we install this? In what buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have them in Chicago, Louisville, New Orleans mint, Peoria, the San Francisco mint; I do not remember, but I can send you a list of the entire buildings if you would like it.

Mr. GILLET. We would be glad to have it. Are you familiar, Mr. Taylor, with this kind of protection, so as to offer an opinion as to whether or not it is worth the cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it is. I think so well of it that I should recommend, in any of our big subtreasuries, or anything of that sort, as we are in the Chicago subtreasury, the omission of the so-called burglar-proof vaults, with 6 inches of steel. I should simply build an ordinary brick wall, 8 or 10 or 12 inches thick, line it with electric wires, and connect it with the lookout station.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not a burglar get onto where the wires are located?

Mr. TAYLOR. He can not, for this reason: That is a mesh like that [indicating]. Now, the current alternates in that mesh three times in every five minutes, the strength of it, and if they undertake to cut a piece out and switch the wires over so as to cut a hole big enough to get in it, they have got to keep in perfect touch with the alternation of that current, and they could not do it. It is a physical impossibility for them to do it. So they can not cut through there. More than that, if they cut, for instance, the connecting wire to that, an alarm rings anyway, because the wire has been cut. They have tried it in several instances, and the brightest electricians have tried to work that system, but they do not seem to be able to do it. There is usually a

crowd of men inside of there in three or four minutes after that thing is touched.

The CHAIRMAN. So if they tried to cut the wire they connect with the central station?

Mr. TAYLOR. Then the alarm rings anyway. If they tamper with it in the least, it rings and shows that something is wrong and they go to see what it is. It is sometimes one thing and sometimes another; but it always rings. More than that, there is an apparatus inside of that vault, a clockwork apparatus, that announces in headquarters the condition of that vault every ten minutes anyway; reports, in other words, automatically, and that is something they can not get at.

The CHAIRMAN. Tells them how they are getting along every ten minutes?

Mr. TAYLOR. Practically tells them how the vault is getting along and that nobody is fooling with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. GILLETT. It seems to me that \$20,000 rent is pretty big. The original installation only cost \$30,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Practically a good portion of that \$20,000 is for rent. They charge a certain amount for the installation, which consists of two thicknesses of ceiling board and between that tinfoil and mesh of electric wires.

Mr. GILLETT. The expense of putting it in and conducting the wires to police headquarters, and all that?

Mr. TAYLOR. But this \$30,000 includes \$20,000 of last year, or just \$20,000 last year of rental. The other \$10,000, or such portion of it as has been expended—it has not all been expended—coupled with the cost of installation, we had to pay for in the first instance.

Mr. GILLETT. The rent is a good deal more than the cost of the installation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; the installation is a small part of it. They only charge in the bigger installations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, February 29, 1904.

SIR: Referring to your request during my appearance to-day before the Committee on Appropriations, I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the item of \$20,000 requested for electrical protection to vaults and safes during the year ending June 30, 1905.

The last sundry civil bill appropriated \$30,000 for the installation of electrical burglar-alarm devices in 14 buildings under the control of the Treasury Department. These have been installed in 18 buildings and their maintenance for one year provided for at a total cost of nearly \$28,000. The only building provided for, and which has not yet been equipped with the device, is the post-office at Minneapolis, Minn. This is held in abeyance until the extension and alterations to the structure are further advanced. There is inclosed herewith a list of the buildings in which the device has been installed, showing the cost of each.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

	Installation.	Rent.
New Orleans: Mint, 12 vaults.....	\$5,500.00	\$400.00
New Orleans: Court-house and post-office, 2 vaults in subtreasury.....		547.50
Milwaukee: 3 vaults, 2 safes in post-office.....		1,800.00
Peoria: 2 vaults in post-office, 2 vaults in internal revenue.....		1,440.00
Chicago: Temporary post-office, 6 vaults.....	1,694.00	690.00
Louisville post-office: 3 vaults in post-office, 3 safes in post-office.....		2,160.00
Cincinnati:		
8 vaults in subtreasury, 4 vaults and 1 safe in post-office.....		2,880.00
1 vault and 3 safes in internal revenue.....		1,080.00
San Francisco: 1 vault in post-office.....		360.00
St. Louis, custom-house:		
4 vaults in post-office.....		1,440.00
2 vaults in subtreasury.....		720.00
4 vaults in internal revenue.....		1,440.00
Pittsburg:		
2 vaults in post-office.....		720.00
2 vaults in internal revenue.....		720.00
Omaha:		
3 vaults in post-office.....		1,080.00
2 vaults in internal revenue.....		720.00
St. Paul, 1 vault in post-office, 1 safe in post-office.....		720.00
Indianapolis, 1 vault and 1 safe in post-office.....	835.00	720.00
Total.....	8,029.00	19,547.50

MARCH 1, 1904.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER, CHIEF OF DIVISION, IN CHARGE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 42 of the bill before you, Captain Shoemaker, you add "funeral expenses for the decent interment of officers and enlisted men." That is new?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; that is new.

The CHAIRMAN. We have never paid those expenses before?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Not without the appropriation; but it has been paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Who paid it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It has been paid through the Auditor of the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Then they have always passed your accounts?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, they have not always done it; they have held them up. That is the reason for this. Sometimes they pass it and sometimes they do not.

The CHAIRMAN. We pay the funeral expenses of the men who die in the Service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Not as a rule, but we have done it in some cases that were pretty hard. But as a rule it has not been done in the Revenue-Cutter Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Do some of them save their money?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Mighty few. Some of them may, but, as you know, sailors do not save money.

The CHAIRMAN. And if they have not money enough to bury themselves, you bury them?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We usually relieve the situation as far as we can. It is either that, or they go to the potter's field. It does not amount to very much in the course of a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it amount to?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Oh, perhaps in all about \$800, at a rough stab; but I doubt whether it would be that much.

Mr. GARDNER. Would not that come out of the fund for the burial of all officers and enlisted men at the public expense?

Captain SHOEMAKER. They do it in the Army and Navy right straight along.

Mr. GARDNER. Would not the same thing apply here?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It might ultimately be that; but, as I said before, I do not think the expense in one year could amount to more than \$300. I doubt if it could get to that.

Mr. GARDNER. If they buried them all?

Captain SHOEMAKER. All that died; no, sir. That is about the only thing that is new, Mr. Chairman. The rest of it is exactly the estimate of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Can we not reduce it a little?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No; bless your heart, no. Do not think of that. I will try to make the present appropriation go the next year as far as it possibly can. I do not anticipate making drafts on this appropriation. I got a deficiency, as you know, and I hope to make this amount go through. If it does not, I will have to come back to you next winter.

The CHAIRMAN. You know we do not allow deficiencies, so you had better make it last.

Captain SHOEMAKER. We had better shut up shop, then.

MARCH 1, 1904.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WM. M. MEREDITH, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Captain, on page 43 of the bill before you, you will find the appropriation for Engraving and Printing—for salaries of all necessary clerks and employees, other than plate printers and plate printers' assistants, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, etc. You increase the amount from \$1,043,540 to \$1,123,684. That is \$80,000 increase. Please explain the necessity for this increase.

Captain MEREDITH. The explanation of it is the increase of business—the increase of estimates from the Department for work.

The CHAIRMAN. What particular class of work has increased?

Captain MEREDITH. All classes have increased. I have a table here showing exactly what the estimates are based upon—a tabulated statement showing it, which I will leave with the clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Can you show just what the particular work has been—the particular class of work?

Captain MEREDITH. I can show you the estimates for the next year, based upon the increase over the present year. Last year the number of impressions printed was 135,904,900. It is estimated that for next year the number of sheets printed will be 146,954,592.

Mr. GILLET. Those impressions, I suppose, you get from what the Department tells you they want?

Captain MEREDITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. How has it been the last year—have you had any deficiency this year?

Captain MEREDITH. No, sir; but we are shaving pretty close. I reported to the Secretary that there would be no deficiency. I thought I would get through. I may have to ask the permission of Congress to transfer from one fund to another to a certain extent toward the last of the year, but I am trying hard not to do that. I am trying to manage so as not to have a deficiency at all. In fact, there will not be a deficiency, but there might be a case where we would have a little left over from one fund that we would like to have transferred to plate printing. If I should be assured of that, I think I could get through. If I am short anywhere it will be in plate printing.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you tell us succinctly what the increase will be in next year that will cause you to need this \$80,000 extra?

Captain MEREDITH. I can not remember all these items without looking them over.

Mr. GILLETT. Tell us as briefly as you can.

Captain MEREDITH. The increase of work, mostly in the last year, has been in the matter of national currency; and then the Treasurer has also made large increased demands for the next year.

Mr. GILLETT. For what? What is it for?

Captain MEREDITH. For national currency and silver certificates, and matters of that kind. And the internal revenue has increased very largely. That increases year by year. The tabulated statement in my annual report shows what increase there has been from year to year in those particular items. It has been steadily growing up, and the amount required to run the Bureau has been increasing from year to year.

Mr. GILLETT. But the internal-revenue stamps are decreasing now, are they not?

Captain MEREDITH. Not yet, according to their demands for next year.

Mr. GILLETT. Are they not?

Captain MEREDITH. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Then you mean practically that every department asks for an increase?

Captain MEREDITH. Yes, sir; nearly everything is increased here in the estimates. Last year the estimate for materials and expenses was \$540,126. This year, however, it decreased \$10,688. That is about the only decrease.

Mr. GILLETT. You can leave the figures, can you?

Captain MEREDITH. Yes, sir; I brought them for Mr. Courts. There is no increase in the expense for horses and carriages this year. [Laughter.]

Mr. GILLETT. Is there any increase in the cost, aside from the increase in the amount of work?

Captain MEREDITH. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. So the same amount of work does not cost any more?

Captain MEREDITH. No, sir; it does not cost any more next year.

Mr. BENTON. Has Mr. Landis's inquiry had anything to do with the horse and buggy business?

Captain MEREDITH. It will if you take my vehicle away from me.

Mr. GILLETT. I notice in the next section there is another increase of \$100,000. That is in the wages of plate printers. I suppose the same reasons apply to that?

Captain MEREDITH. Substantially; yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the condition of your new building?

etc. Seven thousand dollars, the amount asked for for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, will provide rented quarters for that period.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

STILLWATER, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. Stillwater, Minn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need the entire balance of that in order to carry the work out.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty thousand dollars?

Mr. TAYLOR. Thirty thousand dollars.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Superior, Wis.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$50,000 instead of \$100,000. That work is ready to go on the market. It is done by outside architects.

TACOMA, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. Tacoma, Wash.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Forty thousand dollars will carry us through there instead of \$100,000.

TORRINGTON, CONN.

The CHAIRMAN. Torrington, Conn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars instead of \$22,500. That work is just about ready to contract.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Traverse City, Mich.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need \$15,000 there instead of \$30,000.

VINCENNES, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Vincennes, Ind.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars instead of \$41,250.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be ample?

Mr. TAYLOR. Be ample to carry the work forward.

WARREN, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Warren, Ohio?

Mr. TAYLOR. No appropriation necessary. That site has not been obtained yet.

WACO, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. At Waco, Tex., you had \$5,000 for rent for the current year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will just make an entry of that and answer it exactly. But some of them change, because we have to put additional furniture in, which goes under rent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1904.

SIR: Referring to your inquiry in the matter of rented quarters for Government officials at Waco, Tex., before the meeting of the subcommittee on appropriations, on the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the amount appropriated for rented quarters last year was \$6,500 instead of \$5,000 as suggested in our conversation; and while this amount covers the rental for practically the entire year, as there is no annual appropriation for any of the necessary expenses, such as furniture, fittings, appliances, etc., to carry on the work, outside of the appropriation for rent, it is necessary, in order to meet such expenses, that a slight increase in the amount of the appropriation be made for the coming fiscal year, which accounts for the request for \$7,000.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supt. Advising Architect.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington, D. C.?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing—the outlying buildings. We need \$50,000 at that site? Right next to the present

Mr. GILLETT. Where is the present stable and laundry building is

Mr. TAYLOR. It is what to the property south of it, or east of it, and now. We bought next the stable and laundry on that, and move this we are going to move back of the present building.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Washington, Pa.?

The CHAIRMAN. We shall need \$10,000 instead of \$25,000, to make us sure.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Waterbury, Conn.?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need the entire balance of \$56,250.

WATERLOO, IOWA.

CHAIRMAN. Waterloo, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. We shall need \$15,000 instead of \$27,500. We will be able to get through on that, I think.

WAUSAU, WIS.

CHAIRMAN. Wausau, Wis.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifteen thousand dollars instead of \$34,500.

from them, and it is a very large system indeed on which the nation relies for information about everything which foreign governments are doing in the way of publications.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we tell them through our documents everything we are doing, and in turn we get from them through their documents what they are doing?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think that is a fair statement of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you think it requires \$26,000 to continue that service?

Mr. LANGLEY. I am quite sure it will do so. I have conducted it partly myself, through the aid of these other gentlemen, for years, and we had expected to be obliged to call upon you for more. We are sending out somewhat more than we expected, but we are doing it under the appropriation of last year and the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand of this appropriation?

Mr. LANGLEY. We have an available balance, I find from my memoranda, of \$6,545.66. The actual balance, without reckoning liabilities, is something like \$16,000. Deducting liabilities, our actual available balance then is \$6,000 and some odd dollars, on January 1. And you understand, of course, there are outstanding bills against that.

Mr. GILLETT. What is this \$26,000 spent mainly for, express?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is spent considerably for salaries.

Mr. GILLETT. Salaries in your office?

Mr. LANGLEY. Salaries in the office and for expressage. The salaries represent a little over \$16,000. Those salaries are mostly small. There are five clerks to whom we pay from \$55 to \$150. Some of the clerks are required to be men of uncommon acquirement, speaking foreign languages. We have a packer; we have messengers, whom we pay from \$25 to \$30, and we have agents abroad whom we pay from \$15 to \$91.66.

The CHAIRMAN. A month or a year?

Mr. LANGLEY. A month.

Mr. RATHBUN. The full cost of the foreign agencies is about \$2,000.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Cannon was asking me whether these foreign places were places of ease for these persons. I told him it was absolutely not so. The men are poorly paid. They are people who have been in the service of the Institution for fifty years. The agent at Leipzig has just died at the age of 82 years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many agents have you abroad?

Mr. LANGLEY. Two paid agents, and very recently a third; and in Paris and other places there are people who are serving us for nothing at all; for the credit of serving the Smithsonian Institution and being associated with a well-known thing among European booksellers and publishers. I believe I may say this work is economically conducted.

Mr. GILLETT. Do I understand that all the books that come in go to the Congressional Library?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; not finally. They go to others.

Mr. GILLETT. Who decides where they shall go?

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, there is a certain understanding with persons like the Director of the Geological Survey and others. I do not know how clearly that is formulated, but otherwise it is decided by mutual understanding and correspondence.

Mr. GILLETT. Why should not the Library, if it is done for their benefit, have charge of this and do it all?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can only say it has been found in all these years to be more economical to conduct under an institution which does nothing else in this way than it. The work was begun by the Smithsonian Institution and is carried on as a result of treaties negotiated by the Department of State, which desired that the Smithsonian should continue the work.

Mr. GILLET. As I understand it, it is simply getting books for the Library and exchanging our public documents for documents which will be useful for the Congressional Library. Why should not the Library decide what it wants and negotiate those exchanges?

Mr. LANGLEY. Because they go not only to the Library but to nearly every Department of the Government.

Mr. GILLET. You mean to receive the books and distribute them around among the different Departments?

Mr. LANGLEY. Practically so.

Mr. GILLET. Do any of them go outside of the Government, go to any other library, or anything of that sort?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; besides the Government there is the system in which the exchanges grew up, of exchanging the works which are published under the Smithsonian Institution, and not only those, but the works which are published by various scientific bodies in America for those which are published abroad.

I can not say precisely how large the system of correspondence is, but I think it may be called the largest in the world, without reference to the Government; something I think over thirty thousand; I would prefer to say, speaking from memory, something over thirty thousand foreign correspondents are in relation to the Smithsonian Institution.

The original charter of the Smithsonian Institution from the Government makes it practically the distributor of these matters.

Mr. GILLET. That is, simply your own books, you mean?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; not our own books alone; very largely our own books, but it means also purely scientific books, having nothing to do with commerce or trade, from various sources in the country. Any American publication of that kind can be sent abroad through the Smithsonian.

Mr. GILLET. Do you mean that you purchase it and then send it?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, no; the Smithsonian acts as the forwarding agent.

Mr. GILLET. You mean as forwarding agent for foreign governments?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; but I am speaking at this moment of institutions in our own country. The Association for the Advancement of Science, for instance.

Mr. GILLET. This is entirely international, is it not?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

Mr. GILLET. This is for a system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries?

Mr. LANGLEY. Because the Government has included this, and it is all done under Congressional legislation.

Mr. GILLET. Do you mean that this \$26,000 is not used entirely for international exchange?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is used entirely for international exchange, but not alone in the sense of exchanges between one nation and another, for it is not purely government documents, but includes, under the

treaty of Brussels, a number of documents coming from American and foreign institutions.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean they are sent by them to you, and then by you abroad?

Mr. LANGLEY. Exactly. They are sent by them to us and sent by us abroad, but at a very much less rate than they could be sent by ordinary expressage.

Mr. GILLETT. Then in return for that you get things from abroad to send to these American institutions?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. And you pay the expense for both of them?

Mr. LANGLEY. We get things from abroad which are sent in general as far as this country at the expense of the foreign institutions, and in this country we send them usually by mail to the institution in question.

Mr. GILLETT. That is what I wanted to get at; whether the United States pays the express for these different institutions or whether they pay it themselves.

Mr. LANGLEY. The Smithsonian Institution pays the ocean freights only.

Mr. GILLETT. I must say, personally, that to me that would be quite an item, and I would like to know about that. I am ready to be convinced about it, but to me it would seem that the United States ought not to be paying for American institutions.

Mr. LANGLEY. The payments by the United States are only to the extent stated above. The United States pays for its own publications and favors the system for the exchange with all nations. The Smithsonian Institution exists under a charter which may be expressed briefly in the words "for the increase and the diffusion of knowledge." Under the item "the diffusion of knowledge" comes this system of exchanges which has been a part of it during the last fifty years of its existence, and on which the Institution, I might add, has spent out of its private fund—not out of the fund which is appropriated but out of its private fund—a great deal more than it has ever gotten back.

Mr. GILLETT. It has gotten back a great deal more from the United States than it has ever spent, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, Professor, you pay out of this money \$16,694 for salaries. It strikes me your salary roll is rather large in proportion to the total amount. It only leaves you about \$7,000 or \$8,000 to expend for the real purposes for which your appropriation is made. You have your chief man at \$2,700 a year, and your next man, \$2,199, and so on down the list, making altogether \$16,694. Now, what services do these people perform other than the distribution and collection of these documents? Are they utilized in any other way?

Mr. LANGLEY. There is a considerable correspondence abroad, and one of them is at this very moment visiting the foreign agencies and replacing the person of whom I have spoken as having served the Institution for fifty years at Leipzig, and who has just died.

The CHAIRMAN. What we are trying to get at is, do you not handle a great many documents that are of no value to us? I do not say of no value, but of little value to us and that are of little value to for-

eign countries? And could not this interchange of documents be confined to those that are of real value? The disposition is to broaden out on all these different undertakings and get into a whole lot of work that to the public is absolutely unnecessary. The expert who is concentrated upon this one proposition, enlarges on the value of these documents, when, as a matter of fact, they are of absolutely no value to the public. Now, it strikes me that this is a case here. You have got a large salary roll. We have some public documents and foreign countries have some public documents that would be of value, but we have a world of trash that is published—we get it every day through the mails and it goes into the wastebasket. It is absolutely of no value. It might be of value to some particular locality of the country, but of no value to the country at large. Now, we paid \$5,674 in freight and \$1,133 for boxes. I can not imagine what public documents you could get hold of that would make such a bulk?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think if you saw the boxes and saw the freight you would understand the great amount of these documents better than from simple statistics of them. I will not go into the other question; it does not belong to me at all to say whether it is wise to publish every document that Congress authorizes. Is there a statement here of the number of boxes, Mr. Rathbun?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, but your duty is not to take every document published by the Government and undertake to ship it to somebody else.

Mr. LANGLEY. But pardon me; it is, under the law, substantially that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you call my attention to the section of the statute that requires it?

Mr. GILLET. What is the law you refer to, Mr. Langley?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is the law under which 50 copies (late.y a few more) of every Government document are to be distributed to Governments which under the treaty (I think of Brussels) are in relation to us and perform a similar service to this Government.

Mr. GILLET. Do you know when that law was passed?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is not in my memory.

The CHAIRMAN. It requires 50 copies of every public document?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; 50 copies of every public document is sent to Great Britain, and France, and other Governments which under this treaty are in accord with us.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include the documents that come down to the House here—for instance, House document No. so-and-so recommending that we appropriate \$15 to pay for the loss or damage done to some property; and Senate document No. so-and-so?

Mr. LANGLEY. It includes only the so-called public documents. Congress has directed us to so send them.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is a treaty, is it?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is under the treaty of Brussels.

The CHAIRMAN. I can understand, if you have to load up all of these little documents that come down here; but how on earth they can be of any value to any foreign countries I can not understand.

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, in the particular matter to which you are referring, this Congressional Record is in question. Our Congressional

Record is sent with these documents. It does not belong to me to say that it may contain many matters trivial and unimportant; but this Congressional Record is sent under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not take \$5,000 and over of freight to send the Congressional Record? That is only one.

Mr. LANGLEY. I am only mentioning it as one.

The CHAIRMAN. I am free to concede that may be necessary, although it does contain a great deal of matter that we all admit is frivolous and of no import, but what I am trying to get at is, why this immense amount of worthless stuff?

Mr. LANGLEY. I do not know that we can say, Mr. Chairman, that it is worthless. I should not wish to concede that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, say, of what value is the topographical map of Warrick County, Ind., to a foreign country? You send 50 copies of that, do you?

Mr. LANGLEY. Under the law we send 50 copies of every public document, and, remember, we get a similar return.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we have the topographical map of different counties of Nebraska and Illinois, which is a large map, and 50 copies each of those public documents, under this treaty, go in a box and are shipped away to be burned as junk in a foreign country or stored away in a damp cellar somewhere?

Mr. LANGLEY. I do not know what is done with them, but believe that in the great European libraries they are as well cared for as like ones are with us.

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody on earth could possibly have any use for them. But, of course, you did not make the law.

Mr. GILLET. Could you say, Professor Langley, roughly, what proportion of this \$26,000 is spent for this exchange of Government publications, and what proportion of it is spent for other scientific works, which I should think would be much more valuable?

Mr. LANGLEY. I would rather not be cited as stating this positively, because this is a matter of detail which is better known to the person in immediate charge, but my impression is that, whereas we began by sending only these relatively private documents, we have come now to sending the larger proportion of Government documents, on the whole. I would say the larger proportion were Government documents.

Mr. GILLET. I meant the larger portion of expense.

Mr. LANGLEY. It is rather difficult to divide the expense in that way, but I think the expense is nearly in proportion to the documents sent.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, Professor, what contribution you have to this fund from other bureaus or other departments of the Government?

Mr. LANGLEY. There is a contribution made to it from various departments, to whom we make a charge of, I think, something like 5 cents a pound; something at any rate less, very much less, than the ordinary rate of exchanges.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you write us a letter and give us in detail all contributions to this fund and where they come from?

Mr. LANGLEY. I will, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And also, if you will, add there the exact terms of this convention and the law under which we are compelled to do this work.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement about the Smithsonian exchanges, for which you asked in the hearing on Wednesday morning last.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
United States House of Representatives.*

International exchanges.

The Smithsonian system of international exchanges dates almost from the founding of the institution in 1846, having its inception in the distribution of the publications of the institution to its correspondents in foreign countries (thereby increasing its own library through exchanges, and at the same time carrying out one of the provisions of Smithson's will—the "diffusion of knowledge"), a plan which was shortly availed of by the various learned societies and institutions, first in this country and later by others throughout the civilized world, whose transmissions and receipts now cover one-third of the whole amount.

The exchange system is purely an international one, no exchanges being made between institutions or individuals within the country. Documents received from abroad for institutions of learning are dispatched within the country by mail.

Various special exchanges of publications between the United States and foreign governments were made between 1846 and 1852. In the latter year the Smithsonian Institution urged that Congress should make some systematic and permanent arrangement for distributing complete series of its works to European libraries, but no definite action was taken until 1867, when the following act was passed:

A RESOLUTION to provide for the exchange of certain public documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That fifty copies of all documents hereafter printed by order of either House of Congress, and fifty copies additional of all documents printed in excess of the usual number, together with fifty copies of each publication issued by any department or bureau of the Government, be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library, who shall exchange the same, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution, for such works published in foreign countries, and especially by foreign governments, as may be deemed by said committee an equivalent; said works to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Approved March 2, 1867.

The primary object of this movement was to secure, as regularly and as economically as possible, all reports and other documents relative to the legislation, jurisprudence, statistics, internal economy, technology, etc., of all nations, so as to place the material at the command of the committees and members of Congress, heads of governmental bureaus, etc. The Institution immediately entered into negotiations with foreign governments, and before the close of 1868 eighteen foreign governments responded favorably to the proposal for the international exchange of official documents.

No appropriation, however, was made by Congress for meeting the necessary expenses of this international exchange, and, indeed, the entire expense of the service was borne from the private funds of the Smithsonian Institution until 1882, when Congress made an initial appropriation of \$3,000 to aid in the work. Since that year appropriations have been made annually, but in no year has the amount appropriated been sufficient to defray the entire expense of the exchange system, as will be seen by the accompanying table:

Expense of the international exchanges from 1850 to 1903.

Year.	Appropriation.	Expended by Smithsonian Institution.	Year.	Appropriation.	Expended by Smithsonian Institution.
1850.....		\$651.80	1878.....		\$10,250.41
1851.....		2,010.49	1879.....		9,554.47
1852.....		2,178.33	1880.....		9,996.05
1853.....		2,807.38	1881.....		7,467.84
1854.....		2,739.65	1882.....	\$3,000	4,981.19
1855.....		1,980.78	1883.....	5,000	6,192.34
1856.....		1,517.54	1884.....	7,500	2,510.71
1857.....		2,501.24	1885.....	10,000	3,307.59
1858.....		1,326.90	1886.....	10,000	2,005.80
1859.....		2,027.94	1887.....	10,000	4,683.11
1860.....		2,348.04	1888.....	12,000	3,113.75
1861.....		1,499.47	1889.....	15,000	2,152.00
1862.....		2,724.88	1890.....	15,000	1,794.09
1863.....		1,735.31	1891.....	17,000	3,382.21
1864.....		3,779.61	1892.....	17,000	3,310.49
1865.....		2,907.76	1893.....	17,000	1,518.49
1866.....		2,252.60	1894.....	14,500	3,110.31
1867.....		3,701.93	1895.....	17,000	4,092.62
1868.....		4,870.72	1896.....	17,000	3,568.14
1869.....		4,860.94	1897.....	19,000	3,324.37
1870.....		4,165.62	1898.....	19,000	4,580.35
1871.....		4,201.50	1899.....	21,000	3,341.14
1872.....		5,870.32	1900.....	24,000	4,590.28
1873.....		6,251.74	1901.....	24,000	5,758.24
1874.....		5,589.89	1902.....	26,000	4,458.31
1875.....		6,748.80	1903.....	26,000	5,714.09
1876.....		10,199.10			
1877.....		9,790.73			
			Total.....	346,000	221,848.40

^a Government exchanges began

NOTE.—The total amount expended by the Institution from 1850 to 1882, when the first appropriation was made by Congress, was \$140,358.78. The first 50 copies of official documents were received by the Institution in 1867 for exchange purposes.

That the exchange system has steadily grown in utility may be shown by the fact that the number of packages received and transmitted has increased from 1,051 in the year 1850 to 150,217 in 1903, while the number of correspondents throughout the world directly benefited by it has increased from 1,604 in 1853 to 44,012 at the present time. Of the exchanges about two-thirds are governmental, the remainder being for institutions of learning.

A convention held between the United States and several foreign governments was concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886, ratified by the President July 19, 1888, and proclaimed January 15, 1889. The Governments signatory to this convention were the United States, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland, and the Governments of Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, New South Wales, Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Netherlands, Queensland, Russia, and Cuba have since signified their desire to accept its provisions by establishing and conducting international exchange bureaus.

Under the articles of the Brussels convention it was agreed that the bureaus of exchange in the several countries signatory to the treaty

should serve, in an official capacity, "as intermediaries between the learned bodies, and literary and scientific societies, etc. * * * of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications," thus effecting an exchange not only between the respective nations, but among the institutions of learning established therein. (See copy of the proclamation herewith.)

It was at first the intention of Congress that the Department of State should undertake the exchange of official publications in behalf of the Library of Congress, but after extended correspondence between the honorable the Secretary of State and Secretary Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, it was agreed that the Smithsonian Institution, with its existing facilities, could more appropriately conduct the international exchange of Government documents, as the following extracts from correspondence will show (see History of the Smithsonian Exchanges, pp. 83-84):

[The State Department to the Smithsonian Institution, September 26, 1878.]

I quite agree with the opinion expressed through you by the Board of Regents, that it is inexpedient to make any present change in the admirable and efficient system of literary exchanges with foreign countries inaugurated by the Smithsonian Institution nearly thirty years ago, and since then developed to its present proportions.

The United States minister at Paris has therefore been directed to convey, through Doctor Johnston, to the international conference the opinion of this Government, that, so far as its special domestic bureau of exchange is concerned, it is preferable to leave the work with the Smithsonian Institution rather than to replace it by the organization of a new bureau ad hoc in the Department of State, but that no objection is seen to entering into a common arrangement of international exchange, provided that the operations of the institution be assimilated with those of the foreign bureaus so as to enable it to act as though it were, for the special purpose in view, a bureau of the foreign department of this Government.

[The Smithsonian Institution to the State Department, November 7, 1878.]

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of September 26, concerning the system of international exchanges to be conducted under government auspices by the various nations of the world, I beg to renew the assurance that the Smithsonian Institution will be pleased to enter into any relations of the kind in question that may be authorized by its Board of Regents. The precise form of cooperation on the part of the institution will probably be deemed by the board as immaterial, provided the result is likely to add to the renown of Mr. Smithsonian, the founder of the establishment.

[The State Department to the Smithsonian Institution, November 14, 1878.]

It is a source of gratification to this Government to learn the readiness of the Smithsonian Institution to enter into any practicable arrangement which may be made in furtherance of an extended international scheme of exchanges.

The details, however, of the proposed arrangement, so far as the other countries are concerned, are but imperfectly known at present, although it is believed that the plan is such that the Smithsonian Institution, in merging its exchange system therein, would not only increase its sphere of operations, but be relieved to a great extent of the trouble and expense involved in transmitting foreign exchanges to this country. At any rate, knowing the great benefits which have accrued and are accruing to scientific effort in all parts of the world through the well-ordered exertions of the Smithsonian, this Department would not favor any arrangement which might tend to curtail in any way the comprehensive results now attained.

[The State Department to the Smithsonian Institution, January 10, 1879.]

You are already aware of the desire of this Department to secure to the Smithsonian Institution, in event of its admission to the proposed international system, the fullest liberty of action and the utmost enhancement of its utility without entailing any additional burden on its resources. It is thought that this can be accomplished without difficulty.

In the estimates for appropriations for 1882-83 the following note appears in connection with the estimate of appropriations for "International exchanges:"

NOTE.—The Smithsonian Institution has been designated by the State Department as the official agent of the Government in prosecuting the exchanges in question.

The 50 sets of official documents provided by the joint resolution of Congress approved March 2, 1867, have all been deposited in national libraries in other countries. Finding that a still further exchange with foreign governments was necessary in order to increase the collections in the Library of Congress, a joint resolution was approved March 2, 1901, providing 62 sets for distribution abroad in lieu of 50 sets as formerly, and further provision was made by this resolution for increasing the number of sets to 100 on the request of the Librarian of Congress.

The distribution of the additional sets provided for by the joint resolution of March 2, 1901, has been made through the International Exchange Service to such foreign depositories, at present numbering 22, as the Librarian of Congress in his judgment has deemed expedient, having solely in view the procurement of such publications in exchange as are especially desired by that Library.

I beg to refer you for further information to my letter of March 13, 1902, to Mr. Cannon, published in the hearings on the sundry civil bill for 1903, before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

(See also p. 455.)

MR. GILLET. The next item is "American ethnology." You had \$40,000 last year, and you ask for \$50,000?

MR. LANGLEY. We had \$50,000 for a considerable number of years; one year, I think, \$60,000. The appropriation last year was reduced to \$40,000. In regard to all that, Mr. Holmes, whom I will introduce to you, is more familiar with the details than I am, and I would be pleased to have him answer any question you might put.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM H. HOLMES, OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. GILLET. We would be glad if you will tell us, Mr. Holmes, how you are going to spend this, and why you need it?

MR. HOLMES. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether I need to go over what I have gone over before in regard to the purposes and work of the Bureau; that, perhaps, you understand. It has been organized already over twenty years; first, under the Institution, by Major Powell, Director, and it has been carried on since that time with varying appropriations under the sanction of Congress, and with the approval, of course, of this committee. The work refers, as you already know, to the North American Indians, and covers investigations in various directions, which have been considered of importance to the nation and to the people, and we are now asking the continuance of that work, which is not yet by any means complete; although a great deal of advance has been made, and we are coming to a point now in most branches of the work which promises to be final. We are getting ready final works in several branches. We expect to make use of all the information

that has been collected in past years in a definite and somewhat simplified manner, and in final reports. These are now in hand and the work is going on upon them as part of the regular work of the Bureau. I will be glad to go into details, if you like, in regard to the researches and work, or in regard to the expenditure of the appropriation, which-ever you may choose.

Mr. GILLETT. The expenditure or appropriation, I see, is set out practically in this item here. What would interest me would be to know whether we do not know now all about the Indians that is of practical use to the United States, and that now it is simply the theoretical and scientific interest and not of practical interest?

Mr. HOLMES. I think, sir, that the two are bound up in such a way that we can not separate them. The Government needed a knowledge of this great group of tribes within our territory. It tried to handle them for a long time without very much knowledge and with indifferent success. The Bureau has studied the tribes wherever they existed, over a very wide area, and has accumulated much definite knowledge, which now has gone not only to Congress for the use of legislators, but has been conveyed, as you know, in our reports to the people of this country and to the world. Seventy volumes of larger or smaller size have been printed. The Indians have come, therefore, to be known and appreciated and are understood much better, not only by legislators, but by everybody. But the work is not yet complete. It requires rounding up and finishing.

Mr. GILLETT. Are your studies of the present condition or of the past history?

Mr. HOLMES. Our studies at the present time mainly relate to the Indian as he is and as he was in the immediate past.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you men at work among them?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. How many?

Mr. HOLMES. We have at the present time four members of the corps in the field; that is, of the regularly paid employees of the Bureau. We have also a number of temporary employees—professors of colleges, etc.—who do special work in particular sections and among particular tribes.

Mr. GILLETT. In vacations, I suppose?

Mr. HOLMES. These men are largely museum men as well as university men who are skilled in these things. I suppose that at the present time there may be as many as a dozen of these men engaged in special work in special fields rounding up the researches in various branches.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean writing, I suppose; preparing reports?

Mr. HOLMES. From their field work. It is all based on field work. They are in the field a part of the time and prepare these reports at home.

Mr. GILLETT. How do you pay those men?

Mr. HOLMES. They are paid usually by the material handed in. They are asked to prepare a work upon a certain subject in a certain tribe, and are paid when the work is finished.

Mr. GILLETT. How do you estimate the pay?

Mr. HOLMES. The work has been going on so long that it is not difficult for us to determine. It is a matter comparatively easy to decide what a particular piece of work is worth.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you not enter into a contract before they begin; or do you wait and pay them when the work is finished?

Mr. HOLMES. We have an understanding beforehand, if not a contract, at least a tentative one.

Mr. GILLETT. About how much do you pay? I would like to get at your rates of compensation.

Mr. HOLMES. Since the units of the work vary so much, I can not readily tell you what would be paid for any particular work.

Mr. GILLETT. I mean about how much, as a general rule, do you pay?

Mr. HOLMES. The estimate is very often based upon the time occupied; not always. We have them make a statement of the time required and estimate of the value of the work on this basis.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not accept their value, of course?

Mr. HOLMES. Of course not. They submit to our valuation, always, but we take their estimates as a basis.

Mr. GILLETT. About how much do you pay? That is what I want to get at; or does it vary a great deal?

Mr. HOLMES. It varies so much that I would not be able to tell you. We have men writing for the dictionary of tribes which is now going on, and we pay a certain amount per topic. If it is a tribe to be described a certain amount is paid for each card describing a tribe.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by a card?

Mr. HOLMES. In preparing a dictionary the matter is written on cards. We have cards enough already to half cover this table. It is a very large body of matter.

Mr. GILLETT. Take the descriptive articles of the ethnological articles, and about how much do you pay for those?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, we have paid varying prices, according to the amount of work. We do not as a rule estimate by pages; we go deeper than that, and take matter contained in the pages. The matter varies a great deal, so we can not always estimate by pages. We estimate the value of the work to the Bureau.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not care how you estimate it, if you just give us some statement, that is all. Will you please give some statement as to what you do pay?

Mr. HOLMES. I can easily give you instances of what we do. Doctor Boaz, of the American Museum in New York, is one of our foremost ethnologists; he goes to the northwest coast and prepares an article on the language of a tribe, say the Kwakiutl Indians. He comes back with the matter and writes it up. He lets us know that he is preparing this work and wishes to submit it to the Bureau for approval, and he is asked what he thinks it is worth. He may estimate its value at \$200 or \$300; we have paid him more than that for certain papers; the amount is determined by the value of the paper to the Bureau.

Mr. GILLETT. How much have you ever paid for articles?

Mr. HOLMES. I think in the neighborhood of \$500; and this for matter which would fill one of the volumes.

Mr. GILLETT. How many contributors have you of that kind?

Mr. HOLMES. Including the dictionary, I think at the present time there may be engaged as many as twenty people.

Mr. GILLETT. Scattered over the United States?

Mr. HOLMES. Scattered over the United States; yes, sir. It is managed this way because we get the advantage of the best talent through-

out the country, and at a very cheap rate. We could not think of employing all these men on salaries.

Mr. GILLETT. These are not included, of course, in the editorial list at all?

Mr. HOLMES. Not at all.

Mr. GILLETT. These are outside. The publications you speak of now are independent of the dictionary?

Mr. HOLMES. I have spoken of the manuscripts of the ordinary reports and the manuscript of the dictionary together.

Mr. GILLETT. How much of this appropriation will be required for the dictionary, or can you say at all?

Mr. HOLMES. I can not say. During the year perhaps as much as \$1,000 has been paid for outside work. Our own people have contributed. They are asked to write on the subjects with which they are particularly acquainted. All of the scientific members of the Bureau have prepared matter for the dictionary.

Mr. GILLETT. The dictionary has articles? Is it an encyclopedia?

Mr. HOLMES. An encyclopedia.

Mr. GILLETT. How near completion is it?

Mr. HOLMES. The first volume is ready.

Mr. GILLETT. How many do you expect to publish?

Mr. HOLMES. It is planned by the Secretary to have two volumes. That was stated last year. And it was expected that the printing would commence during the present year, but the Secretary desired to have the dictionary or the encyclopedia printed in more handy form than our ordinary large octavo reports, and a bill was introduced to reduce the size of the page so as to make it a handy volume.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will explain that it has been made a matter of complaint that, owing to the very fullness of the Bureau publications, it was not always easy to find what was wanted, and it seemed to me that for the use of everyone, but particularly for use of Congress, it would be well to make a kind of digest of all that was already published in something like 19 or 20 of these volumes and form what the Germans would call a "handbook" from them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that what you mean by the dictionary?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir. It seems to me a work of that kind—small, handy, and available—might be placed on the desk of every member of Congress. It might serve as a key to all the best work of the Bureau, and under its present function would be a useful thing to do, and that is what Mr. Holmes is now describing. It was made at my special instigation.

Mr. GILLETT. I understand the dictionary is a digest of the vast material that the Bureau has already gathered?

Mr. LANGLEY. Nearly so.

Mr. GILLETT. And that, you say, is about half finished?

Mr. HOLMES. Very much more than that.

Mr. GILLETT. Can it be finished this year?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; we expect to have it ready.

Mr. GILLETT. How much of this expense of \$50,000 would be required to finish it?

Mr. HOLMES. We asked last year for an increase—that is, over the \$40,000 given by this committee—to employ an assistant to take charge of the work. That we failed to get. The work has been somewhat delayed on that account. We have had to rely somewhat on voluntary

help in getting that matter ready. Of course, we need skilled help. We have had no money to employ a skilled assistant in the preparation of the work.

Mr. GILLETT. Would it not have been well to have delayed this dictionary until you completed the whole of the work, or are you near completion with the ethnological work?

Mr. HOLMES. I think the encyclopedia as prepared now, for its own purposes, will be satisfactory. It would be better, perhaps, to leave it a little longer, but the understanding is that we must bring each feature of the work to a close, to round it up as rapidly as possible.

Mr. GILLETT. How nearly closed are you?

Mr. HOLMES. That question I can not answer.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not expect to get through in a year or two?

Mr. HOLMES. No one can tell how long a particular work will take. It always takes longer than we estimate. The encyclopedia has taken a good deal longer than we thought. And so with any work taken up; we can not give you a date for its completion; it depends much on conditions, on available help, on appropriations.

Mr. GILLETT. At the present rate would you finish it in two or three years?

Mr. HOLMES. Not what we have planned. That is to say, the various subjects we are now studying could not be rounded up inside of two years. It would require at least five years to complete the work which has been taken up.

The CHAIRMAN. Briefly, what are your plans? What are the subjects you have planned out?

Mr. HOLMES. I have already spoken to some extent on that matter, Mr. Chairman, and have stated that the work we are engaged in is the same work in a general way that has been going on for twenty years, and these researches cover all classes of investigation among the tribes.

Mr. GARDNER. You spoke of certain features of the work that were completed, or substantially so. For instance, what?

Mr. HOLMES. We have prepared a work upon the history of the tribes and classification of the tribes.

Mr. GARDNER. That is done?

Mr. HOLMES. We have prepared a work upon the relations of the tribes to the whites, on treaties, land cessions, etc. That work is complete.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we will go to the next item. I believe this is Mr. Cannon's item here, this "Astrophysical Observatory."

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Mr. LANGLEY. I only know that Mr. Cannon has always been very helpful in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain for what you use this appropriation, Professor, you have on hand, and the necessity for its continuance.

Mr. LANGLEY. I should explain that astronomy has within the last generation divided into two branches. The old astronomy was not what people think it. The Greenwich Observatory, for instance, and for that matter, the Washington Observatory, and other great observatories, are not so much engaged in finding out what the heavenly

bodies are, as where they are, where a certain heavenly body will be at a certain time; the moon, for instance; and it had a great utility when ships were chiefly guided by the moon in their navigation. We do not rely so much on the moon now, but relatively great sums of money are appropriated by all nations for keeping up the observatories to do this work for the benefit of navigation. Within the past thirty years a new branch of astronomy has come up, which looks to find out not so much where the heavenly bodies are as what they are, to find what influence they will have on the earth and on our crops, and on things of practical importance of that kind. There is no Government observatory here of this sort except the Smithsonian's, though every nation in Europe has one or more official ones.

Mr. GILLET. We have a Naval Observatory?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; but that is chiefly engaged in the other lines of work. You appropriate, I do not know how much a year, but a very large sum for the continuation of investigations on the general character of those which I described, such as are going on at Greenwich; not exclusively, but largely, to find out where the moon or sun or other heavenly bodies are in the sky, and to be able to predict where they will be found years hence, so that a ship may find its place by them. The Smithsonian Institution founded, originally at its own private cost, an observatory here, which was taken up and supplemented by an appropriation of Congress, and the work which is going on now is of the character which I have described here as "modern." No work is being done with apparatus of just the kind which the Naval Observatory has. The two are distinct; they supplement each other, but do not coalesce with each other. We are engaged in this observatory in finding out what—I am not speaking to a scientific committee—but I need hardly say that the sun is the source of everything living that is going on on the earth, not only of our own lives, but the crops and vegetation, and everything that interests humanity materially comes from the sun, without exception, and we are engaged in this observatory about that. We are studying, as other nations are studying, the sun; for instance, trying to find out under what conditions it influences the crops; trying to find all those things about it. That is the work of this observatory.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an itemized statement or can you tell us about how this \$15,000 was expended last year? How much of it in salaries? I do not see it in this statement of expenses. Give us your pay roll.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will read the pay roll, if you wish, for 1903. The percentage seems to be about \$8,000 of the \$15,000; about one-half went in salaries. The aid, the person in immediate charge of the observatory, \$2,312.50; one junior assistant at \$1,447.50; an instrument-maker at \$1,045; a stenographer at \$1,162; a fireman at \$720; one temporary assistant at \$225; another temporary assistant at \$112.50; a photographic assistant, for a brief time, at \$140; (this is all temporary work that I am reading, you observe); a draftsman at \$450; a clerk at \$125; a cataloguer, sixty days, at \$40.64; temporary fireman, \$120; laborer at \$25; a cleaner at \$1 a day. In regard to that item of "fireman," I would explain it is absolutely indispensable to our operations that the observatory shall be heated in a particular manner. We have an apparatus there which keeps the temperature at a uniform rate under perfectly automatic control, which prevents

the temperature of the interior, where that apparatus is, varying more than a tenth of a single degree.

Mr. GILLETT. Is there any money spent from the Smithsonian funds in addition to this?

Mr. LANGLEY. There was originally; not at this moment.

Mr. GILLETT. There is nothing being spent except this?

Mr. LANGLEY. Not at this moment.

Mr. GILLETT. Has there been within a year or two?

Mr. LANGLEY. No, I think not within a year or two.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is the observatory?

Mr. LANGLEY. The observatory is immediately behind the Smithsonian Institution. It is not a great building with marble walls and a dome like that which you have out at the Naval Observatory. It is housed in what are little else than sheds. I had been an astronomer by profession, and when I came here I was advised that I might expect an appropriation to erect a regular observatory. None has ever been made. The instruments purchased originally by the Institution and supplemented by grants by Congress are in little wooden sheds behind us, and the buildings are hardly more than sheds now; everything is conducted in the most economical way with regard to the buildings.

Mr. GILLETT. In round numbers how much would you say the buildings and instruments have cost?

Mr. LANGLEY. A great deal has been spent on instruments.

Mr. GILLETT. About how much?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not answer that question.

Mr. GILLETT. As much as a \$100,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, no; very much less than a \$100,000. I should say much less than that, but I can not state offhand any exact amount.

The CHAIRMAN. You could supply that information by investigation?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can supply that information by investigation, and will do it if you desire.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will, and write us about it. Now, how do you report your findings in the way of annual reports?

Mr. LANGLEY. They are made in the way of an annual report to Congress; they are also made in the way of a publication, which has been made at the expense of the Government and is included here.

The CHAIRMAN. How often is this publication issued?

Mr. LANGLEY. This publication represents the results of work when they are completed and is not published at any specified time. For instance, I will not go into details—

The CHAIRMAN. When you think you have found out something of value?

Mr. LANGLEY. When we have found out something that is very considerable we publish it. Newton, for instance, carried the solar spectrum to a certain length. We, at this little observatory—I am obliged to speak of it, although I may be speaking partly of what I have done myself—have carried the solar spectrum to nearly eight times the amount that was known by Newton. That was the work of a great many years, and when it was done we published it in a volume. There has been no second volume.

The CHAIRMAN. That information, of course, is of great value to the public?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is of the highest value to scientific men every-

where. Some remarks were made in the Senate in regard to the value of the work; and two years ago I obtained letters from the most eminent English and French astronomers—from the Astronomer Royal, Sir Robert Ball, of Ireland, from Lord Kelvin, and a great number of others, stating the great value that astronomers everywhere attach to this work. I may be permitted to say that to all astronomers it has a high value.

Mr. GARDNER. I want to ask you if there is any practical value—you spoke about ascertaining what the effect of certain bodies upon the earth and crops were, and so forth, and if any practical value has grown out of your researches?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think there is prospect of a large practical value. It is unnecessary to say that if you were able to state what the crops would be next year, we should possess a knowledge whose money value it would be impossible to estimate in figures. We can not do that, but we are beginning to have a chance to look ahead. We have noted, for instance, all over the world, in the last year, a diminution in the solar heat to every part of the earth where we are able to look, confirmatory of our own observation, and it is now a question whether that diminution is due to some remarkable and unexplained cause in the earth's atmosphere, which is becoming more opaque to the heat of the sun, so that less is being received, or whether the change is going on in the sun itself. That vastly important question is what we are now trying to solve.

Mr. GARDNER. You think there are possibilities in sight along that line?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think there are, but I do not wish to be understood as saying more than they are in sight. I can not answer for it.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the general income now from the Smithsonian fund itself?

Mr. LANGLEY. The general income from the private Smithsonian fund is, I think, somewhat over \$56,000. I can not answer exactly.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that so it can be applied anywhere along the whole line of your work? For instance, if Congress appropriates less than you think you need in one branch, you can supply the deficiency from that fund; or, how is that spent?

Mr. LANGLEY. In theory it is, but in practice it is not. I do not wish to say that we are giving out more than we are getting, but a large proportion of it goes in salaries and expenses of that kind, which ought to be supplemented by Congressional appropriation. The Smithsonian has charge of the Museum, of the Bureau of Ethnology, and of other things, and there is a very large clerical expenditure connected with these matters, and no adequate provision from Congress for meeting it.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not think I made myself clear. What I mean is this: Is that \$56,000 appropriated definitely year after year for certain purposes?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; it is——

Mr. GILLETT. It is a loose fund that you can appropriate where you please?

Mr. LANGLEY. That is what I am trying to say. It can be appropriated where the Regents please. In practice, they lay out a programme for the expenditures.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1904.

DEAR SIR: Answering your question before the committee about expenditures for the buildings of the Astrophysical Observatory, I would state that the expenditures on these were originally made from the Smithsonian private fund and amounted, for buildings and repairs, to \$1,634.41, and for apparatus to \$6,553.72. There have further been expended from Government appropriations from July 1, 1891, to March 1, 1904, for buildings and repairs, \$3,684.42, and for apparatus, \$32,520.57.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to the National Museum: "For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries and compensation for all necessary employees."

Mr. LANGLEY. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I have brought the gentleman in immediate charge of the National Museum, and although I know something about it—indeed, know a good deal about it—he knows more than I.

STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARD RATHBUN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rathbun, what balance have you on hand of this fund, on page 48 of the bill?

Mr. RATHBUN. You mean the balance on hand on the 1st of January, for instance? We have not figured the balance up to the 1st of March.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RATHBUN. The appropriation is \$22,500, of which there is a balance of \$14,000, against which there are outstanding liabilities for contracts for building of cases.

The CHAIRMAN. How much are the liabilities?

Mr. RATHBUN. I can not give it to you here.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they commenced the construction of your new building?

Mr. RATHBUN. Not to dig. They have had too much to do in making the plans. Do you wish this information?

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to ask you, in view of the fact that you are going into a new building, had you not better cut out the expenditure for furniture and fixtures?

Mr. RATHBUN. The fact is this, that when you get into a new building the question is going to be—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not just understand you.

Mr. RATHBUN. When you get into the new building the question of building new cases is going to be a pretty large one. There will be a

great deal of money required for it. In the note here it is explained very fully that storage cases are required in bringing over from the Department of Agriculture the remainder of the large collection of plants, in providing for the insects and mammals of the Department of Agriculture, etc. It is in those ways that a large part of that money is expended.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am driving at is, this furniture and fixtures and cases which you are buying now, can they be utilized in your new building?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; they are being made so that they can be utilized in the new building.

The CHAIRMAN. So, if you have been buying out of this appropriation—

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes; out of the current year's—

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). And which will be out of any appropriation we will give you now, are bought with the view of putting them in the new building?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are not buying any that you will have to discard?

Mr. RATHBUN. No; except, perhaps, a few plain, temporary storage cases. We always have to do that, when material is received in large quantities that we have to take care of immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that a large appropriation will have to be made for furniture and fixtures and cases for the new building, will you not reduce this expenditure next year when your new building is completed?

Mr. RATHBUN. The building will not be completed inside of four or five years; and from the St. Louis Exposition we will probably receive material to the extent of 50,000 square feet of floor space. We will probably receive enough to fill half the present building. There is the entire Philippine exhibit, which is made by the local government, but which under law comes to the National Museum in this country. There are also the exhibits which our own Government is making there and which will be preserved.

The CHAIRMAN. All that requires—

Mr. RATHBUN. It requires cases. Otherwise we can simply store things up. Mr. Holmes here has been making for St. Louis a beautiful series of things illustrative of his department. These have got to be cared for.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions on this item, gentlemen? If not, we will go to the next.

Mr. RATHBUN. Heating and lighting. I do not see how any questions, sir, can be asked on that.

The CHAIRMAN. It requires the full \$18,000?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did your appropriation come out?

Mr. RATHBUN. Of course, we have to run the heating apparatus, telephones, and everything electrical out of this. I would like to say that the amounts printed in the pay rolls give a wrong idea of the number of persons employed.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand you. Give a wrong idea?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; these tables. For instance, under heating and lighting, I have in my notes, and I suppose it is the same in the

printed table before you, six skilled laborers; that means six different persons at different times, but their total service was equal to only one person and a half for the year; it was not six persons continuously.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean, then, you did not keep them the whole year?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes; certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not keep them employed the year round, and it only averages three for the year on one item and one and one-half on the other?

Mr. RATHBUN. This year we have spent for coal up to the present time as much as we spent for the whole of last year, even at the higher prices then paid.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you spent of the full \$18,000 up to January 1?

Mr. RATHBUN. The expenditures up to the first of the calendar year have been only \$6,000, leaving \$12,000, but that is because of accounts not yet paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Not being paid?

Mr. RATHBUN. Not being paid.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take your full \$18,000.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; we may have to shut down our heating before the proper time.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we will go to the next item: "For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government," and so forth.

Mr. RATHBUN. Could that be passed over and other small items taken up first?

The CHAIRMAN. I think we had better take them in order, because we will have to reach them in that way on the floor.

Mr. RATHBUN. Now, Mr. Chairman, this item is important because it relates to the principal part of the work of the Museum. It is the oldest and principal item in the running of the Museum, and carries everything except what is given in the specific items contained in the bill. It carries all the pay roll, excepting the few technical workers.

Mr. GILLET. Carries no pay roll?

Mr. RATHBUN. It carries all the pay roll except what is contained in three items—furniture and fixtures, heating and lighting, and building repairs. Now, for four years the appropriation has remained the same, \$180,000, and the necessity for the increase is due partly to an increase in the amount of work, and partly to the need for increasing salaries. The Museum has two principal functions. The one is the care of the Government collections, which was ordered in the fundamental act of 1846, and repeated since.

Soon afterwards the educational feature, if you can call it such, the exhibition of specimens, the distribution of duplicate specimens throughout the country, and things of that sort were added. Now, we have not the means of carrying on those functions as they should be carried on properly. By acts of Congress the Museum has become affiliated with every bureau or division of the Government that has anything to do with the collecting of material in the field. It is the depository for all of their material. They must send it to the Museum when they are done with it, even if they wish to take it out afterwards and use it; of course, it is at the disposal of the bureau at any time;

but, as a resting place where it shall always be safe, Congress has ordered that all of the collections of the Government go there.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you right there, Who determines whether these collections that are made are of sufficient value to be deposited?

Mr. RATHBUN. Oh, but Mr. Chairman, they send them all there; for instance, the Geological Survey will send its material right there. The Museum selects the things which are deserving of keeping—I say what are deserving of keeping, all are good for something—and the remainder are sent out to educational establishments all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. You select, then, what you deem of sufficient value to retain here?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And dispose of the balance by sending it out to educational institutions and museums, etc.?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; colleges, high schools, of every character, but always through Congressional request. Nothing goes out except by Congressional request.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. Now, from the Geological Survey or other sources do you get very much stuff over there that is worthy of either retention here or distribution to museums or colleges?

Mr. RATHBUN. We get a great deal which is worthy of keeping, and still it falls upon the museum to decide whether it is worth keeping or not. They do not stop to decide that—that is, they have gotten through with their work and they forward the material to us. We make the best of the question of throwing things away or giving them away—making them useful to the Government; the duplicate material we do not keep. Of course this work must be intrusted to somebody; somebody has to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, and I wanted to know if it was intrusted to some one who would go over it and not pile up a lot of worthless material.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, Mr. Chairman; the men who decide in the instance of the Geological Survey are such as have a great deal to do for the Survey; men whom Mr. Walcott would trust. His own men often assist in the matter. Everything is done satisfactorily to Mr. Walcott. In the Fish Commission, through Mr. Bowers, it is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended last year, I see, of this fund for salaries and compensation, \$159,000; for special services, \$5,000; a total service of \$164,000; and then for drawings, illustrations, and supplies, stationery, and freight, \$15,000; a total of \$179,000. Do you think that is absolutely necessary to continue the work properly for another year?

Mr. RATHBUN. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars?

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Mr. RATHBUN. I think, Mr. Chairman, that unless this pay roll item is largely increased, we can not get along. We are nearing the last ditch. We are losing our people right along; we are losing them at the rate of two, three, four, and five a week. We can not keep people together on the salaries we are paying them. I have prepared a little statement here which shows that plainly. There are 179 persons. The item you read said \$170,000 was paid for salaries, and our pay roll this year will amount to a little less than that—\$167,000—on account

of two or three deaths. One hundred and seven of those persons should have their salaries increased, and the total amount of that increase ought to be about \$13,000 only. Those are persons receiving small salaries, the present average being \$823. It is desired to make these salaries average \$953.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say that the increases you contemplate would amount to \$30,000.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; increases in salaries, about \$13,000; additions to the staff, about \$13,000, making about \$27,000, and the balance to go on the general fund. When the estimates were submitted it was supposed there would be more for the general fund, but it turns out otherwise.

Mr. GILLETT. I would like to ask you just one question. It says here: "For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources." Does that mean to buy?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, it does; but the committee agreed four or five years ago to a special appropriation for purchase; therefore, while that appropriation exists, as given—

Mr. GILLETT. It may as well be cut out, then?

Mr. RATHBUN. No, sir; because it enables us to send a man out into the field if a discovery is made—if there is something announced that we want to get at. We must have some such clause, otherwise we are strapped right there. There is nothing to do.

Mr. GILLETT. You are getting these enormous gifts every year. Why should you want to go and buy, when you are getting really so much you are hampered?

Mr. RATHBUN. The question can be argued both ways.

Mr. GILLETT. Of course, you do not think you are getting too much. Why do you need to buy any when you are getting such enormous gifts?

Mr. LANGLEY. Will you allow me to say that is a question we are always asked and though the answer is perfectly plain to us, it is not always equally plain to the gentlemen to whom we give it. Perhaps I can illustrate it by supposing that the Congressional Library was fed by gifts from all over the country, largely from second-hand book stores and considerably of things it did not want, and tens and hundreds of thousands of incongruous and unselected volumes were sent in. We should have to coordinate those to build them into a library; and in order to fill the gaps should need to have means for doing so. If you will accept that very brief illustration in lieu of a better argument, I can offer it in regard to these things of which Mr. Rathbun speaks.

Mr. RATHBUN. The purchase item comes later on, but this is simply to permit of other means of obtaining material. Now, for instance, we get material by exchange—

Mr. GILLETT. You do not need money for that?

Mr. RATHBUN. Not for that; and then we receive material by donation besides the Government sources. Now, we must have some means, and it was intended this year to actually enter upon some expedition in order to add to the collections in certain departments.

Mr. GILLETT. What departments?

Mr. RATHBUN. They would be departments in which field work is necessary.

Mr. GILLET. Can you specify?

Mr. RATHBUN. It is pretty hard. In the lines of geological—

Mr. GILLET. I do not wish you to take any time on it.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to call your attention to certain charges of mismanagement made in a letter addressed to this committee by a Mr. Mohl. Are you familiar with the charges he makes? If so, please advise us as to their truthfulness.

Mr. RATHBUN. In regard to the mismanagement of the Museum, the statement is false. In regard to the increase in pay of the laborers, they are deserving of an increase. To reply on the management of the Museum is embarrassing, as the Secretary is the one who placed me in direct charge of that establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you know the charges of mismanagement are not well founded, I understand you to say?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. And I would say further that Mr. Mohl is causing much trouble among the laborers of the Museum.

The CHAIRMAN. "For purchase of specimens to supply deficiencies of collections in the National Museum, \$10,000."

Mr. RATHBUN. That is the clause or item which was put in by Mr. Cannon some four or five years ago in order to have it specific.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that on July, 1903, you had a balance of \$4,000. Did you have liabilities covering that amount, or does that go back?

Mr. RATHBUN. For 1903? Oh, yes, sir; you see the trouble is that our purchases are made over such a large area—in Australia, England, Japan, China—and it is sometimes difficult to get the bills.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I understand that; but what I ask is, did you have outstanding liabilities to cover this \$4,000?

Mr. RATHBUN. On the 1903 appropriation? Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. Suppose you did not have any sum with which to purchase specimens, would it hamper the Museum particularly?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. It depends, of course, entirely upon Congress what the National Museum shall be to-day—absolutely. Every civilized government in this world, and most uncivilized ones, or such as are now becoming civilized, have museums of the government, in which they attempt to bring together material which shall serve the purposes of the government, the purposes of students, and, if need be, to instruct the public. And it would mean greatly limiting the field if you depended upon what you received from persons or surveys, which have not the means of choosing what they gave. There would be no choice. You would have only what they gave you. I mean whether it was the government or the individual.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask you, who determines the value of this stuff you purchase? Do you have a board?

Mr. RATHBUN. It amounts to that; yes, sir. The fact is, objects offered for sale almost always have market prices. All of these purchases go through the hands of three or four persons before any action is taken.

The CHAIRMAN. They determine that they are necessary?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And then next the price?

Mr. RATHBUN. Next the price.

Mr. GILLET. I suppose the reason you want to buy is because the

collection would not be scientifically complete. It might be just as interesting to the public who came to see it, but there might be gaps, and it is to fill those gaps that you want this money, is it not?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; mainly the scientific, but it applies also to the other. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, if I may, that within two weeks we have lost a fine, large collection of lepidoptera of the Philippine Islands. It was unique and has been purchased in Europe. We could not buy it. It was a shame that we had not the means some way of keeping that collection, which contained all the important types that have been described. It was taken right out of our hands; that is all.

Mr. GILLETT. Who owned it?

Mr. RATHBUN. Dr. George Semper, one of the most prominent naturalists in the world.

Mr. GILLETT. That is gone; you can not buy it now?

Mr. RATHBUN. No, sir; it is gone, I am sorry to say.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions? If not, we will go to page 50, "For purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals for reference in the National Museum." How much have you on hand of the \$2,000?

Mr. RATHBUN. I think, sir, there is comparatively little on hand, though the account may show more. On January 1 the balance showed \$729.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, "For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material."

Mr. RATHBUN. May I not ask that the question of books be given consideration? It is a very important one. I do not mean here now, but I mean carefully considered.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to this item "For repairs to buildings and sheds?"

Mr. RATHBUN. The building repairs, yes, sir. We have asked a little increase in that. It is a small, specific sum. Beg pardon, I am probably on another item.

Mr. GILLETT. You are on the next one. It is \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you get along with less than \$15,000?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; we can, but just as sure as we do our Museum roof will go in on us.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want your roof to go in.

Mr. RATHBUN. Mr. Chairman, we have got to rebuild the Museum roof, and if you will let us have this appropriation we will rebuild it from this item, though we can not do it in one year. We have got to put on a new covering. We have had four experts examine it within a few days, and there is nothing to do but take the present roof off, and we will take it off in sections.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do it from this appropriation?

Mr. RATHBUN. We can not finish it. It may take three years. We are saving something from the current year's appropriation, so as to do something when the weather gets pleasant.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, "For rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters." You ask for an increase of \$180?

Mr. RATHBUN. That is a specific thing, as you can see. We have got to leave that building unless we can increase the rent.

The CHAIRMAN. That is absolutely necessary?

Mr. RATHBUN. If we move, we would simply be at a loss what to do. It is a small item.

The CHAIRMAN. "For postage stamps and foreign postal cards;" do you use the \$500?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; we use it.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the item, "For the necessary expenses of keeping the National Museum open to the public on Sundays;" you have not done that heretofore?

Mr. RATHBUN. We have not had the money. That is a matter which rests with Congress, whether it wants to do it or not.

The CHAIRMAN. If we want to keep it open it will cost \$12,000, and if we do not care to do it the item can go out?

Mr. RATHBUN. We hope it will be kept in, to some extent, anyway.

Mr. GARDNER. That includes the week-day nights also?

Mr. RATHBUN. All the week-day nights, or half of the week-day nights.

The CHAIRMAN. "Building for National Museum;" that goes out. "For continuing the construction of the building for the National Museum, and for each and every purpose connected with the same, \$300,000."

Mr. RATHBUN. Mr. Chairman, the construction and the management of the finances were placed by Congress in the hands of Mr. Bernard R. Green. He sent in that item and asked to have it submitted last fall.

The CHAIRMAN. He knows about this item?

Ms. RATHBUN. He knows about it, but he is out of the country and will not be here until the 17th.

The CHAIRMAN. He will be here on the 17th of this month?

Mr. RATHBUN. He knows about it; and I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. He will be here by the 17th of March?

Mr. RATHBUN. He will be here by the 17th.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For the National Zoological Park you had \$95,000 last year. "For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage," and improving of grounds, and so forth, \$95,000 expended.

Mr. LANGLEY. Ninety-five thousand dollars was given last year. It will be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you done? Have you got a report somewhere that shows, Professor?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can say verbally now that we have improved the roads, and that we have put up a number of bear pits and other minor constructions, and we are particularly desirous of putting up an animal house which may serve for the better care of animals which are now dying from being placed in quarters which are unsuitable for them. We are attempting to build that mammal house—I should not call it a mammal house; I should call it an animal house—we are attempting to build that animal house out of that appropriation without now asking any special appropriation for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you not make a mistake in buying the animals before you had a house to put them in?

Mr. LANGLEY. We have bought the animals, not too many of them, and they are suffering, among other things, from being kept in one house.

The CHAIRMAN. The question was, did you not make a mistake in buying the animals before you had a place to put them in?

Mr. LANGLEY. The animals were very largely gifts. We can not very well refuse them. They are only partly purchases.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had \$95,000 again, do you think you can go ahead out of that appropriation and continue the construction of this house?

Mr. LANGLEY. I certainly should wish to have more, but I will not deny that we can go on at the rate we are going now and in course of time build the house out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. "For acquirement of the tract of land lying between the present eastern boundary of the National Zoological Park and the new highway to be established by the District of Columbia from Adams Mill road to Kenesaw avenue, and also of the tract lying between the present western boundary," and so forth, \$60,000, "said tract to be acquired by purchase or condemnation."

Mr. GARDNER. About what is the acreage of that tract?

Mr. LANGLEY. I should say, speaking in round numbers, this involves a purchase of something like 4 acres.

Mr. GARDNER. Four?

Mr. LANGLEY. Something like 4 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Before we go to that, let me ask you how much will the animal house cost when complete?

Mr. LANGLEY. The animal house, when complete, will cost something like \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead with this item.

Mr. LANGLEY. This land, which is separately recommended by the Commissioners, lies both on the west and east sides of the park, in the form of a narrow strip. [Explains on the map.]

Mr. GARDNER. Sixty thousand dollars is to buy the 4 acres of land?

The CHAIRMAN. They are running a road around the park?

Mr. LANGLEY. A road around the park. We are permitted to have a definite boundary, but it should not be occupied by the backs of houses.

Mr. GARDNER. What is there about this land that it should be worth \$60,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can only say I bought neighboring land some fourteen years ago and paid \$1,000 an acre for it. Since the Government has owned it the price has risen enormously. I do not know about this question intimately, but I am sure this rate per acre is rather low than high, at the present prices.

The CHAIRMAN. We are obliged to you, gentlemen.

MARCH 4, 1904.

**STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF
PUBLIC MONEYS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Daskam, please turn to page 57 of the bill before you, to the first item for contingent expenses, Independent Treasury. You had \$220,000 for the current year. What balance have you on hand?

Mr. DASKAM. Sixty thousand dollars on hand, and we will have to ask for a deficiency of at least \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it? You ask for \$220,000 and we gave it to you. What is the occasion for the deficiency?

Mr. DASKAM. We hoped that would be enough, but it is something we can not govern, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain what this money is expended for, and why you can not foresee.

Mr. DASKAM. The bulk of it, nine-tenths of it, is for transfer of public money—all the transfers between the Treasury of the United States and the subtreasuries, and between the subtreasuries and the mints and collectors of customs and public officers generally. Under general regulations they are required to deposit with the subtreasury as often as the amount makes \$1,000, and send it in by express. They do not know the amounts, and we do not either, in advance.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this money was expended last year for freight and transportation charges?

Mr. DASKAM. For 1903 we asked for \$200,000, and then a deficiency of \$20,000, and even then had to pay twenty-six thousand-odd dollars, making \$246,390 expended for 1903, so that for this fiscal year I asked for \$220,000, hoping to get through with that. But as it runs along it takes about \$1,600 a month more, and that would be in all \$240,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion is expended for express charges and transportation generally?

Mr. DASKAM. Nine-tenths of the whole appropriation. You will see it in the estimates published every year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the other portion of it used for?

Mr. DASKAM. For little things required in the subtreasuries—in the offices of the nine assistant treasurers—stamps, stationery, electrical appliances, and machines, typewriters, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need your full estimate for next year—\$240,000?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for transportation of silver coin.

Mr. DASKAM. That is in the same condition. The law requires us to send this. We asked for \$100,000 for 1903; but before the year was out we had a deficiency of \$15,000, and even with that we ran short, and the accounting officers found a balance due of \$5,442.70, which made in all \$120,442.72.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does most of this call come from?

Mr. DASKAM. From banks, bankers, and business people. Whoever wants a thousand dollars in silver, fractional or standard, can send a thousand dollars to the subtreasury and the silver is shipped to them.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we have to pay the express charges?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; from the subtreasury to the outlying people; under the law which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to send silver to any person who asks for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The law requires it when any person deposits as much as \$1,000?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; or multiples of it, or \$500, or less.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the lowest amount of silver that can be called for?

Mr. DASKAM. Seventy dollars can be sent by registered mail at the expense of the sender.

The CHAIRMAN. Any person sending in \$70 by registered mail to the subtreasury?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; they deposit that amount with the subtreasury, and the subtreasury will send by registered mail \$70. That is the amount of registered-mail package by weight. That is the highest limit permissible by mail.

The CHAIRMAN. In the case of express packages, under the law can you ask for as little as \$100?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I have the right, if I want to exchange \$100 of paper currency for 100 silver dollars, to send it to any subtreasury, and under the law they must ship me the silver?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; this appropriation is used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of this money is called for by banks?

Mr. DASKAM. The bulk of it by banks and bankers.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion?

Mr. DASKAM. Probably nine-tenths of it.

The CHAIRMAN. At least nine-tenths of this expense that we pay for the shipment of silver coin is for shipments to banks?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; and the banks get it for their customers.

The CHAIRMAN. Go the next item, transportation of minor coin.

TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COIN.

You ask for \$20,000?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; that is under a similar law. We are obliged to send minor coin to people who ask for it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend last year—the fiscal year of 1903?

Mr. DASKAM. We asked for \$15,000, and it was not quite enough. We needed \$2,255 more than that. This year, 1904, we asked for \$15,000, but we have now got only \$4,000 left, so I will ask for a deficiency of about \$3,000. For the coming year, 1905, our estimate is \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. So you could get along next year with about \$18,000, could you not?

Mr. DASKAM. So far as we know. Sometimes we do not expend all.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for \$20,000?

Mr. DASKAM. I ask for \$20,000 for 1905 for the reason that for 1904—and we have five months yet to go—we have only \$4,000 left, and the supposition is that the demand will still increase for a while.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no questions, we will go on to the next item, recoinage of gold coins.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COINS.

Mr. DASKAM. That is simply recoinage the light-weight gold in the Treasury. Under the law you can take gold coins, legal tender, for their nominal value when they are not abraded below a certain extent, but there comes a point where a gold coin gets right on the notch, and it is then down as low as it can be taken in the Treasury. The Treas-

ury does not put it out again, and consequently the light-weight gold coins of that character gradually increase in the subtreasury, and from time to time we send them to the mint for recoinage; and this appropriation is to pay for the recoinage.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you pay for that purpose in 1903?

Mr. DASKAM. We got \$6,000, and spent only half of it. This year we got \$6,000, and it is now all gone. We do not know whether there will be any more this year, and so I do not ask for the appropriation. If there is any more, we will have the accounting officers estimate for it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, your estimate, \$7,000, for 1905?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. W. ELDRIDGE, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF ISSUES, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. For distinctive paper, including express, mill, and other necessary expenses, you have had \$24,000 for 1904, and you ask for \$41,761 for 1905.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is the result of the large increase in the new banks organized, as well as of the extensions of charters for this special year—the expiration of charters and the extensions of charters both for the first and second extensions. We have more banks extended, second extensions, in that year than in any other year in the existence of the banks. There are 818 banks to be extended, and that is four or five times more than we ever had before. This will provide for the note issues at the first extension, with the probable reprints during the year. We calculate to print for banks about twice a year. That is the principal item for increase.

Mr. BENTON. Does the Government pay for printing the notes?

Mr. ELDRIDGE. Yes, sir; the expense is paid by an appropriation from Congress.

Mr. BENTON. Where a bank extends its charter you reprint all the notes?

Mr. ELDRIDGE. Section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides for the reissuing of notes on the extension of the charter. If we have any old money in the vaults we destroy it, but the bank, under the law, is obliged on extension to order new plates and new printing entirely.

Mr. BENTON. Who pays for this work?

Mr. ELDRIDGE. The banks pay for the engraving of their plates. The Government pays for the paper and the printing of the notes. There is a clause in the original banking law providing that all expenses for national currency shall be paid out of the tax on banks. That is turned into the Treasury and you reappropriate it. We get back ten or fifteen times as much as the expense amounts to. The tax originally covered capital and deposits as well as circulation. The tax on deposits and capital and deposits was abolished in 1881. The tax is now only on circulation, but the banks have paid into the Treasury since the organization of the system something above \$16,000,000, whereas the expense to the Government has been less than \$20,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 60 of the bill is an item headed "Distinctive paper for United States securities."

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Do you have charge of that?

Mr. ELDRIDGE. No, sir; those are United States notes. That estimate is given by the Treasurer of the United States, and is explained in detail in a note in the estimates.

**STATEMENT OF MR. E. C. JOHNSON, CHIEF OF STAMP DIVISION,
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.**

PAPER AND STAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN. You will notice on page 56 of the bill that you have increased your estimate from \$65,000 to \$70,000; that is, you had for the present year \$65,000, and for 1905 you ask for \$70,000. Please explain to the committee the necessity for this increase.

Mr. JOHNSON. Last year we had a deficit of over \$10,000 on the appropriation of \$65,000. We paid \$75,500 for paper.

The CHAIRMAN. That was in 1903?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you get the money?

Mr. JOHNSON. There was a deficit of \$10,500, I think, in the urgent deficiency bill for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. So you think it is absolutely necessary to have \$70,000 for the coming year?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cause of the increase in this item?

Mr. JOHNSON. There has been a constant increase in the issue of internal-revenue stamps from year to year—probably a normal increase of 5 or 6 per cent, due to the growth of the business interests of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. It is due to the natural growth of the business interests—the sale of more stamps each year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; to the natural growth. For the past twelve months there has been a remarkable increase in the heavier class of stamps. What I mean to say is in the stamps that are upon the heavier paper, for tobacco products. They have called for larger issues than ever before in the history of the Government by very considerable amounts.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us those?

Mr. JOHNSON. Largely the smoking-tobacco stamps—1½ ounces, 2 ounces, and 2½ ounces, and also the plug cut in 5, 10, and 20 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything in addition to tobacco?

Mr. JOHNSON. The increase on distilled spirits and the increase on documents would not materially affect the stamps, because of the large values on small quantities of paper. It would not affect the paper output. Of course you understand when we were printing documentary stamps we might increase the revenues of the Government \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 without increasing the expense for paper, because a sheet of the paper would be worth fifty times as much as a sheet of tobacco stamps, and therefore the income does not depend much on the cost of stamps and papers, but it is rather the output of various classes of stamps that makes the increase in paper necessary.

MARCH 1, 1904.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL PUBLIC
HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

CAIRO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, you will notice on page 31 of the bill, under "Marine hospitals," that you ask first for Cairo, Ill., marine hospital, for addition to attendants' quarters, \$5,000. What kind of quarters have you down there now?

Doctor WYMAN. The addition to the quarters for attendants is intended to be an extension to the building now used for laundry (in the basement), kitchen (on the first floor), and attendants' quarters (on the second floor), where they are greatly crowded—and Cairo is a hot place.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of attendants?

Doctor WYMAN. Nurses, and engineer, and yardmen.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a building have you at Cairo?

Doctor WYMAN. We have quite a good hospital there, a surgeon's residence, and an executive building, with wards attached, on the pavilion plan—mostly one-story buildings except the laundry building, which, as I have just stated, contains also the kitchen and attendants' quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not some other place in the building where you could accommodate them?

Doctor WYMAN. I have made inquiry, and I can not find any other way of making them comfortable. It is a fine institution in other respects, and very complete.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inmates do you usually have?

Doctor WYMAN. Cairo is a very important point, being at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It is one of our principal stations on the Ohio and Mississippi, and the number of the inmates varies according to season. In the wintertime we probably have an average of 25 patients in this hospital.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item: Chicago, Ill., marine hospital, for surgeons' quarters, \$15,000. Where have the surgeons been living before?

Doctor WYMAN. In the hospital building. This estimate is in accordance with the general plan of having the medical officers—that is, officers in command of stations—to reside outside of the hospital proper.

The CHAIRMAN. You have quite a plant over there?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; quite a fine plant at Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the sole reason for wanting to change—the policy of separating the surgeons from the hospital?

Doctor WYMAN. There is another reason. By taking the quarters from the officers it will make more room for ward purposes.

Mr. GARDNER. There is no complaint, but that these quarters are good now?

Doctor WYMAN. No; they are good quarters.

KEY WEST, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go to the next item, Key West, Fla., marine hospital: For ward building, \$30,000; for extension of breakwater, \$5,000; in all, \$35,000. What have we down there now?

Doctor WYMAN. We have now a beautiful, but very small hospital. It is not adequate to our needs in ward space. Three or four years ago we tried to piece out the ward space by the purchase of a portable building—a sort of tent building—thinking it would suffice to enable us to get along; but we can not. That is about worn out. There are no quarters there for the medical officer excepting in the building itself. It is a two-story building and it is supposed to hold the medical officer, the pharmacist, and the attendants, as well as patients, and there is not room enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You still have that movable building there?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is still there.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Go on now to the next item, New York marine hospital: For boiler house and power plant, including isolation ward, disinfecting house, etc., \$70,000; for renovation of hospital building, \$175,000; for officers' quarters, \$25,000; for improvements of roadways, etc., \$14,000; in all, \$284,000. That is the place we were debating about buying?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, and we bought it.

The CHAIRMAN. What have we got on our hands?

Doctor WYMAN. A magnificent place on our hands, and we made a fine bargain for the United States. We paid \$250,000 for this property. It is a fine, big stone structure. The walls are in good condition, but the interior is much in need of repair; but it is very old. The building is fifty or more years old.

The CHAIRMAN. We are awfully hard up this year, General. Could you not cut this out now and tell us what is absolutely necessary for the present?

Doctor WYMAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, if I can do it without prejudice to the matter hereafter, I will.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would recommend just what is necessary this year to make that comfortable until next Congress, and then we will take up the plans for improvement.

Doctor WYMAN. I was going to say, if it could be done without prejudice to the ultimate granting of this, I would say we could get along this year until next year.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Port Townsend, Wash., marine hospital: For building for laboratory, necropsy, and disinfecting, \$3,000. How about that item?

Doctor WYMAN. We have a fine hospital there, comparatively new. I think it has been built only four or five years, and the accommodations asked for in this estimate have never been provided. We should have a building there for the necropsy room, for the disinfecting of

the bedding, etc., and for the laboratory. The laboratory is particularly necessary in that far northwest locality. It would be useful not only for ordinary hospital purposes, but also in connection with the quarantine station which is in the same locality. We have a national quarantine station at Port Townsend; that is, the boarding station is there, though the quarantining of vessels is done at Diamond Point, 14 miles down the bay.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is necessary?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; I think it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Could we get along without it this year?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; we could.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to San Francisco, Cal., marine hospital: For isolation ward and mortuary, \$8,000.

Doctor WYMAN. The hospital at San Francisco is our principal hospital on the Pacific coast. They admit there a very large number of patients. It is a busy place, and we should have that isolation ward and mortuary. Provision of this character is inadequate, and I would urge that the appropriation be allowed.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. Hygienic laboratory, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service: For additional buildings and grading, \$75,000. That is the building over here, is it?

Doctor WYMAN. No; the building is on the reservation of the old Naval Observatory. It is the hygienic laboratory provided for by Congress in the sundry civil appropriation bill approved March 3, 1901. You might say, Mr. Chairman, that this is simply an extension of the building that we need. I would like to read a little memorandum on this subject and leave it with you.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Doctor WYMAN. This is the memorandum:

“Memorandum.”

“The original appropriation of \$35,000 was for the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service. The laboratory at that time consisted of but one division, viz, bacteriology.

“Since this appropriation was made the law of July 1, 1902, was passed creating three new divisions in the laboratory, viz., chemistry, pharmacology, and zoology. The building obtained by the appropriation is therefore just about one-fourth the necessary size, and the result is overcrowding.

“By the act passed at the same session of Congress added duties were imposed upon the hygienic laboratory, viz, ‘the investigation of contagious diseases and matters relating to the public health.’ In accordance with the terms of this act the laboratory is making ready to prepare a standard antitoxic unit for diphtheritic serum. This work requires minute attention to detail and abundant room in order to insure accuracy, which is the first essential of a Government standard.

"In accordance with the law approved July 1, 1902, entitled 'An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes,' the laboratory has been required to investigate the purity and potency of vaccine viruses, various toxins and antitoxins that are offered for sale in this country, both from abroad and of domestic manufacture. This added duty requires a large additional amount of space.

"One of the duties of the laboratory is to examine for potency and purity all of the drugs and chemicals purchased by the Service for issue. This the laboratory is prepared to do in its divisions of chemistry and pharmacology, but so far has been unable on account of lack of space to properly carry out this work.

"For the purpose of standardizing antitoxins, examining vaccine viruses, and other biological work required of the laboratory by law and the regulations, stables and animal houses are necessary for the proper care and propagation of animals.

"For the instruction of officers, additional space is necessary for the installation of disinfecting machinery, which apparatus may also be used by the District of Columbia in practical work during epidemics or other times of need.

"The site upon which the laboratory is constructed was ceded by the Navy Department, and that part of the property remaining in the possession of the Navy Department is being very handsomely improved. A new statue of Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the pioneer American physicians, will be erected by the American Medical Association at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, within 100 feet of our portion of the property. The Navy Department will also construct ornamental granite approaches and a stairway to this portion of the reservation. It is therefore incumbent upon us to grade, terrace, and improve our reservation in keeping with its surroundings."

In regard to the preparation of a standard antitoxic unit for antidiphtheritic serum, this has been requested of the Service by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and its importance has been dwelt upon by the American Medical Association and others. We are about to prepare this standard, to which all manufactures must conform—a very important matter. The law referred to, approved July 1, 1902, was put through by the energy of our medical men here in the District of Columbia, and it requires us to examine all these manufactories where they make vaccine virus and antidiphtheritic and other antitoxins, and to examine these products for purity and potency. We are operating under that law now, and have forced three or four of these manufacturers out of business on account of defective methods. Those that have stood the rigid inspection of their plants and methods have received the licenses provided by law, to be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. GILLET. Do you get paid for doing this? Do you charge for it?

DOCTOR WYMAN. No, sir; not a thing. This laboratory was founded as the laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service, but it is now (since July 1, 1902) the laboratory of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Our general functions have been extended by this law of 1902, and our laboratory operations were necessarily increased by the same law which established three new divisions of scientific activity.

We desire proper facilities for examination of the potency and purity of drugs and chemicals purchased. As to instruction of officers mentioned in the memorandum, I would say that we instruct our officers in disinfection here before we send them out to stations on quarantine or epidemic work; and also in the bacteriological diagnosis of communicable diseases, such as bubonic plague, cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc.

The building has been erected, and we are in it, but it is a building designed for the bacteriological division alone. The grounds also must be graded, and if you will notice the terms of this estimate, you will see that it includes the improvement of grounds, so that this should be considered as an extension of our present laboratory and the improvement of the grounds.

Mr. GILLET. How much is for grading, and how much for grounds and building?

Doctor WYMAN. I think about \$10,000 or \$15,000 for grading and necessary outbuildings. I could not say accurately. This estimate was prepared after consultation with the architect.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we will go to the next item, quarantine stations.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

I believe, Doctor, you have a few quarantine stations, about 12. If you will give us the order of their importance, we shall be glad.

Doctor WYMAN. I shall try to do that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. And the reasons why.

REEDY ISLAND, DELAWARE RIVER.

Doctor WYMAN. We will take those in the United States first. There is one in Porto Rico. But beginning on page 32, I will call first for Reedy Island quarantine station, Delaware River: For reclamation of ground and lighting plant, \$8,000.

Mr. GILLET. Where is that—Reedy Island?

Doctor WYMAN. It is about 45 miles below Philadelphia, and I will say it is of special interest to the Philadelphia people and the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia. We do the quarantining for all vessels bound for the city of Philadelphia, and for ports in Delaware and New Jersey, and we are trying to make that station one unexcelled for facilities for quick action. On that account we want an acetylene light plant there, because we have got to do some boarding at night, and the station should have such a plant at any rate.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you light it now?

Doctor WYMAN. By kerosene, but that is unsafe, as the buildings are all of wood. Then there is the reclamation of ground. The island is subject to overflow. We want to continue the reclamation of the ground, to make it healthy and secure.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a fund out of which you do that, anyway?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; we have not.

The CHAIRMAN. How does this rank in order of importance—is it first, second, third, or fourth?

SAVANNAH, GA.

Doctor WYMAN. It is first. The next is the Savannah quarantine station, Georgia, on page 33. The wharf there is broken down, and we have no laundry building. We bought that property under an act of Congress from the State of Georgia, or from the Savannah city authorities, and they turned over their quarantine to us. That is a very important point, and the wharf needs replacing. It is all rotten and falling down. It is absolutely necessary to have it rebuilt.

Mr. GARDNER. And have it now?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by the laundry building?

Doctor WYMAN. A building where we can put a laundry plant and do the washing for the station.

Mr. GILLETT. How many people have you at such a station?

Doctor WYMAN. Fifteen people, and often times detained crews, for whom we have to do the laundering, and sometimes we may have some epidemic cases there.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not have many?

Doctor WYMAN. Not many.

Mr. GILLETT. I wondered why you needed a special laundry building.

Doctor WYMAN. We have a special laundry building at all of our stations, but the buildings, please understand, are very small buildings, and of one story. They are cheap, inexpensive frame buildings. We do not want handsome, heavy structures.

The CHAIRMAN. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars would build the new wharf and laundry building?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

CAPE FEAR, NORTH CAROLINA.

The next one is the Cape Fear quarantine station. That is the quarantine station in North Carolina, below Wilmington, the only station we have on the North Carolina coast. It is built on piling in the channel. There is no hospital there. If we should have a case of yellow fever, or bubonic plague, we have no building to put it in. We have a building for disinfecting built on a pier on the edge of the channel. On this picture [exhibiting a photograph] it looks as though that whole station were out at sea. It is all in the water. We ought to have a hospital there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cases have you had there recently that would be placed in this hospital, if you had one—how many cases that would require a hospital?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not think we have had any recently. It has been some time since we have had an infectious case there, but there is a constant liability that we may have some. If it should be a case of yellow fever, bubonic plague, or smallpox we ought to have a place to put it in. That is what the place is for. This infectious hospital at the Cape Fear quarantine station should be ranked as the third.

SAN JUAN, P. R.

I would next call attention to San Juan, P. R.—at the bottom of page 33: For lazaretto, executive building, laundry, and attendants' quarters, on Miraflores Island, San Juan Harbor, \$23,500. The quar-

antine service has possession of that island. It is right in San Juan Harbor. It is the site of the old Spanish quarantine, but the equipment there is incomplete.

We have a fine disinfecting vessel in the harbor, but the plant on shore is very much crowded and very incomplete. I think it is due to Porto Rico to give it one first-class quarantine station; and in view of the intimate relations which Porto Rico has with a good many of the Central and South American ports, such as La Guaira, Venezuela, where there is frequently yellow fever, we have got to prevent Porto Rico from becoming infected with this disease. It is always a menace. Porto Rico has been very fortunate, but with changed conditions in the West Indies and in Porto Rico itself we must be very vigilant and better prepared than we have ever been heretofore. This is really an extension of the quarters of the lazaretto, so that the station can be well administered. We should have a lazaretto, an executive building, a laundry, and attendants' quarters. The cost of these, according to a careful estimate, would be \$23,000. We asked for something there last year, and I believe we did not get anything. The site did not cost anything.

Mr. GILLETT. What have you got there now in the way of buildings?

Doctor WYMAN. One long building that is used as an executive building and for quarters, the pharmacy storeroom, and detention of suspects.

Mr. GILLETT. Is this at the entrance of the harbor by which you come in?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is a very pretty island. We have a fine plant there. We have a disinfecting vessel which we got the President to give us out of the war fund. It cost about \$40,000, and it contains a fine disinfecting plant. We have also a fine steam launch—a naval launch for use as a boarding vessel; and otherwise we are well equipped. But on the island itself everything is huddled together and improperly arranged. I urged the provision for our needs there last year, but it went over.

The CHAIRMAN. What is of next importance? These others can go out, can they, without any danger to the public service?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not want to defend every one of these items, feeling that they are going to go out anyhow. I would rather make a clean sweep of it and let you determine yourself. I have named the ones I am particularly anxious for.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the four you named?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; the first, Reedy Island; the second, Savannah; the third, Cape Fear, and the fourth, San Juan, P. R.

The CHAIRMAN. And the others can go over until next year? Although they may be necessary and desirable, they can go over for another year without injury to the service?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; I believe they can.

The next, I suppose, would be the epidemic fund or the quarantine maintenance fund.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; on page 68 appears the quarantine service: For the maintenance and ordinary expenses, etc., at quarantine stations. You add Portland, Me.?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars was your estimate for this entire item?

Doctor WYMAN. That was the same last year, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is \$10,000 increase.

Doctor WYMAN. That is on account of Portland, Me., being put in.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it require as much as \$10,000 increase?

Doctor WYMAN. That is a close estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions, gentlemen, on that item? There is one new station added, and the estimates are increased \$10,000.

The next is on page 70, where I see the item for rent of stable for the hygienic laboratory is in brackets. Do you want that continued for the purpose of keeping horses and small animals in the hygienic laboratory?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; we have put up temporary stables out of that appropriation down there on the Naval Observatory grounds. We do not need that.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we come to the prevention of epidemics and infectious diseases.

Doctor WYMAN. The point in that, Mr. Chairman, is that now and then we use that fund to investigate some other disease than cholera, typhus, yellow fever, smallpox, and the bubonic plague, and therefore we add the words "or other infectious diseases." That would cover, for instance, the Montana tick fever. The Representative from that State urged us to go out there and investigate a local epidemic of that disease. We would like to have this fund available for such occasional investigations.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that mean only such an addition as you mentioned, or would you go to reaching out and hunting up things to investigate?

Doctor WYMAN. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. What effect would it have on the expenditure?

Doctor WYMAN. It would not involve an increase of more than \$500 a year. I do not think it would exceed that.

Mr. GARDNER. Under that general heading?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes. I just wish to say that this form of appropriation has been continuous for years, you know, and I would like to have it changed just that much.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we reappropriate the money you have on hand, and you want that balance and \$100,000 added at this time?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the amount you have on hand?

Doctor WYMAN. I would like to be able to correct this in the proof, and if my answer is not right I can make it right; but I suppose we have in the neighborhood of \$300,000 or \$350,000 on hand now (\$345,000). This is, you know, in the hands of the President, to be used as he sees fit. The reason for adding the \$100,000 is this: It has always been the policy of Congress to keep the epidemic fund up. At one time it amounted to nearly a million dollars, and we had some

great epidemics in which we used it. But we have not attempted lately to keep the sum up to any such amount as that.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you expend in any one year?

Doctor WYMAN. I think in the 1897 epidemic we expended in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It is a sort of safety magazine. It is under the charge of the President. You can never foresee what is going to happen. For instance, we had yellow fever along the Rio Grande last summer and fall, and now we are making strenuous efforts to prevent a recurrence next summer and fall. We can not say how far it might spread, either in the State of Texas or beyond.

The CHAIRMAN. The only point I was driving at was whether this balance now on hand would not be sufficient?

Doctor WYMAN. We have not only yellow fever to apprehend, but the bubonic plague within a year has reached Brazil, Peru, Chile, and British Guiana in South America; and my opinion is that we are going to be threatened with it from South America for the next three or four years. It was in Mexico last year. The fund will not be used if it is not necessary. It will also help to protect the zone of the Panama Canal—that whole strip.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is necessary?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make about \$450,000 available?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. I do not understand how this fund gets up to a million dollars. How does it accumulate?

Doctor WYMAN. It did not accumulate. Congress has appropriated it. They have kept it up. The Senate has added to it, without any solicitation on my part, from time to time to keep it up to where they think it ought to be.

MARCH 4, 1904.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. P. SARGENT, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 71 of the bill before you, Mr. Sargent, I would call your attention to the first item, and also to House Document No. 392. You have it there, have you not, Mr. Commissioner? I see you make a modest request for Ellis Island, N. Y. If you can justify it in any way we will be pleased to hear you.

Mr. SARGENT. Mr. Chairman, I have endeavored to set forth in the letter to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which is reproduced here, the reasons why we feel justified in asking for that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask, first, for the extension of the main building, including such alterations to present structures as may be found necessary to properly connect with the extension, \$300,000?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. First explain the necessity for the extension of the main building—the reasons why it ought to be extended at all.

Mr. SARGENT. Because of the large number of people we receive there, and we have no accommodations properly to transact our business. The present building is not adequate to the requirements of the service. There are days when we have 3,000 people there, and with 3,000 we are crowded beyond the possibility of doing our work as humanely as we should. There were several days last season when we had 6,000 people there. One day we had 10,000, and to handle those people we were compelled to keep them out of doors a good part of the time, on the sidewalk, because there were not accommodations in the interior for their proper inspection.

Our detention rooms are exceedingly small, and there are times when we have to house there from 2,000 to 3,000 people. To keep those people you must of necessity have quite an extended space, and that we have not got. I regret that the committee have not had the privilege of inspecting our facilities over there for the handling of immigration. You can imagine what the assemblage of 5,000 people in a small space means, arriving in the morning; and of course we are expected to get them through as fast as possible. It is the great congestion that we suffer from there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many days in the year, Mr. Commissioner, do you have as many as 5,000 people in that station?

Mr. SARGENT. I presume last year there were perhaps thirty days during the busy season when we averaged 5,000 in the hot weather.

The CHAIRMAN. You can handle 5,000 fairly well?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; we can not—not even 3,000 with comfort and convenience such as we ought to have.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not hope, with the proper enforcement of the immigration laws, as you are now preparing to enforce them, that the immigration will decrease?

Mr. SARGENT. We hope so, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, is not this the high-water mark that we have struck in the last year?

Mr. SARGENT. We hope so; but we are rather inclined to believe that we are, unless there is more restriction by law, to have as many this year as we had last year, if the transportation representatives are to be believed. They tell me that they expect larger bookings through the months of May, June, and July than they had last year. Great preparations are being made abroad for people coming over here. There are a large number of people coming this year to the World's Fair, who will come in as alien immigrants and take advantage of the cheap rates which will of necessity prevail. I gather my information from the transportation companies, and I am inclined to think that we will have a large immigration this year.

I want to make one reference to this \$300,000 appropriation. In my report to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor I have recommended the establishment of a bureau of information in connection with our immigration service, for the purpose of distributing aliens who come here into the sections of the country where they are most needed, in order to relieve the congestion of the large cities. It seems to me, from my observation, that we should not only provide for these people being properly admitted, but we can also be somewhat of an aid in the distribution of them. A bill is now pending before Congress, introduced by Mr. Simmons, I think, having that in mind.

Now, in making this recommendation for the increased facilities at the island—to increase the buildings—I had that in view, in order that we would have adequate facilities for furnishing space, if you please, for representatives of States and Territories to give information as to the prices of land, prices of labor, opportunities for settlement, employment, and other advantages to be gained, so that when these aliens come to our station they may gain from the Government or from representatives of the Government reliable information as to where it will be best for them to locate.

A great many of the aliens who come to this country have no idea of where they are going beyond the port of New York. That seems to be their Mecca. When they get into a big city and then discover that it has not the advantages for employment they had hoped to find, in a few days they drift back to Ellis Island and turn themselves over to the Government to be deported, because they have not been able to find employment and earn their living. At the present time we have no means of giving them useful information.

Mr. GILLET. There are not many of those who are sent back, are there, Mr. Sargent?

Mr. SARGENT. We sent back last year 8,000 people, and a good number of those were deported because they had become public charges here.

Mr. GILLET. How large a proportion?

Mr. SARGENT. I presume I am safe in saying that perhaps 50 per cent of them were of that class.

Mr. GILLET. I suppose you detain a good many of these right off, and send them back at once?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; a great many. But there are a great many who come back who have not been able to obtain a living in this country. Now, I have in mind a plan to assist them with information; not with any other means, but with information simply. A large body of aliens who come to this country are intelligent people, who will make good citizens, provided they be put into the sections of the country where the best opportunities exist. There is need of immigrants in certain sections of our country, and we get requests from boards of trade and the local authorities of the different States for immigration; but we have no means at the present time of furnishing those people with it, and it occurs to me that if, at our immigrant station at Ellis Island, which is the main gateway, we had facilities whereby we could have the States or Territories represented, or the sections represented which desire immigration, we could have those representatives there, and have information printed in the different languages, as to the opportunities of buying land, and of labor, and the advantages offered for settlement, we could turn the current from a congested section into the open country, where these people could be settled and could grow up under humane conditions, and get intelligent ideas, and become good citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. The chance of becoming good citizens are much better if they can go out than if they remain in the city, or go into the slums of the city?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; if they stay in the slums of the city they are in the same conditions as they were before they came here. They have the same ideas and the same notions of government. But they would grow altogether different in a different atmosphere; if they were put

into the open country and allowed to establish towns and cities of their own, and become imbued with our ideas rather than retain those they were accustomed to where they became poisoned, as it were, by the atmosphere in which they lived in congested foreign cities. It was with that idea in mind that I made the recommendation for these increased facilities. We need more space, and must have more space if we are to provide for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you take a pencil and draw a plan of the building that we now have, and suggest where we want to add that \$300,000 extension?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. Here is our present structure [indicating on a rough sketch].

The CHAIRMAN. This is the side toward New York?

Mr. SARGENT. No; this is the front opposite to New York. This is looking seaward [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. New York is up here?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. This is the landing here [indicating], and this is the Jersey shore [indicating]. There is a large space of land on this side [indicating]. This is open space [indicating]. The Supervising Architect, whom I have consulted, has been over there, and he says the extension should be built here [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the hospital?

Mr. SARGENT. The new hospital is to be built here [indicating]. The old hospital is there [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. When we were over there last summer the local superintendent told us that they wanted new facilities in order to get rid of those long stairways. I should think after being penned up on shipboard for a week or two weeks, those people would be delighted to have the privilege of climbing those long stairways.

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; but if you were to see those people climbing up those stairways, each man and each woman with four or five babies and as many bundles, you would not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the extension of the building known as kitchen, bath, and restaurant.

Mr. SARGENT. That is to be extended on to the present wing, where the kitchen is now fixed.

The CHAIRMAN. That is behind—in here [indicating]?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, for the construction of a new hospital in the vicinity of the existing hospital, in addition to the \$100,000 already appropriated, etc., \$200,000. I thought we had already given you money enough to build that?

Mr. SARGENT. You gave us \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it not understood that it was to be built for that sum?

Mr. SARGENT. It was believed at that time that it would be sufficient to build the necessary addition to the present hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. The new one is not complete yet, is it?

Mr. SARGENT. No; we have not been permitted to build the new one yet.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you not started it?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got the money?

Mr. SARGENT. We have not been permitted to start it. The court has stepped in and tried to oust us from Ellis Island, and the Attorney-General has advised the Secretary that these improvements should not

be begun until that matter is settled. It is supposed that some corporation that has greedy eyes on our present location at Ellis Island desires that location for terminal facilities. It seems that they have dug up an old title, and first brought an ejectment suit in New Jersey to oust us. Then after a while it was discovered that under the laws of New Jersey, possibly, they could not succeed in their attempt, and then they proposed to shift over into New York. We have been waiting for the shift, and have been practically tied up in the improvements which Congress authorized last year. The only thing we have been allowed to do was to stake out in the water our location for the new island. Further than that we have not done a thing.

Mr. BENTON. Have you any idea how long that situation will last?

The CHAIRMAN. Until the litigation is settled?

Mr. SARGENT. I have endeavored to get some reliable information as to how long we might expect this condition to exist.

Mr. BENTON. I asked the question because, Mr. Chairman, if we are liable to be tied up for a while there is no necessity of making this appropriation now.

Mr. SARGENT. I am satisfied that if the authorities should say, "Go on with this work," the Government will not be put off Ellis Island. It has too much money invested there, and it is generally understood that the Government would not permit itself to be thrown off such an important point.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know, Mr. Commissioner, upon what they base their claims?

Mr. SARGENT. Some old claim of an estate, years and years ago, in connection with that particular island.

Mr. GILLET. Who is defending the United States?

Mr. SARGENT. The United States district attorney for New York.

Mr. GILLET. There does not seem to be any use of appropriating money until that is settled.

Mr. SARGENT. I can furnish you with the correspondence in that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go on. For the construction of a contagious-disease hospital on the proposed new island, etc., \$250,000. You would not put that hospital on the same island which you are constructing for the other hospital?

Mr. SARGENT. We would put it on the island you gave us the money to build. That is what the island was for.

The CHAIRMAN. You have staked it out?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have an appropriation to build it?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; an appropriation to build the island. It is for the hospital that that appropriation is asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take to build that island?

Mr. SARGENT. The engineer, Mr. Frye, said to me he thought the island could be constructed inside of three months.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get your material?

Mr. SARGENT. Had we been in position to build the island as we hoped to be, immediately after the appropriation, we should have arranged to take fillings from the city of New York from the contractors who are building the subway, right there at the barge office where they are loading it now and taking it out to other sections.

The CHAIRMAN. Into the bay?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; across there, to Governors Island.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are constantly dredging in the channel there, and taking the material out to sea and dumping it?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; if we had been permitted we would have taken the dredging from our own dock there. We have got to dredge in here. We could use that. There were several places where we could get filling at a reasonable rate, which would be of great advantage to us in the construction of the new island, if we had been permitted to have constructed it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money have you now, Mr. Commissioner, available for improvements at Ellis Island which is not being used by reason of this legislation?

Mr. SARGENT. We have \$1,429,876.69. That is the total balance of the immigrant fund, estimated to date.

The CHAIRMAN. That could be used for improvements there if this threat of taking the island away from the Government had not been made?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; that is, if this suit had not been brought we would have been privileged to use what you appropriated for us last year, and we have a balance now on hand of the amount which I have just stated.

The CHAIRMAN. What would that be used for if you could go right ahead unhampered?

Mr. SARGENT. The first things would be the construction of the new hospital and the building of the new island.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the money would that cost?

Mr. SARGENT. We would use \$100,000 for the extension and additions to the present hospital on Ellis Island. The \$110,000 that you gave us for the construction or purchase of a steel twin-screw ferry-boat—we are using that. The boat will be launched on the 19th of this month. It will be completed very soon. That was \$110,000.

Then there is the appropriation for sundries, additions, repairs, and alterations, \$20,000. Now by virtue of the language, as it obtained in the bill last year, we were restricted to only \$20,000 for improvements, and there is a necessity for asking for a deficiency in order that we may meet conditions that we were forced to meet by virtue of repairs necessary to the station. The language was introduced through an error. We can not run that station over there without improvements. There are constantly little things that are coming up in connection with the service that must be repaired. You must keep your plant in operation. You have got to have money to expend for legitimate repairs to the equipment over there. Our repairs and incidentals for the calendar year 1903 amounted to \$30,105.11.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this language prevent the use of your permanent fund for repairs?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; this language restricted us to \$20,000, and it puts us in the most awkward position that we could possibly be in. We did not discover that until too late.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Comptroller decide that?

Mr. SARGENT. He decided we could not use more than \$20,000. We were simply handicapped by virtue of that language.

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. SARGENT. Next, for construction of a new island near Ellis Island, \$150,500.

The CHAIRMAN. That was appropriated?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; and it has not been used because of the suit that has been brought. If we were free to go ahead to-day, we would begin immediately the construction of the new island; and, in fact, we would have completed the new island and the addition to the hospital, so far as our money would have permitted, at the present time, had it not been for this proceeding, which came in the early part of last summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the next?

Mr. SARGENT. That is all of the appropriation of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say you have something like a million dollars available?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that is direct appropriation, and how much of it is from your permanent appropriation? Is that balance of a million and some odd thousand dollars the total balance to your credit out of the head tax to date?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; to date.

The CHAIRMAN. And the appropriations we make out of that fund?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; out of that fund, as the fund accumulates. We are adding all the time to our fund.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already enumerated the items that have been appropriated for?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; and we have this additional to use.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no power to use that fund for the construction of buildings or repairs of buildings without direction of Congress, or without appropriation?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; not a penny of it.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose can you use it without appropriation by Congress?

Mr. SARGENT. Simply the running expenses of the Bureau, the paying of the salaries, and the regular expenses in connection with the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Who determines, Mr. Commissioner, what salaries shall be paid and how this fund shall be expended for operating purposes?

Mr. SARGENT. The Commissioner-General recommends to the Secretary of the Department, whose approval must be had as to all expenditures of money from the fund.

The CHAIRMAN. And he must approve?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; every penny of it.

Mr. BENTON. How far away from the present Ellis Island do you intend to build this new island?

Mr. SARGENT. I do not remember just the exact distance. It has been fixed by the Marine-Hospital Service as sufficiently far away to answer the requirements of the quarantine regulations.

Mr. BENTON. Please explain to the committee how this attack upon the Government's property would interfere with the making of a new island.

Mr. SARGENT. Simply because the ground space that is understood to belong to Ellis Island is within this controverted boundary line. There is a certain amount of water front, if you please, surrounding the present Ellis Island, which is supposed to belong to the United States Government, and they claim that water front.

Mr. BENTON. You are going to put that new island on that water front?

Mr. SARGENT. We intended to when we started on it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is two or three hundred yards from the present island?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. I think they found out what the Government was going to do, and I think that prompted these people to start. That is very valuable ground there. It is the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio and the New Jersey Central railroads. Shortly after the Government made the appropriation for the improvement they brought this action. They do not want us to get more of a foothold there than we have already.

The CHAIRMAN. Some two years ago a recommendation was made for temporary structures there to carry us through this period when the immigration was so increased. That money, as I remember, was not expended in the construction of temporary buildings.

Mr. SARGENT. You gave us \$15,000 for reconstructing the crib, and you gave us \$4,500 for replanking the closed crib. That money has not been used, as we found it was not necessary to use that appropriation at that time. We built last year what is called the New York detention room and the barracks outside, and used the money that had been appropriated and was unused up to that time. As you will remember, last year the chairman took some exception because we had not done what Congress decided we should do; and we went right to work and did it, and we built this outside structure, which assisted us very much last summer when immigration was heaviest.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of this litigation, Mr. Commissioner, and in view of the fact that you can not use the money already appropriated, what would you suggest as to the propriety of preparing some temporary quarters to relieve the strain there until the litigation is settled, and you can go on, if Congress should think best, to make permanent improvements?

Mr. SARGENT. If you would change the language so that we can use the money that might be required for necessary improvements and repairs to the present buildings at Ellis Island, and did not restrict us as to the amount, that would give us the necessary relief.

The CHAIRMAN. Say within what limit?

Mr. SARGENT. Well, I should say limit it to \$200,000. We should have at least that amount for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You surely could not use \$200,000 on temporary buildings?

Mr. SARGENT. There are some things there we have to do—that we have got to do. For instance, we have got to widen our present ferry house to meet the requirements of our new ferryboat. We have got to have that done, because we can not otherwise get along satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. What would that cost?

Mr. SARGENT. The estimate of the cost made by the architect is \$9,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next item.

Mr. SARGENT. We ask authority for a second water main, which is very greatly needed. We have been in a very critical condition there on one or two occasions. Only a few days ago our present water main sprang a leak, and it looked as if we were not going to have any

water there. All the water for Ellis Island has to be brought from the Jersey shore across the flats.

The CHAIRMAN. What distance?

Mr. SARGENT. We are now putting in a main that Congress has authorized us to put in, but we should have really two mains, because if the one main gives out we would be in utter lack of fresh water and can not get it on that island. We have asked here for a \$20,000 appropriation for a second water main in addition to the one we are already building.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you been getting water from the Jersey shore?

Mr. SARGENT. We have been getting it from the Jersey shore through a main that is in such a condition that we have now to build a new one. We are working on it at the present time, but it is believed that there should be an additional main, making two mains, so that if one breaks we will not be dependent upon a single main.

The CHAIRMAN. You have one now?

Mr. SARGENT. We have one; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have money to build another?

Mr. SARGENT. The one we are building now will take the place of the one that is gone.

The CHAIRMAN. Until it be destroyed, and then you would only have one?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; unless we secure this appropriation of \$20,000 to build another.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item there?

Mr. SARGENT. In the interest of health we ought to have a purification or filtering plant in connection with our present station. The water over there is poor after we get it there, and the Marine-Hospital Service has suggested that we should build there a necessary arrangement for filtering the water. They have estimated that it would be an expense of about \$12,000.

Mr. GILLET. That is as good water as they will get after they get into the city?

Mr. SARGENT. I could not answer that question. I think perhaps New York has a little better water than it is possible for us to get at Ellis Island. When Congress shut off our supplies over there last year the immigrants had to drink the water. The water over there is very bad. I hardly think we would have raised this question of purification if it had not been for the provision you gave us last year when you restricted the sale of beer on the island.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that work?

Mr. SARGENT. It works hard on the immigrant. Those Germans and their children, who were brought up on beer like you bring up children in this country on mother's milk, really suffered from the lack of their accustomed beer. In hot weather it is a hardship. But it is a law, and there is nothing there but water and milk and sarsaparilla.

Mr. GARDNER. To use the language of the gentleman from Massachusetts, they will get more of it when they get out into the country.

Mr. SARGENT. It is only really the people we have to stay with us who are punished.

The CHAIRMAN. Like the fellow who is used to drinking lots of coffee and can not get it?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; it is about that way. That is the way I feel about it.

The CHAIRMAN. If you get your new water main and if it should fail, where then would you get your water?

Mr. SARGENT. We would have to bring it by boat from the mainland.

The CHAIRMAN. How far are you from the Jersey shore?

Mr. SARGENT. About a quarter of a mile from the back entrance to the Jersey shore.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the liability of the water main getting out of shape—your new one?

Mr. SARGENT. Well, I can only answer as to the present water main. We have been constantly guarding and watching it for the last six months to keep it intact, so that we could get water to the island, pending the building of the new main. It has sprung a leak, I presume, half a dozen times, and we have had considerable expense to keep it in condition. It is all rotted out.

The CHAIRMAN. You are now building a good one?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not at all likely that it would spring a leak?

Mr. SARGENT. No; I should say not, sir; and yet there is always that danger, where you have only one source of supply; and when that source fails, you are in rather a straitened condition. While we may build ever so good a water main, it would be perilous to depend on the one. If it should break some day when we have 5,000 or 6,000 people on the island, it would put us in a very bad position.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet the city of Washington is in the same position to-day, with only one water main.

Mr. SARGENT. I have no doubt it is, but I want to give you the reasons why we suggest a new water main.

The CHAIRMAN. Now your next item, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. SARGENT. We ask for dredging—and this is another necessity, regardless of whether we are ousted or not—dredging in and about the channel slips of Ellis Island. Unless you had some dredging there, when the low tide comes we are going to be stranded. Several times we came very near running aground in the slip. The slip has got to be dredged, and you have got to dredge around to the entrance to the slip. The engineer estimates \$10,000 for dredging the slip.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next item.

CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF A TUGBOAT.

Mr. SARGENT. The next item is for a boat. We found ourselves compelled to furnish the necessary means of transportation for our inspectors to board the ships. The conditions of the Revenue Service over there were such that the revenue officers and the immigration officers overcrowded the facilities, and we were working under great disadvantages in boarding ships, and the Secretary of the Treasury, on my having looked into the matter, directed me to negotiate for the lease of a tug for a boarding boat, and we did so. We have had a tug in commission since the early summer, and by virtue of this tug we are now in position to promptly board all ships and put officers on board those that are going to remote parts of the harbor of New York, and to facilitate the inspection of the cabin passengers, and make the neces-

sary inspection that we are required to make, under the laws, of all sailing vessels and ships coming in.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you pay for that?

Mr. SARGENT. We lease it by the day, and they furnish the entire crew, boat, and appurtenances; and then we have it for the exclusive use of the Immigration Service.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay for it?

Mr. SARGENT. Seventy-five dollars a day.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay that as a part of the operating expenses?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; as a part of the operating expenses of the Immigration Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the Comptroller. We took up the matter at that time, as the urgency of it required prompt action.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we had our own boat, as you suggest, at a price of \$75,000. Could we operate it as cheaply as you now secure this boat?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; I am satisfied we could, from information I have gathered from men who are acquainted with the class of service that is required and the expense of maintaining boats.

Mr. GARDNER. You include in that estimate the original cost and the deterioration of the boat?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; we made the estimate at \$75,000 because we believed that if we wanted to build a boat we wanted to build a good one.

Mr. GARDNER. Could you not get one cheaper than that?

Mr. SARGENT. I am satisfied we could; yes, sir. Those people who are letting the rented boat to us are not doing it without making money out of it; you can be assured of that.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you need it in winter, Mr. Sargent?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; at all times, because the Immigration Service at New York is a very important service, and there are so many ships coming, so many boats arriving daily, that you can not go and put your officers on board of the boat and wait until they get through to go somewhere else. You must put your officers on the boat, and then go to another boat; so that the boat is constantly running about from ship to ship, to facilitate the movements of the officers and promote a rapid inspection.

The CHAIRMAN. But, Mr. Commissioner, it is hard for me to understand—I do not know whether it is for the other members—why the Customs Service and your service can not work together. The Customs Service has to board a vessel somewhere, and why could you not put your officials on the same boat? Why is that? What is the trouble?

Mr. SARGENT. It is only a matter of space. Suppose we have space enough on a boat to accommodate 50 men of ours and I want to put 50 more men into the same space. How are you going to do it? The boarding force and the customs force has become so extensive in New York that there were no conveniences on the revenue boats. Our officers going down the bay would have to sit out on the deck during a storm. There was no place for them in the cabin, and there were no accommodations. It was simply impossible to accommodate the Immigration Service with the boats of the Revenue-Cutter Service, and of course the Revenue Service took precedence—you understand that. They took precedence over the Immigration Service.

The CHAIRMAN. So that your fellows cooled their heels on the outside?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir: simply sitting on the outside, enjoying ourselves in the storms, while the men in the Revenue-Cutter Service were on the inside. At that time we were under the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury looked into it very carefully and agreed with me that there should be some relief furnished. They had no more boats. Their boats were all in commission. Then we conceived a notion of leasing a boat, and we did that; and I made this recommendation, believing it would be an economical proposition. Now we are under the new Department, as you realize. We have been severed from the Treasury Department and are in the Department of Commerce and Labor; and it occurred to me that now, more than ever, there was a necessity for an independent boat for the boarding officers of our service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next item which you deem important, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. GILLET. How much is the boat?

Mr. BENTON. Seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. SARGENT. Of course that \$75,000 would build a very large and a very commodious boat.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get along with less?

Mr. SARGENT. I learned many years ago, Mr. Chairman, to estimate a little more cloth than perhaps would be required in order to get your suit big enough, and I made this estimate liberally.

The CHAIRMAN. How much could you get along with?

Mr. SARGENT. My dear sir, if I were going to tell you the exact amount we could get along with I would want to talk with the Treasury Department, that has built a great many of these boats.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you would want to take a little time, then, and give us the exact amount? (See page 135.)

Mr. SARGENT. I would want to have a minute to get the information. But I hope the committee will not restrict us to too small a margin. I am very desirous that whatever we do shall be done creditably to the Government and to the service.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not want a boat that would not be sufficient for the Government service. But please find out what it would cost and let us know.

Mr. GARDNER. How many days in a year do you employ this boat at \$75 a day?

Mr. SARGENT. Every day, sir. That boat is obliged to serve twenty-four hours a day.

Mr. GARDNER. And three hundred and sixty-five days in a year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

Now the last item, Mr. Chairman, of \$75,000 for sundry additions to the buildings. If the language can be changed, as we have suggested, so that we can make alterations and repairs and improvements on our property, and so that we can use the funds upon the approval of the Secretary of the Department, that \$75,000 item can be eliminated upon that basis.

The CHAIRMAN. It can be eliminated?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; providing you change the language of the bill so that we are privileged to make such alterations, repairs, and improvements to the property as may be necessary for the service from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. If we did that you would build this boat?

Mr. SARGENT. No; I am not referring to the boat. I am referring to the last item for sundry additions to the Government buildings at Ellis Island, etc., \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I understand that. That \$75,000 would, in your opinion, be sufficient to make the necessary alterations and repairs, and so forth?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; I understand that that is only for additions.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you. How much money do you say we limited you to last year? Was it \$20,000? How much deficiency do you call for?

Mr. SARGENT. One hundred thousand dollars asked for in the deficiency bill; that is, to make up what we were not privileged to expend, under the decision of the Comptroller, for going on with the necessary repairs during the season.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you actually expended, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. SARGENT. \$32,424.41.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what you have expended up to date?

Mr. SARGENT. That is for repairs to equipment and incidental repairs. That is not alterations or improvements.

Now, there are certain alterations that can be made in the present structure. For instance, we made several, to which this deficiency applies, in order to meet the congested conditions. For instance, where there was a great open space not utilized at all, we took and put in iron girders, and built a room to accommodate a large number of people. We then went into another end of the building where there was a large space not utilized, and we put in nine iron girders, and made that into a room that will hold, without crowding, about 300 people. Those were alterations.

There is another alteration over there that we want to make, in order to give the doctors the necessary light and facilities in making proper examinations that are absolutely needed; and it is in line with that that we ask the privilege of these appropriations.

If the language of the bill is such that alterations and repairs and all these little necessary things can be done out of that money, under the authority of the Secretary of the Department, with his approval, we can go ahead then and do the work that is necessary. That will be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; if we limit it to \$75,000, as suggested here, you could still go ahead and do the work you contemplate?

Mr. SARGENT. We can do the work for which the \$75,000 is appropriated—sundry additions to the Government buildings at Ellis Island, either already erected or to be constructed. Now, when you come to repairs—

The CHAIRMAN. When you mean “constructed” you mean those authorized?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; and those you might authorize.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not construe that to mean that you can go ahead and construct new buildings without specific authority?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir. The item reads: “For such sundry additions to the Government buildings at Ellis Island, either already erected or to be constructed, as in the opinion of the Secretary of

Commerce and Labor shall be necessary, \$75,000." That is the language of the estimate. You have already given us appropriations for constructing a building which we have not yet built.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Commissioner, if you had this appropriation for the enlargement of the ferry house, and the appropriation for the water main, and for your filtering plant that you talked about, and dredging, and your boat, and additions, etc., to the extent of \$75,000, in view of this litigation that we have and the troubles that we have ahead of us, you could get along for the next year, could you?

Mr. SARGENT. Oh, my dear sir; we can get along, certainly. I am not going to say we could not get along, Mr. Chairman, because we could.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, is it not better that the Government should wait until this litigation should be settled before we provide for any extension of the new building on the property where the title is in litigation?

Mr. SARGENT. In view of the opinion submitted by the Department of Justice to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor that no further work should be done, I could not state other than that it would be better. But for the good of the service, from the conditions that confront us at Ellis Island—the fact that we have to-day a large number of people in the hospitals at New York, and we have been informed that we can not continue to send them there—in view of the fact that we must provide for those contagious cases, and the additional fact that we are put to all kinds of inconvenience, there by virtue of not having any space, I say in the interest of humanity the appropriation should be made available so that if the Department of Justice should advise the Department of Commerce and Labor that they were safe in going ahead and making these improvements we could go right along. It is a long time before you gentlemen will come together again to make appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. We meet again in December.

Mr. SARGENT. The allowing of the appropriation by Congress does not mean of itself that that appropriation is going to be used, because it is not going to be used any more than was the appropriation for the new island and the new hospital, unless it can be.

Now, if you will read the report of the committee that was appointed by the President, and that made an investigation at Ellis Island, you will see that they dwell especially on the cramped conditions over there. And for the interest of those people who come there, and on account of the conditions under which we work, I would urge the committee to make the appropriation. But in answer to your question, as you put it to me, I could not say other than I did. From my point of view, Mr. Chairman, the work should be provided for. That is, the appropriation should be provided for to be available when this obstacle is removed.

Mr. GILLET. Does the expense of the Immigration Service include the Chinese-exclusion service, too?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; only the expenses of the immigration service at Ellis Island.

Mr. GARDNER. What is done with the surplus beyond your expenses?

Mr. SARGENT. It is covered into the Treasury.

Mr. GILLET. How much was it last year?

Mr. SARGENT. Our balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was \$1,276,482.69.

Mr. GILLETT. But the fair way, of course, would be to offset against that income the balance of the expenses throughout the United States.

Mr. SARGENT. The expense throughout the United States was \$826,314.66. That is, for the entire United States.

Mr. GILLETT. Were there much other receipts from the remainder of the United States?

Mr. SARGENT. Oh, yes.

Mr. GILLETT. How much outside? I mean the total receipts.

Mr. GARDNER. \$1,416,515.14.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you this, Mr. Commissioner: We put on this provision that limits you to \$20,000. If that limitation is stricken out altogether, then you could go ahead, out of this fund you have, and make all necessary repairs to buildings?

Mr. SARGENT. If you will fix the language in the bill to provide that alterations, repairs, and improvements, and all that, shall be paid out of the immigration fund, then we will be in a position to make such alterations and improvements as we can at our present station.

Mr. BENTON. That language would not cover the building of a boat, would it?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir. That is an independent appropriation. We had the language in the legislative bill just as we wanted it, but it was stricken out.

Mr. GILLETT. This year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. On page 125 of the Book of Estimates for the coming fiscal year appears this language: "Which, together with other expenses of regulating immigration, including the cost of repairs to Government property at the several immigrant stations, shall be paid from the permanent appropriation for expenses of regulating immigration."

That is the way we had it in the estimates, and that language was eliminated. We used to have this authority. This authority was always in existence until, through a clerical error, the word "repairs" was inserted in the estimate for the construction of certain new buildings for 1903. I suppose we were ourselves responsible for that error, because we put in that word "repairs;" and that is where the Comptroller got a peg to hang his hat on.

Mr. GILLETT. You put it in your estimates? It used to be there, you say? What was it that changed that?

Mr. SARGENT. An error.

Mr. GILLETT. What was the error?

Mr. SARGENT. By inserting the \$20,000 for "repairs" in the bill of last year—"for sundries, additions, repairs, and alterations to the Government property at Ellis Island as from time to time, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be deemed necessary, \$20,000;" and then they ruled on that.

Mr. GILLETT. They ruled that in as much as you specifically mentioned repairs you could not use other funds for repairs?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. In our estimates we put in the language that would give us authority to make such repairs on the property as would be necessary, subject, of course, to the approval of the Secretary. For some reason or other they struck it out and left it as it was last year.

Mr. GILLETT. Did the Comptroller rule that that would apply to subsequent appropriation bills?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; unless we made provision. We made it in two ways. We first asked that this language be incorporated into the bill, and when we found that did not go we asked for a stated appropriation, because there are matters that are coming up that have to be attended to. For instance, if our electric-light plant gives out, or our engines break down, we have to make repairs. We had a gale of wind that came near taking our roof off. We have to make these repairs and trust to Congress to get us out of the difficulty.

Mr. BENTON. How long have you been with that service there?

Mr. SARGENT. I was placed in charge of the Bureau of Immigration on the 2d day of July, a year ago, and I will have been two years in the service on the 2d day of July next.

Mr. BENTON. Do you feel you have a familiarity with the work there?

Mr. SARGENT. I feel that I have, so far as my ability admits it. I have made a study of the subject and I submit my report and my statements this morning for what they may be worth. I regard the service as one of the most important branches of the entire Government service. It is growing daily, and I feel it my duty humanely to make the best provision possible for these people coming here. My recommendations have all been based upon that proposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions we will go to the next item, on page 71—the item at the bottom of the page: “San Francisco, Cal., immigrant station: For the erection of buildings, etc., \$200,000.” If you will explain that item to us, Mr. Commissioner, we shall be glad.

Mr. SARGENT. At San Francisco we have no facilities whatever for the detention of aliens, either Japanese, Koreans, or Chinese, which, of course, represent the largest bulk of our immigration at that point. If we have any detained immigrants we must put them in the custody of the local authorities in the jails or the missions. We have no place for our Chinese that we hold there under confinement, except in the loft of a dock, and the conditions that prevail there are not creditable to the United States Government.

The CHAIRMAN. During the six months ending January 1, for example, how many immigrants were detained there?

Mr. SARGENT. I presume there is no time that we have more than 50 detained people there; that is, what would be termed immigrants. We have of Chinese about a hundred a month, on the average, in the detention shed, which is, of course, provided by the steamship companies, although we have to keep our officers and guards there to prevent escapes. The present immigration, while it is not very large at the port of San Francisco, suffers from lack of facilities for an efficient service. I feel that San Francisco should have an immigrant station.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred thousand dollars would build a palatial hotel for 200 people.

Mr. SARGENT. Two hundred thousand dollars would be used not

only in the building, but in the means of access to it; and in San Francisco you have to put your building on an island, in all probability, and you would have to provide wharfage and a great many expenses outside of the mere building. The station would not be very large.

Mr. GILLET. This says, "for the erection of buildings," etc., \$200,000.

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. That would include the approaches or anything that you speak of?

Mr. SARGENT. Well, it might not be permitted to be used for anything but a building. We have in mind, in our recommendation, the establishment of a station—a necessary station, so that it would be utilized the same as the one we have at Honolulu that we are building at the present time. While that was only for a building, we necessarily had to get the requisite land to put it on and to put the necessary grading and piling, etc., and we are using that appropriation in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you write us a letter giving in detail just what you think is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of that work there at San Francisco—how much is necessary to secure an island, and what it will cost for approaches, and what you contemplate spending for buildings? Or can you give us the information here?

Mr. SARGENT. I have a copy of a letter here, written to Senator Frye, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which I wrote in answer to a letter which he wrote to me, asking for information. In my report I set forth the reasons as clearly as I can. I want to add just a little more about this station at San Francisco. We are going to have, in a few years, a large immigration to the port of San Francisco, because I am satisfied in my own mind that there will be legislation asked of Congress, and that Congress will consider it, which will necessitate an increased immigration at that port from the Orient.

Now, at the present time we have to do all our work on a ship. We hold all people on shipboard until we make our inspection.

We have no facilities whatever for inspecting aliens except on the ship either as to first and second cabin people or those in the steerage. We meet the boat out in the bay and do as much work of inspecting first-class passengers as we can as they come up the bay. But the second and third class people we have to hold on the ships, before they are permitted to land, until we make the necessary inspection. If there are any detained people they must remain on the ship until such time as their cases may be inquired into, or we must take them to some jail or some mission house for confinement, because under the law we have to hold these people, and it takes some time for the doctors to determine their cases.

Mr. GILLET. Can they not go to the sheds of the steamboat company?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; they have no sheds. But I should say that, by virtue, perhaps, of my talk with the steamship company, I did get them to make some few wholesome changes in the sheds where they

allowed the Chinese to be kept. It occurred to me that in view of our prosperity we could afford to ask Congress for this appropriation for San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us a short statement there, Mr. Commissioner, of what the earnings have been for the entire country.

Mr. SARGENT. I have given it for New York and for the whole country.

Mr. GARDNER. Their surplus over all expenses is over a million dollars.

Mr. BENTON. I think he explained that while you were out for a moment, but I did not so understand you, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean that is the surplus that is gathered from year to year, and not the surplus of a single year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; I mean the surplus that has accumulated.

Mr. GILLETT. What is it in a single year?

Mr. SARGENT. The total receipts for a year were \$1,416,515.14. That is, throughout the entire country. The total expenditures were \$826,314.66. That includes \$50,000 that we returned to the Treasury Department in payment of appropriations made for the Ellis Island structure.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Commissioner, this head tax or this fund of which you give the figures—this money is kept in the Treasury for a separate fund and is used for no other purpose than immigration?

Mr. SARGENT. It can be used for no other purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. And now we have a balance of—

Mr. SARGENT. On June 30 last the balance was \$1,276,482.69.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the balance to the credit of the service for the fiscal year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the net balance we have on the whole deal up to date?

Mr. SARGENT. No; our total balance is \$1,429,876.69.

The CHAIRMAN. That was our balance on the whole deal, you say?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; we closed the business on June 30 with that to our credit.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, your receipts in all the time past up to date have been that much more than your expenditures?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; \$50,000 reverted back into the Treasury in payment of appropriations that had been made for the construction of the Ellis Island building, the present structure.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless you have something further to suggest, Mr. Commissioner, I think that is all.

Mr. SARGENT. I have only this to suggest: I hope the committee will consider the value of the Immigration Service, and be as liberal to us as you can—considering it from the best standpoint you can. It occurs to me that inasmuch as the money has been earned by the Immigration Service, and inasmuch as it can be used for no other purpose, and inasmuch as the balance in the Treasury that we have can be used for this purpose, and in the light of the facts that I have presented in my annual report, from a business standpoint the committee can, it seems to me, afford to give us appropriations for such things as will be of value to the Service and creditable to the Government.

I am trying to bring the immigration service out of the unfortunate position which it once occupied, where it seemed in the eyes of the

incoming aliens that we were all highway robbers here, and every alien who came to our shores was fleeced or attempted to be fleeced by the immigration authorities. I want to establish, if I can, in the minds of these people the idea that the best friends they have got when they come to America are the first people into whose hands they fall, and those people are the authorities of the United States connected with the immigration service.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for your successful administration up to date.

Mr. SARGENT. I do not desire any compliments, but I simply want to tell you what my position is in asking for these appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, March 7, 1904.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: As requested by you at the session of the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill on Friday last I have secured additional information in regard to item 9 of Document No. 392, which covers the estimate of \$75,000 for the purchase or construction of a tugboat to be used as a boarding cutter by the immigration officials at New York.

I am informed that the last appropriation for a revenue cutter of about the same size and character as that required for this service was \$50,000, but as the construction of the vessel progressed it was found necessary to ask for \$20,000 additional to complete the same, making \$70,000 in all. Owing to the increase in the cost of materials and labor, I believe that the estimate of \$75,000 will be barely sufficient to cover this item, and I therefore feel compelled to urge that it be allowed to stand as recommended and that an appropriation to cover the same be provided for.

In this connection I desire to inform you that the Immigration Service, since the transfer of the Bureau from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor, is entirely separate and apart from the Customs Service, and that no revenue cutter is available for making inspections under the immigration laws; further, that the construction of a boat for this purpose will obviate the necessity of continuing the present arrangement of chartering a vessel at a cost of \$75 per diem.

Respectfully,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, March 8, 1904.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In further reference to the estimate for the purchase or construction of a tug for use as a boarding cutter in the immigration service at the port of New York, I have the honor to inform you that the

running expenses of the tug which is now under charter and performing this service is as follows:

1 pilot, at \$125 per month	\$125
2 deck hands, at \$30 per month	60
1 deck hand, at \$45 per month	45
1 engineer, at \$85 per month	85
2 firemen, at \$35 per month	70
1 cook, at \$35 per month	35
Total	420

In regard to the operating expenses, I am advised that the total cost, including coal, oil, and wear and tear upon the machinery of a similar vessel, if purchased by the Government, would not exceed from forty-five to fifty dollars per diem.

This information is supplemental to that which was furnished in my letter of the 7th instant in regard to the minimum cost of a boarding cutter of the character necessary to meet the requirements at New York.

Respectfully,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

MARCH 7, 1904.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. P. SARGENT, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, please turn to page 156 of the bill, where you will notice that you omit this language: "to the collector of customs at Port Townsend as additional compensation, one thousand dollars per annum shall be paid." Do you know why that is left out?

Mr. SARGENT. Because since July 1 the entire enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law has been transferred to the Bureau of Immigration. We have no necessity for the continuation of that duty upon the collector of customs at Port Townsend, inasmuch as the collectors of customs have no further duties to perform in connection with the Chinese-exclusion service.

The CHAIRMAN. That should go out?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; we think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Down further this estimate reads: "*Provided*, That so much of the amount hereby appropriated, or hereafter appropriated for similar purposes, as may be necessary shall be available for the establishment and maintenance of the Bertillon system of identification at the various ports of entry," etc.

Mr. SARGENT. That is taken, I judge, from the old act.

The CHAIRMAN. That has the effect of making this permanent law, instead of carrying it every year in these appropriation bills? Is that the idea?

Mr. SARGENT. We have made no recommendation as to that. Somebody else has been in here since I have been here on this matter. The Bertillon system has been introduced since the appropriation of last year, and it is now working.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it effective?

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Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want it continued?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; as a provision of the service. You gave us the money last year, and this language was added to the bill so that we might use that money to introduce the Bertillon system.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a system of measurement by which you may recognize people hereafter?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. The Chinese laborers are recognized by that system.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 157 you will see from the figures set out that you have increased your recommendation as to the amount of money required for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, from \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1904 to \$600,000 for 1905; and then you leave out the next item following that, relating to the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws, \$150,000. Why is that left out?

Mr. SARGENT. Because we were denied the appropriation that was made last year of that same amount, for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws, by the Comptroller's decision, and now we are required to pay out of our immigration fund all expenses incident to the enforcement of that law; and the money you appropriated last year for that purpose has not been drawn upon.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have sufficient funds in the immigration fund to take care of those expenses?

Mr. SARGENT. We think so. We have been able to do it so far, so that no reference is made to that appropriation. Under the present law the Comptroller holds we must pay that expense from the immigration fund—that it is a part of the immigration laws.

The CHAIRMAN. And the amount appropriated was not expended?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; not drawn upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you ask for an increase of \$100,000 in your fund for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act. Why do you do that?

Mr. GILLETT. Why did you not have to use any of that appropriation for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws of last year?

Mr. SARGENT. It was believed, on the passage of the new act, that the language was such that we had no right to draw upon that fund, and prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, we asked for a decision of the Comptroller, and he so decided; so that we did not have the funds available at all for our purposes.

Mr. GILLETT. What did you draw on—on the immigration fund—last year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; the last fiscal year.

Mr. GILLETT. Did we not have to make a special appropriation to enable you to use even that immigration fund?

Mr. SARGENT. I think not, sir.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in answer to your question, the \$100,000 additional for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act is asked because on the 1st day of July there was turned over to the Bureau of Immigration the entire Chinese service, both that part of it which was heretofore conducted by the Internal-Revenue Department and that part which was, prior to July 1, conducted by the customs officers of the country. That all now falls upon our Service, the Immigration Service; that is to say, the Chinese portion of it. That has increased our work at least 50 per cent. It has required a large additional force

for our Service to take the positions which were formerly filled by the internal-revenue officers in all parts of the country. It has also required the establishment of a large additional number of Chinese officers in the interior, from whom the Chinamen get their certificates when they desire to pass out of the country, and that increases the volume of our business, so that it makes it absolutely necessary to have that increased appropriation.

I will give you a few figures on that.

For the fiscal year 1903 Congress appropriated the sum of \$500,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law. Of this sum there has been expended, up to the 1st day of March, approximately \$320,000, leaving an unexpended balance for the remaining four months of the fiscal year of \$180,000.

The expenditure mentioned is composed of the following approximate items:

Salaries of officials.....	\$138, 000
Traveling and other expenses of said officers	30, 000
Deportation of Chinese found unlawfully in the United States, including the traveling expenses of guards and United States marshals and subsistence..	43, 000
Miscellaneous charges, such as rentals, supplies, furniture, etc.....	111, 000

It will thus be seen from the foregoing figures that the appropriation will be practically exhausted, even at the present rate of expenditure, by the close of the current fiscal year.

For the next ensuing fiscal year, 1904, an additional \$100,000 is desired, making a total for the purpose indicated of \$600,000.

As justifying the recommendation for this increased amount, attention is directed to the fact that under the provisions of the bill creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, the duties in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act theretofore discharged by customs officers and officers of the internal revenue were transferred to officers of the Department of Commerce and Labor, under the control of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. This provision of the act referred to did not become operative until the beginning of the current fiscal year, and accordingly since then appointments have been made, and continue to be made from time to time as the emergency requires, of officers to perform the said duties.

Thus far this year we have, at the present time, over 300 Chinamen held by the courts on the northern border, and the probabilities are that the greater number will be deported by order of the United States Supreme Court. We expect a decision now in a few days, so that we will have to provide for the deportation back to China, and that means a large expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have been deported this year?

Mr. SARGENT. Since July 1 last the total number of such appointments has been 148, consisting of inspectors, interpreters, clerks, watchmen, etc. The aggregate salaries of such appointees alone would amount to about \$75,000 per annum, leaving out of consideration traveling expenses and other costs incidental to the work of investigation for which they are appointed. Doubtless other such officers will be needed during the coming year.

The act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893, provides for the arrest of Chinese persons found unlawfully in the United States. This, therefore, is an express obligation imposed by law upon executive officers of the Bureau of Immigration. The investiga-

tions made thus far by those officers who have been designated at interior points in the United States show the presence of a very large number of Chinese laborers who have gained entrance to the United States and are now resident herein in violation of law. The cost of arresting and deporting such persons further emphasizes the necessity of an increased appropriation. As furnishing some light upon this item of expense, attention is called to the fact that there have been 384 Chinese persons deported from the United States since the 1st of July last, at a cost of \$43,000 in round figures. So many arrests and such a resultant outlay have occurred during the process of locating officers to take the place of the customs and internal-revenue officers.

As above indicated, information from these officers leads inevitably to the conclusion that there are very many Chinese laborers unlawfully in the United States, who have either been smuggled in, or have, under a less careful administration of the law when the available official force was smaller, managed to cross the boundaries of this country without the knowledge of the officers.

Doubtless, when the law has been enforced as to such unlawful residents who have accumulated at many and various places in the interior of this country during a number of years, the cost of enforcing the Chinese exclusion laws will be materially reduced; but for the coming fiscal year it is safe to assume that the proper discharge of the duties imposed upon officers by the Chinese-exclusion laws will require the expenditure of at least \$600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the figures there as to the number deported this year?

Mr. SARGENT. We have deported this year since the 1st of July—pardon me; I thought I had it right here. I can give it last year, however. And I want to give you the cost of deportation of Chinamen.

Per capita cost for deportation of Chinamen.

Providence, R. I., to Hongkong.....	\$108.00
Norfolk, Va., to Hongkong	101.00
New Orleans, La., to Hongkong	100.00
Boston, Mass., to Hongkong	108.00
Helena or Butte, Mont., to Hongkong	59.40
Spokane, Wash., to Hongkong	47.90
Tacoma or Seattle, Wash., to Hongkong	37.50
Portland, Oreg., to Hongkong.....	37.50
San Francisco, Cal., to Hongkong	45.00

We have to pay for the deportation of every Chinaman that we find unlawfully in the country, or every one that attempts to get in here unlawfully. We have to pay the expenses of each marshal in conducting Chinamen to San Francisco and return, and the present rate from Providence, R. I., to San Francisco and return is \$210. We usually send from 50 to 100 Chinamen at a time—gather them up and start them in train lots—in order to save the expense of marshals and guides. That is one of the large items of expenditure. As I said, we have nearly 300 Chinamen now in custody which in all probability will be returned. They are now fighting the Government through the different courts, and the cases have now reached the Supreme Court. We were compelled to provide facilities for holding the contraband Chinamen who attempt to come through Canada into the United States at different points on the border, and a great deal has been spent in making those provisions. We ask for \$100,000 increase because we

believe it will be absolutely necessary, if we are going to enforce the laws, that this additional appropriation be made.

I have just this morning received information which confirms previous information expressed in my annual report that we are going to change our basis of operations shortly in the future from the Canadian border to the Mexican border. A new line of steamships have been opened up to Mexico and we have a report this morning from Mexico City of the landing of 300 Chinamen at Manzanillo Harbor on the 12th of February. They are building a railway to connect those ports—Manzanillo Harbor and Salina Cruz Harbor—and we have the information that the greater number of these people immediately start for the United States after they reach Mexico.

There are other little incidents there in connection with the Chinese service that require large expenditures, because we have to fight our own people. For example, there are people in our own country who are not in sympathy with the law, and they put every possible obstacle in the way of the Government in its enforcement of the law. Smuggling is one of the most unpleasant infractions of the law that we have to contend with. I mean the smuggling of Chinamen into the country. They use the sleeping cars for that purpose, and the highways and every other means to get the Chinamen into this country. Only two days ago we took out of a refrigerator car a Chinaman who was put into the ice locker and shut up and froze to death. The car had been sidetracked and he could not get out. On it being shown that this man was dead, we have got the information of his friends who tried to get him in here, and we learned that he paid a merchant in Chicago \$150 on his guaranty to bring him from St. Thomas, Canada, to the United States. We take them out of the Pullman sleepers and out of the bunks where the bedding is kept on Pullman sleepers, and it requires constant vigilance on the part of our officers.

If we are going to enforce the law, gentlemen—and I presume that the Government desires that the law be enforced, because two years ago you gave me \$200,000 additional to what had theretofore been given, on the presentation of the facts then existing—I have found on close figuring that we will have very hard work to get through this year with our present appropriation of \$500,000, and with the additional work, as I say, that has been necessitated by the transfer of such work as was formerly done by the collectors of customs and the internal-revenue agents, \$100,000 will not be more than we absolutely need in the ensuing fiscal year, providing the Government desires us to do the work laid out. Certainly we shall have to greatly increase our work on the Mexican border.

Mr. BENTON. Is it a fact that the transportation companies assist in this smuggling?

Mr. SARGENT. I could not declare that with any positive assurance.

Mr. BENTON. You seem to strongly hint it in your annual report?

Mr. SARGENT. What I say there I have the evidence in my possession to substantiate. I believe it is just the same in bringing Chinese here as in any other relation. While a transportation company would deny that they were violating the law, yet it is none the less true that they bring these people here.

The CHAIRMAN. When a Chinaman proves he is native born, is he entitled to vote?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; he is an American citizen then.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the Chinamen who are allowed to be in here allowed to vote?

Mr. SARGENT. I presume so. Having been born here, they are entitled to the rights of citizenship. That is the contention that has often been made.

Mr. BENTON. If that is true, and you think it is an evil, do you not think that Congress ought to have the benefit of your information so that we can amend that law?

Mr. SARGENT. Congress has it, and I call attention in my report to this particular feature. In the case of these 300, or nearly 300, that are held to-day, they are all, perhaps, with but few exceptions, alleged to be native born. Some of them have been up here in the detention station for five months while lawyers and courts were juggling with their cases. But we have finally got the matter up to the United States Supreme Court. If the Government desires the law to be enforced we must have more money with which to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, you have mentioned to us the amount of additional work that has been added to your Bureau by reason of the order taking from the customs service and other services of the Government all of this work and giving it to you.

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this work performed properly by the customs service and other services of the Government before it was turned over to you?

Mr. SARGENT. We think not, sir. We believe, for example, that a certificate for a Chinaman to enter this country should be issued under the authorities at Washington. These certificates are now scattered all through the country everywhere, and there were more abuses by the issue of fictitious certificates and duplicated certificates than in any other one way. We are constantly finding Chinamen who have certificates in their possession which subsequent investigation prove to be fraudulent. I believe the certificate should be issued at Washington by the bureau having charge of the Chinese administration, so that if there was any violation it could be traced home.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to this order who had authority to issue them?

Mr. SARGENT. Any internal-revenue office.

The CHAIRMAN. The internal revenue and the customs service?

Mr. SARGENT. The Internal-Revenue Office. The certificates were issued by internal-revenue officers. The collectors of customs enforced the law. The Commissioner of Immigration is charged by the Government with the enforcement of the law, and I contend that he should have the privilege of using his own force in the enforcement of that law. The collectors of customs were under the control of the Treasury Department. We were to pass under the control of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and that was one of the strong arguments which I set forth for the transfer of that work to the Bureau of Immigration, so that it could be under the immediate charge of the officers in charge of the immigration service.

In the enforcement of the law to-day, if the Chinaman loses his certificate he applies to Washington here. We have an original certificate upon which he was registered, and in that way we can trace it up and prevent fraud to a great extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put on the record the number that were deported last year and this year, and send up to us a letter covering those points? If there are any other statements you want to make you can send them up also.

Mr. SARGENT. Very well.

Memorandum supplemental to a memorandum already submitted regarding the appropriation for enforcement of Chinese-exclusion law, fiscal year 1905.

Of the 148 additional employees appointed since July 1, 1903, and whose salaries alone, as pointed out in the memorandum to which this is supplemental, will aggregate about \$75,000 per annum, 26 were so appointed for duty at the recently opened ports of entry on the Canadian border, and 122 as the direct result of the necessity arising for their services by reason of the transfer of this Bureau from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor, the collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenue who had theretofore assisted in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws having been relieved by that transfer from all such duty.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, 673 Chinese persons were deported to China under the terms of the law at a total cost of \$80,373.45, an average cost per capita of \$119.42.

During the present fiscal year to date there have been 384 such deportations at a total cost of \$43,261.70, an average cost per capita of \$112.66.

The cost of deporting Chinese is made up not only of the amount of passage paid from ports of this country to ports of China, but of the amount paid for transporting such Chinese to seaports of this country accompanied by United States deputy marshals and guards, and the return transportation of such deputies and guards.

The Bureau is informed that there are now ready for deportation between 60 and 70 Chinese persons, and between the present time and the close of the current fiscal year there will in all probability be as many as 150 to deport under orders of the courts.

There are now pending before the various courts about 250 cases.

F. P. SARGENT.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
March 7, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, March 7, 1904.

HON. J. A. HEMENWAY, M. C.,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to hand you herewith a memorandum, supplemental to the one already submitted, giving information regarding expenses incidental to the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws.

Figures in detail regarding the admission of Chinese by the courts, on the ground of American birth, are now being compiled from various reports, and will be furnished you within a few days.

In view of the facts set forth in the memoranda above mentioned I beg to earnestly submit that the bill as drawn, carrying an appropriation of \$600,000, should be passed.

Very truly, yours,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

FRIDAY, *March 4, 1904.*

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. D. W. LOCKWOOD, ENGINEER SECRETARY, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. CHARLES T. HUTCHINS, U. S. NAVY, NAVAL SECRETARY.

The CHAIRMAN. I will state that we will only take up such items as this committee has jurisdiction to deal with, those authorized by law, and those that contemplate improvement or repair to some existing work.

RAM ISLAND LEDGE LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

The first item is on page 72 of the bill, "Ram Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Maine: For completing construction of a light-house and fog signal on Ram Island Ledge at the entrance to Portland Harbor, \$23,000?"

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is to complete the original estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need this money for work necessary to complete this structure?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that work now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The tower is between 30 and 40 feet up, and it will be completed and the light installed by the fall or during the fall.

THE GRAVES LIGHT STATION, MASSACHUSETTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 74 of the bill: "The Graves light station, Broad Sound Channel, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: For completion of a first-order light and fog signal at the The Graves, on a granite tower, to mark the entrance to the new Broad Sound Channel in Boston Harbor, \$113,000." The limit was \$188,000, and you have had \$75,000 and ask for \$113,000. What is the condition of that work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The tower is 42 feet above high water, and it is expected to complete the light and to put it in commission during the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN. So you will need all of this money?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

THROGS NECK LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 75 of the bill, "Throgs Neck light station, New York: For moving the light station now in

front of the batteries of Fort Schuyler to another site at Fort Schuyler, Throgs Neck, \$10,780." I believe that is necessary, because the present light is in front of a gun battery.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They can not fire the guns in the battery without endangering the light and breaking the lens and all that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. This work can be done for \$10,780?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that work be completed during the next year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. If the money is appropriated it should be done very readily.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that light necessary?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; it is a very important light.

ROCKLAND LAKE LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 76 of the bill, "Rockland Lake light station, New York: For rebuilding the ice breaker to protect Rockland Lake light-house in Hudson River, New York, \$6,450." What is the necessity for that item?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The station is out in the water, and the pressure of the ice there during winter when we have severe weather is crowding it over. The tower is inclined now, and the object of this ice breaker is to protect it against the pressure of the ice.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this appropriation necessary?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. Have you got to build a new ice breaker every ten years?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No; that ice breaker was not the proper kind for that locality; it was not heavy enough.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 77 of the bill, "Staten Island light-house depot, New York: For continuing repairs and improvements in erecting a carpenter shop, a boathouse, a blacksmith shop, a buoy shed on the north wharf, a watchhouse at the lower gate, and a watchhouse at the upper gate at the general light-house depot at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, \$17,800." Please explain the necessity for this work at that point.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. For a number of years Congress has been making appropriations for reorganizing the old depot to make it suitable for the requirements of the service. The old buildings were too small. In the case of the carpenter shop, it is a constant menace from fire. The oil house and some of the other important buildings have been completed, and these are the ones required to put the station in proper shape.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this appropriation complete the work there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Practically; yes, sir.

SAN JUAN LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, PORTO RICO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 79 of the bill, "Light-house depot, San Juan, P. R. To secure a site, and for the erection

of a dock and storehouse, with arrangements for making, repairing, painting, and storing buoys, and for the storage of illuminating oil and other supplies, \$15,000." Please explain the necessity for this work.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The depot is required for the purpose stated in the Book of Estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the purpose as stated in the Book of Estimates?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is for the storage of buoys and the repairing and the repainting of them; the storage of oil and all the various supplies that are required in the light-house service on the island. There is nothing there now but a temporary place.

The CHAIRMAN. How many light-houses would you supply from this point?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. All the light-houses on the island—I can not say how many there are—and the adjacent islands owned by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the general storehouse for all the light-houses for Porto Rico and the adjacent islands?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; it will also be required in connection with Guantanamo to a certain extent. That has been recently transferred to the light-house department.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you store the supplies for Guantanamo over in Porto Rico?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is the nearest point to a general storehouse.

Mr. GILLETT. I supposed that you would have one at Guantanamo?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We will possibly have a small one there, but the main supply depot for the West Indian section would be at Porto Rico.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not tell us somewhere near the number of lights you have there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I can probably tell you from the report. It is not really so much the number of lights as the way in which they are located. There are 24 lights; there are 15 light-houses, and altogether 56 buoys.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you decided whereabouts you are going to buy the land?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. If we can get it from the Navy Department we will occupy that land.

Mr. GILLETT. Where are you going to buy it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is in San Juan, right in the city.

Mr. GILLETT. Whereabouts in the city?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I can not tell you exactly; I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not some Government reservation that this depot can be placed on?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We hope to be able to get some land from the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Who knows about this item and who made this recommendation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The engineer and inspector of the third district in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they make the recommendation in writing, or how?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. In writing.

The CHAIRMAN. You can look at the recommendation, then, and give us some definite information why this should be done, and why the site should be purchased.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Captain Hutchins suggests that they may not have to purchase a site.

Captain HUTCHINS. I understand that we can get that site for nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is not necessary to purchase a site, how much money would you need for the erection of a storehouse, dock, etc.?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Probably \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting along very nicely with temporary quarters?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; we are having a great deal of trouble.

FORT WASHINGTON LIGHT STATION, POTOMAC RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 83 of the bill, "Fort Washington, Potomac River, Maryland: For building a new tower, \$1,600."

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The present tower is merely a little sort of a box, and the lantern is entirely inadequate.

PATAPSCO RIVER LIGHT STATION, MARYLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to call your attention to the light station in Patapsco River, Maryland. You are familiar with the light station being constructed at Patapsco River?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. That is the one that is called the new Baltimore light.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that work now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The contracts have been let for the material and for sinking the caisson.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a limit on the amount that can be expended on that work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The original authorization was for \$60,000, but that has been increased \$60,000, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need \$60,000 this year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; in order to carry out the contracts already entered into.

The CHAIRMAN. This money will be needed in order to carry out the contracts already entered into, and therefore it is necessary?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), LIGHT-HOUSE WHARF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 84 of the bill, "Washington (D. C.), light-house wharf: For rebuilding the light-house wharf, \$30,000?"

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; it is practically useless as it is now.

The CHAIRMAN. What use have you for it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is principally used for the storage of buoys for the Potomac River and lower down the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. How long since you stored anything there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There are buoys there all the time; that is, spar buoys.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been getting along without that for a good many years?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

HILLSBORO INLET LIGHT STATION, FLORIDA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 87 of the bill, "Hillsboro Inlet light station, Florida: For completing construction of a first-order light station at or near Hillsboro, east coast of Florida, \$20,000." What is the condition of that work now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not think that any further appropriation will be needed during the present fiscal year. There has been some trouble about acquiring a site, and it has been very slow work.

OYSTER BAYOU LIGHT STATION, LOUISIANA.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 88 of the bill, at the bottom of the page, there is the item: "Oyster Bayou light station, Louisiana: For completing the light-house at the mouth of Oyster Bayou, near the Louisiana coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, in addition to the \$5,000 appropriated in the act approved June 28, 1902, \$1,000?"

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is for the Oyster Bayou station?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It has been practically impossible to construct that light with the appropriation that was made.

The CHAIRMAN. This act authorizes that the appropriation be limited to \$5,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. The original act was \$5,000, and a structure sufficiently strong can not be constructed for that money.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember whether it was an act of Congress or simply an appropriation bill which limited the cost to \$5,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I can not say.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you done as to the work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It has been partially constructed, but that much money is necessary in order to complete the superstructure and to put in the lantern.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you let it by contract?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government undertook to do the work itself?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. It is very difficult to get those small works done under contract.

SABINE BANK LIGHT STATION, TEXAS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Sabine Bank light and fog-signal station, Texas: For completing the light and fog-signal station on Sabine Bank, in the Gulf of Mexico, off Sabine Bank, in addition to the \$40,000 appropriated by the act approved March 3, 1901, \$10,000."

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The Light-House Board advertised for bids for

constructing the caisson—it is to be a caisson structure—and for sinking it. No reliable bid was received for sinking, so that part has to be done by hired labor. The materials for the structure are all on hand at Sabine Pass, and the work remaining to be done is to assemble the material and sink the caisson.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government is doing this work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is putting the caisson down. It purchased the materials by contract. But one bid was received at the first letting, and the man who bid could not justify it, could not get anybody to go on his bond and he would not sign a contract, so we have had practically no bids for the work from anybody who was reliable.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of work does your Board do without contract?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It does pretty much everything in the way of light-house construction. This, however, was a case that was rather technical, involving the sinking of a caisson by the pneumatic process, and it was deemed advisable to let that by contract in order to avoid the acquirement of the plant that would be needed, and on that account the attempt was made to have it done in that way, but the work is progressing now, the caisson is being constructed and is already launched or will be in a short time, and it is proposed to take it out in May, I think, when the weather is generally best in that section, and sink it.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew at the time of the construction of this work that it could not be done within the limit?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The engineer said that, as near as he could determine, if there were no accidents and everything went along all right he could do the work for this money, but it was not deemed safe to start with it and take the caisson out. We can leave it where it is if the amount available will not put it in place, but we want additional funds to guarantee the completion of it when started.

The CHAIRMAN. But you went ahead and purchased the material. Did you know at the time you purchased the materials that the work could not be completed within the limit?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No; I could not say that, for the reason that there were two features in connection with it; one was the cost of the material and the other was the construction and sinking of the caisson. The one could be figured exactly, the other always admits of quite a percentage for contingencies—that is, the risk attending the sinking and the variation in the cost of excavating and getting it down. It may be that the light can be established for the \$40,000. It is, however, regarded by the Board as a safe precaution to have a little more money.

FORT SAN JACINTO LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 90 of the bill: "Fort San Jacinto light-house depot, Tex.: For establishing a light-house depot at Fort San Jacinto, Galveston Harbor, Texas, \$18,000." Where do you take care of this material now which you propose to put at this depot?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They encroach on the War Department there and keep the materials wherever they can. There is no regular place for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The War Department has the ground there so that you can occupy it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. If you will notice, it says: "To keep spare buoys and light-house supplies needed at Galveston and below." As a matter of fact, the only depot on the Gulf in the Eighth district is at Port Eads. That is in the Mississippi River, and the usual method has been for the tender to take buoys, supplies, and everything of that kind with her when she leaves for the west, and it is too much of a load.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not keep a supply here?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Nothing like what we ought to keep. You see that the site which the War Department has given us is sort of a water site.

The CHAIRMAN. One department of the Government has given another department a site and you want a building—\$18,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is to build a wharf. That is the main item of cost.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a good wharf that goes into the War Department's site there now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No; there is really no good wharf; nothing for this purpose. I can not explain exactly where this is without a chart. It is somewhere near the inner end of the jetty toward Galveston.

Mr. GILLET. Is that near the place where they want an appropriation for a sea wall in the fortification bill?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; near that.

Mr. GILLET. Right at that place, practically?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think it is at the extreme north end of that locality; I think the site of the batteries is a little further seaward.

LITTLE GULL ISLAND LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 92 of the bill, "Little Gull Island, light and fog-signal station, Michigan: For establishing a light and fog-signal station on or near Little Gull Island, St. Martins Passage, entrance to Green Bay, Lake Michigan, Michigan, \$20,000." What has been done on that work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Nothing at all. That work has been authorized, but no appropriation has ever been made.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want any appropriation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The Board has been recommending a light there since 1893, and before that. The district officers have recommended right along that a light be established there. It probably is not as important as a good many others.

The CHAIRMAN. Not so important as a great many others asked for?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

NINTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT DEPOT, WISCONSIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 93 of the bill, "Depot for the Ninth light-house district, Wisconsin: For establishing a light-house depot for the Ninth light-house district at Milwaukee, Wis., \$75,000." We had that matter up last year.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. This matter?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we appropriate anything?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you take care of this material now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. At present most of it is taken care of at a rented slip in the Milwaukee River and a part of it at the old light-house depot originally on the north pier, near the inner end, going into the Milwaukee River; part of it there and part of it in the rented slip. The Government is paying, I think, for that slip \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of what appropriation do you pay that money?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You can pay rent out of appropriation for repairs?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is in connection with repairs to light-houses; the depot is for supplies and repairing materials. I am quite certain it is paid for in that way.

Mr. GILLET. Why do you need \$75,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is to buy the site on the water and the slip and to construct the necessary buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your nearest depot to that point?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There is one over at St. Joseph, across the lake.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think it is 75 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. And where is the next nearest one?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There is no other.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not one at Chicago?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There is really no depot there at all. There is a slip there. The light-house tender ties up at the Illinois Central wharf.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is 75 miles to the nearest station?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; but that is a depot for buoys. This is an engineer depot for the purpose of making repairs to all the lights in the district, storing material, and it is where all the repair work is actually started.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you make those repairs now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They do most of the work at this rented place we have.

CONNEAUT HARBOR LIGHT STATION, OHIO.

(See also page 160.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 95, "Conneaut Harbor light station, Ohio: For completing a light-house on the new pierhead for the front light, etc., \$600." This work has already been authorized and is in the course of construction?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have sent in a document and you add to the recommendation already made, "addition to and remodeling of keeper's dwelling at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio," \$8,400?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That money, I think, is already appropriated, and the \$600 is additional.

Mr. PIERCE. The \$8,400 has already been appropriated?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. PIERCE. And you want \$600 additional?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. It seems to me that it was proposed to change the reading of that act.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to add the words "addition to and remodeling of keeper's dwelling?"

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is a part of the original work when the appropriation was asked for, but it was worded in such a way that the Board did not think it was safe to go ahead without further authority from Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a keeper's dwelling there now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; but there is a complete reorganization of the light station on account of the change in the piers that the Engineer Department has made.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a keeper's dwelling have you there now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I could not say; I have never been there. Colonel Bingham, who is the engineer, is here, and he can give you detailed information about that which the Board has not given.

DETROIT RIVER LIGHTS, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 96 of the bill, "Detroit River light-houses, Michigan: For preserving and protecting the light stations on Detroit River, Michigan, namely, Grosse Isle south channel range, Mamajuda range, Grassy Island south channel range, and Grassy Island north channel range, Michigan, \$20,000.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; that is to protect the sites of the lights already established by riprap.

The CHAIRMAN. How many lights have you there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There are four ranges, two lights to a range, eight lights, and in two cases the causeways leading to the shore have to be protected, due to the fact that the sites are low and the steamers are continually washing them down, and the Board has been protecting them to a limited extent from the general appropriation for repairs, but to insure the safety of them for all time it has been deemed advisable to thoroughly complete that work.

Mr. GILLET. How long have they stood there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The lights have been there, some of them, for a great many years; I can not say, ever since navigation on the Detroit River became important.

Mr. GILLET. How long; how many years?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Forty or fifty years.

SPECTACLE REEF LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 97 of the bill, "Spectacle Reef light station, Michigan: For reconstructing the foundation of the light and fog-signal station on Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron, Michigan, \$43,900."

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is one of the very important lights on the lake. When originally constructed it was proposed to make the tower of granite, but for some reason or other—lack of funds—we were compelled to make it of limestone, and the ice piles up in that locality to such an extent that the tower had to be protected by a timber crib that was put in by General Poe when the light was built. That has now gone to pieces to such an extent that it is liable to go out at any time. I have visited that work, and know it is in a very feeble condition. The timber has rotted and the stone disappeared, and it is proposed to put in a concrete base to take the place of this old pier and

to establish on it the fog-signal station and certain other features that have to be taken care of on the crib as it now stands.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had estimates made for this work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; the estimates have been made and carefully gone over a number of times. It is expensive work because it has to be of concrete.

The CHAIRMAN. The timber cribs are still standing there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Oh, well, I say they are timber cribs, but part have gone, and there is real danger of their going out and taking the whole fog-signal apparatus with them.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it cost to replace them?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. What additional work do you propose to do; what do you propose to add to this station?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Do you mean in the way of a foundation?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose to add any additional fog signals or lights to the station, or do you propose just to protect what you now have?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. As is stated here, it is to furnish a site for a fog signal, coal cellars, and make a boat landing.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a boat landing there now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They run alongside the crib and get up the best they can.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any coal cellars there now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; the coal has to be taken care of in the best way they can.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you need coal for?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. To run the fog signal.

The CHAIRMAN. You now have a fog signal there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; it is a wooden structure on top of this crib. This is in process of construction now.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do this work out of your general fund for repairs?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Not as extensive a work as that. It would take about all the money assigned to that district for the general work of the district to fix that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the work have you completed now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I can not say that the work has gone any further than the assembling of the material and getting the plant ready for putting it there.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have purchased the material?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Portions of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are doing that much out of your funds for repairs?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; out of a previous appropriation, which was made on March 3, 1903. There was an appropriation of \$54,000 for that work.

Mr. GILLET. When that appropriation was made was it not expected to be a complete appropriation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It was intended at that time that this money would rebuild the most exposed side, the side toward the Straits of Mackinac.

The CHAIRMAN. That appropriation was for the reconstruction of the foundation of the fog signal. That indicated that the whole foundation was to be reconstructed?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The original estimate that was made by the engineer who preceded the present one was a very different affair from this, and his estimate was something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we are trying to drive at. In other words, the Light-House Board has, since the appropriation was made as they requested it to be made and on the estimates they furnished, changed their plans?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. To a certain extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you changed the plans? Why did you not follow the plans you submitted to Congress, and construct the work within the appropriation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Upon investigation it was found that the plan that had been proposed by the original engineer was not suitable for the purpose, and before undertaking that work the plans were revised and this present plan, which was deemed much more suitable for the station, was decided upon.

The CHAIRMAN. In what particulars did the two plans differ?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The original plan was much smaller and it included a steel protection on the outside. It was to be a sort of steel structure filled with concrete, and this is to be simply concrete.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your Board think that after Congress has appropriated for works of this kind you have the authority to go ahead and use that appropriation on different plans and then come back with an uncompleted piece of work and ask for additional appropriation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. But this was a case where it was deemed highly advisable to change the plan, which was not deemed suitable after it was gone over again.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, was it not proper to submit the new plan to Congress and ascertain whether they were willing to appropriate a certain amount of money to carry out the new project, in place of spending the money already appropriated and then asking for an additional appropriation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I suppose that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been the practice of the Board to change plans after securing appropriations?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not think that has been the practice of the Board.

The CHAIRMAN. How important is this light; what is the occasion for it; how important is it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is the light that is built out from the shore on a reef in a direct line with the Straits of Mackinac and all the commerce that goes up and down the lakes through the Straits of Mackinac; it is one of the most important lights on Lake Huron.

The CHAIRMAN. You are sure if this appropriation were made there would be no additional difficulty as to show how it should be done?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not likely to change engineers between now and the completion of this work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir. So far as I am concerned I am willing to pledge my word as to the present plan and everything connected with it.

Mr. GILLET. Suppose we did not give you any additional appropriation, what would you do—go on with the old plan?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir. I do not think that is advisable at all,

because one of the most difficult features in connection with these isolated stations is to be able to get alongside of them and leave materials; otherwise they can not land there.

DETOUR LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Detour Light Station, Michigan: For purchase of a lens, which will show a fixed light varied by a flash, at Detour Light Station, mouth of St. Marys River, Michigan, \$4,000." You want to improve that light?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; to make it more efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is the main light for vessels going up to Lake Superior through the Soo. They make that light going through the canal. There is much complaint there that it is not distinctive enough and they are not certain of it. It is a small light, one of the oldest on the lake, and this is to give it a characteristic that can not be mistaken.

EAGLE RIVER LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 98 of the bill, "Eagle River light station, Michigan: For moving the light from Eagle River to Sands Hills, \$38,000." I assume that you can not build it for \$20,000 or you would not ask for more?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; the estimates show that it can not be built for the original sum.

The CHAIRMAN. So that is the reason that it has not been constructed; you can not construct it for \$20,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; that is right.

PORTAGE LAKE SHIP CANALS PIERHEAD LIGHT, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Portage Lake ship canals pierhead, Lake Superior, Michigan: For moving the light and fog signal at Portage Lake ship canals pierhead, Lake Superior, Michigan, from the pier where they now are to the end of the breakwater when it shall become necessary, \$55,000." Why not leave them where they are now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. If the engineers will leave the piers as they are the lights would answer, but they keep changing them. The point is that they have to be moved to suit the character of the entrance; but they change the piers, extend them, etc.; and then the lights have to be moved also.

The CHAIRMAN. The item says "when it shall become necessary?"

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is not absolutely necessary. That might go over for another year, I think.

PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 101 of the bill, "Pigeon Point light station, California: For enlarging the light-house site at Pigeon Point light station, California, \$5,000?"

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you really need the property?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much ground will you get for this appropriation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I can not tell you. That is information which I can not give now.

POINT CONCEPTION LIGHT STATION, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 103 of the bill, "Point Conception light station, California: For building an oil house at Point Conception light station, California, \$1,500?"

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The reason for that is that at the present time the cost of the oil houses at the different stations is limited by Congress to \$550 each. This is an isolated station, it is hard to get at, the expense of construction is great, and the engineer figured it will cost \$1,500 to make a suitable structure there for the storage of oil. That is a matter, the oil houses, that causes a great deal of concern to the Board. In the old time of sperm oil and lard oil they could be kept anywhere, but we can not keep mineral oil that way. It has to be stored separately, where it will not be exposed to the chances of fire, and it is delivered in such a way that it can be packed away in these little oil houses that the Board has been building from time to time without much trouble and with great economy of space, but there ought to be, at all of these places where there are lights, oil houses separate and distinct from every other building at the station.

BATTERY POINT FOG SIGNAL, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 104 of the bill, "Battery Point, Washington: For completing the fog signal at Battery Point, Washington, \$6,000." You have not yet secured the site?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; we can not secure it for the present appropriation.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is on page 105, "Supplies of light-houses," and there was appropriated last year \$475,000. How much of that appropriation have you on hand?

Captain HUTCHINS. I do not know how much we have left of that appropriation, but since this appropriation of \$475,000 we have 93 new light-houses and beacon lights, and we have 6 more tenders, all of which have to be paid for out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of money did you have on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1903.

Captain HUTCHINS. I do not remember; about \$6,000. I am not certain about that.

REPAIRS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 106 of the bill, "Repairs of light-houses," and you had \$700,000 for the current year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that appropriation have you on hand now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We have now \$30,000. You will understand that the Board does not use up that appropriation too closely for fear of some accident at the end of the year, and then, besides, any balance that is left over is available for certain purposes for two years afterwards in regard to repairing certain vessels and floating property.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 107 of the bill, "Salaries of keepers of light-houses," and you had \$815,000. How are you getting along with that appropriation?

Captain HUTCHINS. We only have enough money to just get along this year. There has been a cry all over the Pacific coast and all through the lakes for an increase in the salaries of the light-house keepers. It is one continuous cry, and it comes from the leading men of our country, Members of Congress and Senators, and also a few, not so many, in the East. We have investigated the matter and find they are underpaid. Our inspectors and engineers have been permitted to go into the matter and report to the Board. The papers are on file. At some places they make increases and at other places decreases in trying to regulate them so they will satisfy everybody and the increase would amount to \$39,994 over last year's appropriation.

Mr. GILLETT. How much decrease was there?

Captain HUTCHINS. There is an increase of about \$40,000 over the appropriation of last year.

Mr. GILLETT. You said that there were some decreases?

Captain HUTCHINS. There were some decreases from what they are now getting.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not suppose there were many.

Captain HUTCHINS. You would be surprised. They took it away from one fellow and gave it to another—one man doing harder work than another.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not bothered with many resignations?

Captain HUTCHINS. No; not many.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Expenses of light vessels," and you had \$500,000 last year. Are you getting along with that amount all right?

Captain HUTCHINS. The inspector of the thirteenth district, that is at Portland, Oreg., asked for some \$22,000 the other day, which we were unable to give to him. We are shorter on "Expenses of light vessels" than anything else. There were three light-house vessels

which drifted away one day in Long Island Sound. This has been a very severe winter on the Light-House Establishment, and it will cost us a great deal of money.

The CHAIRMAN. How about your appropriation; have you still any money?

Captain HUTCHINS. If the balance is not enough to do the work, we have to get along the best we can with the balance on hand. Mr. Chairman, we are building six light-ships, two of them to go to the Pacific coast and four on this coast; quite an increase. To take those two out to the Pacific coast we have asked Senator Perkins to straighten that out. We have the money, only we wanted to use it to get the vessels out there, and the cost will be about \$25,000.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Expenses of fog signals," and I see you ask for the same amount that was appropriated for the current year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get along with less than \$205,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There is a constantly increasing call for those aids and that is the smallest amount the Board thinks it can get along with safely.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Lighting of rivers." You have been getting along with \$300,000 for quite a while?

Captain HUTCHINS. If you will allow me, last year we asked for \$330,000. I appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate and was asked about that. We want to protect the Alaskan waters. There is a cry there all the time, and we want to put up the ordinary post lights, some of which cost \$15, probably most of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Who will take care of them?

Captain HUTCHINS. We will have to hire keepers, and the lights have to be attended to by tenders.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be an endless job?

Captain HUTCHINS. We will have to do it, and if you can give us \$330,000 we can get along. We made a mistake in asking for \$350,000, as I ascertained this morning.

Mr. GARDNER. That \$30,000 additional would take care of the Alaskan waters?

Captain HUTCHINS. Yes, sir. It is surprising the number of petitions and letters that have been written on that subject.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Survey of light-house sites, \$1,000." Do you expend that \$1,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; we expend it sometimes.

The CHAIRMAN. And sometimes you do not expend it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. It has been in the estimates and the \$1,000 has been appropriated for a good many years.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Oil houses for light stations." That appropriation is for oil houses limited to \$550 each?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; for each station. For a number of years Congress has allowed \$10,000 for the stations and it is very difficult to divide that \$10,000 into ten or twelve parts and get anything for the stations. Forty thousand dollars would pretty nearly finish up the construction.

PORTO RICAN LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Porto Rican light-house service," and you had \$75,000 last year. Do you expend \$75,000 in Porto Rico on light-houses?

Captain HUTCHINS. We have not been able to, from the fact that we have no tender. The most important thing for the Light-House Establishment is to get a tender for the work.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend at Porto Rico during the last year?

Captain HUTCHINS. I am not quite able to say what we have expended. Our tender is now down there and it is quite expensive and all the coast has had to be buoyed. Our fleets are down there and we had to buoy around Culebra Island, and it takes a great deal of money to do the work.

Mr. GILLETT. We do not own Culebra.

Captain HUTCHINS. Yes, sir; that is the great naval base down there. We have to keep putting down buoys and it is very expensive, but it would be very much more expensive to have one of our battle ships run on the rocks. Then the light-house inspector has no office or house and he has to hire a place. There is no place to put our buoys or anything. We could not make out with our appropriation and we even had to go to the Navy and get the loan of a vessel to use and had to fit the vessel out. We have got to give that vessel back in a few weeks. We tried to charter a vessel, and, in fact, the one loaned us went ashore and knocked a hole in her bottom. This is our main base in the West Indies. The Navy Department asked us to put down some buoys at Guantanamo, but we said no. It will take 15 buoys and 2 lights. There is a light-house keeper and then we have to build a wharf there. That is a very large place for the Navy. All that came under the Porto Rican light-house.

HAWAIIAN LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Hawaiian light-house establishment: To maintain existing lights on the Hawaiian Islands, \$25,000?"

Captain HUTCHINS. We have asked for that appropriation for several years. The other day the Delegate from the Hawaiian Islands came in and said that Hawaii was a Territory. Nobody seemed to know that it was a Territory, and to determine the matter we got up a letter for the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, addressed to the Comptroller of the Treasury, asking if we paid out any money from our general appropriations for Territories and States which had been named specifically whether he would approve the vouchers, and he said

he would. That settled the question. Then the President issued his proclamation in regard to the Hawaiian Islands, and all matters went through. We will have to take that out of our general appropriation. That is loaded on to us now. There are about 28 lights out there and there will have to be a great many more. The buoy work has all been done by private parties; the Government did some, but very little.

Mr. GILLETT. Then they have been doing it themselves up to now?

Captain HUTCHINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can continue to pay what is necessary out of the general fund?

Captain HUTCHINS. We have to have an engineer and naval officer and a clerk and messenger, and then we will have to get quarters, and we will have to have some sort of place to store our supplies out of the weather. It rains there more than half the year.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. This item was put in the bill before the decision of the Comptroller was obtained.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it can be stricken out?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not see any reason why it can not.

Mr. BENTON. Is there any harbor in the Hawaiian Islands besides Honolulu?

Captain HUTCHINS. There are not many harbors; they are merely anchorages and it is very difficult to land.

Mr. BENTON. It is shallow?

Captain HUTCHINS. No; the water is rather deep.

GUANTANAMO LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a document, No. 421, in regard to Guantanamo and you ask for \$30,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you pay that out of your general fund?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It comes under the same head as the work at Porto Rico.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not require \$30,000 for the one point down there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to do with it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We have to rebuild the quarters for the light keepers and establish two river ranges with quarters for them, build a dock, storehouse, coal shed, and oil house.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you were going to supply this point from Porto Rico?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We have not any depot at Porto Rico yet, but we can supply it there. We have no tender for that locality. We have no buoy depot at San Juan, but we can supply these places from there. I think, on the whole, I will change my mind in regard to that matter and that Guantanamo could be better attended to with a depot of its own.

The CHAIRMAN. And then cut out the Porto Rican depot?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; the Porto Rican depot is for Porto Rico and Culebra.

Mr. GILLETT. You say that you need a wharf. Can not the Navy

and the Light-House Board use the same wharf, or do you each have to have your own wharf?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; that is my opinion. The Light-House Board would store oils and paints around its depot, and it would be a sort of nuisance to a naval station.

Mr. GILLET. It is so that the Light-House Board and the Navy can not use the same wharf?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They do sometimes, but they are not obliged to. They help each other out whenever they can; there is no question about that, but I think it gives better results where they are separated.

LIGHTS ON CHANNELS OF GREAT LAKES.

The CHAIRMAN. "Maintenance of lights on channels of Great Lakes." That is the same appropriation, \$4,000. You need that appropriation of \$4,000, do you?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, we are obliged to you. I guess that is all.

MARCH 4, 1904.

CONNEAUT LIGHT STATION, OHIO.

STATEMENT OF COL. T. A. BINGHAM, OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE TENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 95, in the center of the bill there—Conneaut Harbor—

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; I am glad you are going to ask me about that.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$600 there? What for? Do you want more than \$600 there?

Colonel BINGHAM. In the first place there is a mix-up between these two things. This lower is really the thing that we want. That is, I think it is the best to arrange it. There were \$84,000 provided in a law approved June 28, 1902, and the intention was that it should not only take care of the light-house—there are two things that it should not also repair the keeper's dwelling. When I took hold of things there, one of the things to be done was to make the plans and drawings and estimates for the keeper's dwelling, and we were all ready to call for bids when I discovered the law did not cover the keeper's dwelling, but only the two range lights; and then I also found that Colonel Syme, but before he left last year, had applied to Washington and asked the Light-House Board to get the wording of the law made to cover the light-house keeper's dwelling. It did go to the Senate, but somehow it failed to get through, and the only object of this is to adjust the law so it will enable any balance that may be left over from the two range lights to be applied to the keeper's dwelling, which was the original intention.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to want more money.

Colonel BINGHAM. We want \$600, with the little we can get from our "Repairs to light-houses." When I first took hold, I got from

did not know the details. They arranged it by getting \$600 more; and that seemed the surest way out.

The CHAIRMAN. If we give you this language of the bill or that in the—

Colonel BINGHAM. That would be the better.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a dwelling have you got for the keeper up there now?

Colonel BINGHAM. Got a wooden house, but it is in bad repair.

Mr. ALEXANDER. On wheels, is it not?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, not exactly. By building out two rooms on the side we can divide the whole building differently—make room for the assistant keeper, which has already been provided for by the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think if this money left over is made available, and you have \$600, you can do this?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; I know we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it ought to be done?

Colonel BINGHAM. Undoubtely; I should not have asked for it, otherwise, Mr. Chairman. I do not want that \$600 if you change the wording of this law. I will get through. This letter asking for a change in the law was written by me after I had learned all about the thing.

CLEVELAND WEST BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. "Cleveland west breakwater light station."

Colonel BINGHAM. That is a very important matter. In the first place, Cleveland is a pretty large harbor. There is a great deal of tonnage goes in and out, not as much as Buffalo, but at the same time it is very important, and the fog signal there works almost every day in the year during the season of navigation.

It is, therefore, an important place, and when I went to inspect it last spring I found the fog-signal house and light tower and all were on a foundation which, when they were built, was all very good, but it is a pile of rocks surrounded by piles. They stick up above water and this pile of rock has gradually settled and forced the piles out sideways. You can see the whole thing settling down. The Government had already got a matter of, well, fifteen thousand or twenty thousand dollars' worth of property on top of this rock, whose importance is very immediate all the time, and therefore this foundation should be put in good shape—and it will cost at least \$5,000—and in planning for this piece of work I naturally plan to make it last forever, partly because the breakwater there has now been finished with concrete and will last for a very long time. It is not very expensive, but it will cost \$5,000.

BUFFALO LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 96 "Buffalo light-house depot, New York: For depot-keeper's dwelling, \$4,000." That requires legislation. The next item is "Buffalo light-house depot, New York: For continuing the construction of the light-house depot at Buffalo, N. Y., \$74,000."

Mr. ALEXANDER. Does that other item follow?

The CHAIRMAN. The other item is out. We note the restriction. It has got to be authorized by law.

Mr. ALEXANDER. What is that?

Mr. BENTON. The keeper's dwelling.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, though, "Buffalo light-house depot," is the one we want to hear you on.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Then there is another there, for your boat, what is that?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is not in. That is the Engineer Department.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The engineer's boat slip, that comes up in the sundry civil bill, does it not?

The CHAIRMAN. There is no estimate here at all for that. It is a matter that will have to go before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is just what I want to say, Mr. Chairman, and that is why I wanted to be here simultaneously with Colonel Bingham. Now, it is no part or parcel in connection with the River and Harbor Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us understand what it is you want.

Mr. ALEXANDER. We have, of course, an engineer's boat there. There is absolutely no place to put it. The only dockage that the Government has is right along the west jetty, so that there are only about from 150 to 200 feet for all the commerce in Buffalo Harbor. It passes there, so that if they tie it up against the wall they are tying it up right in the channel.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they use the boat for?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is the inspection boat for the harbor and such small work around the harbor as is necessary. Then we have also two or three scows, and such things.

Mr. ALEXANDER. They have absolutely no place to put it.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is used in connection with your work up there?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It is used in connection with work; yes. But what Colonel Bingham wants, and what he ought to have, is a little slip dredged to put this boat in, very similar to the slip he wants dredged to put the light-house boat in, and while the Light-House Board will plainly get an appropriation under this sundry civil bill, and under the jurisdiction of your committee I was fearful you would suggest the other item should go to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. I want to come here and say that we can not have any jurisdiction over it because it has nothing whatever to do with channeling; it is simply to make a dock and keep a boat. There is plenty of room behind what we call the wall, or jetty, there. By a little dredging it will make a splendid slip both for this and the light-house boat.

Now, I have talked that over with Judge Burton and other members of our committee, and I do not see how we can bring it into the river and harbor bill. I do not see how we can get jurisdiction. Under what head can we put it? It is not a clear channel for commerce; it has not anything to do with commerce. It is simply to put this engineer boat into a slip where it can remain during the winter, and where it can be hauled up when it is not in use; but it would be a stretch of jurisdiction for the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to say, "We will dig that slip there; because that boat is used by the United States engineer for all his work around there, we will build a slip for him."

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, Colonel Bingham; you have under the Chief of Engineers a general fund for the care of these boats?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir. It comes out of the funds appropriated for the place, generally a certain amount being set aside for what is called "maintenance."

Mr. ALEXANDER. "Maintenance of harbor."

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, out of your "maintenance of harbor" can you not take money enough to dredge out this place and put your boat in it?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; not very well, because it involves, in order to do it, more than the maintenance should stand. It is like building a great storehouse. For instance, at present we are doing much work by contract; we do not need much floating plant. We have this steamer, we have a big scow and other scows, rowboats, and things. Our other boats have been lying around in the canal; one is now in ice in the canal. We have to get a watchman to watch them and we have got no place to pull them out for minor repairs unless we go to a dry dock. The Government has no place in Buffalo to tie boats up.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this maintenance sum set aside? What does it come from?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It is appropriated by the River and Harbor Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Pardon me a minute. Where did you get your boat?

Colonel BINGHAM. That I do not know, Mr. Chairman. I suppose it came out of the fund for improving Buffalo Harbor—probably funds set aside for these expenses.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I do not know when it was bought—how many years ago it was bought.

Colonel BINGHAM. Four or five.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Longer than that.

Colonel BINGHAM. Not over that.

The CHAIRMAN. It strikes me that out of your maintenance fund there you have a right to—

Colonel BINGHAM. If I can talk fast enough and not worry you, I would like to show you the scheme.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The reason I broke in, I ought to explain. We have a meeting of the Judiciary Committee at 4 o'clock, and I have got to be there; that is why I wanted this matter taken up before the light-house matter was taken up, so that I could get back.

(Colonel Bingham explained scheme on map.)

The CHAIRMAN. If you can point out to us, Colonel, a way in which we can do these two things and still make money for the Government, we shall be glad.

Colonel BINGHAM. As a matter of actual practical business, of course, Mr. Chairman, it would be cheaper to build these two slips together than to build them separately. There is no question about it, and I expect to save money on this estimate of \$74,000 anyway. Of course I can double it, if you so provide, and if I have the whole amount to be put in one contract, of course better terms might be had. If you can advertise for the construction of two slips at \$74,000 each, making a total of \$150,000, instead of only one, you could no doubt obtain more advantageous bids.

I am only pleading, however, for one—for the one you can give me. We need it very badly. There are two light-house tenders in and out of Buffalo, namely, the one of the engineer's and the inspector's, and I

keep the engineer tender very busy carrying supplies of the roughest kind and the largest bulk—cement, bricks, drainage material, piping, iron, lumber, and so on. We are going to build a pier at Ashtabula and Conneaut this summer, and all that material will have to go on the engineer's tender. We have no place to store and load. The inspector gets two or three loads of oil in a year. We have to get it all carted from the railroad, 3 or 4 miles, to the depot. If I can get this scheme done his boat can run in and the oil can be delivered on the boat.

It will save time and money. In the winter time his boat has got to go up to Detroit to winter, because they have a big basin up there, and then we squeeze in. I have to hire a place in the slip in which to winter. This slip would not only be adapted for the work, but it would also do for winter storage.

Mr. BENTON. Is this what you call a slip [holding up a blueprint]?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is a part of the light-house depot; it is a part of the plan approved by the Light-House Board.

The CHAIRMAN. This item for \$75,000, for continuing the construction of the light-house depot at Buffalo, is the item under which you would build this slip?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; and acquire an additional site.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the amount you want, or does your document ask for more?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is the only one. That is our estimate, \$74,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how we can interfere with the other, or deal with the other when we have no jurisdiction. It might be preferable to increase this estimate a little, if necessary, to get both boats in.

Colonel BINGHAM. As long as I am there, it will be used for both departments, and no questions asked.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the width of this?

Colonel BINGHAM. One hundred and fifty-three feet, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be amply large enough to let both boats in, and take care of them there?

Colonel BINGHAM. Oh, yes; temporarily it will answer the purposes of both.

The CHAIRMAN. So there is no special hurry about the other, anyway?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is under another department.

The CHAIRMAN. As a rule, one man is to have charge of the same department?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no reason why you should not get along together. [Laughter.]

Colonel BINGHAM. No. I write letters to myself, and disapprove and approve them right along. I have done that two or three times, and put them on file. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is there anything else in this bill in which you are concerned?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; I think not. There are two or three subjects I would like to get money for, but I am not allowed to talk about them, because I understand this committee has not jurisdiction over them.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad we have not jurisdiction, Colonel. because you have such winning ways, and we might be tempted to yield to you.

MARCH 4, 1904.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. O. H. TITTMANN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

FIELD EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 115 of the bill before you, "For field expenses; for surveys and necessary resurveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, including the coasts of outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States," etc., you had \$70,000 last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that sum expended?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$70,000 for the next fiscal year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that necessary to continue your work?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes. In fact, we are eking out the eastern coast appropriation by the provision which allows us to take from the western coast not over 10 per cent of this amount and to add it to the Atlantic coast appropriation. It is very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. This work, I suppose, will always continue and never be complete?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think it will never be complete. I think it will always continue. The evidence in regard to that abroad is the same. They are doing more surveying than they ever did before. The English Admiralty says so, and all others, and the reason is that the conditions in regard to surveys have changed just as much as other conditions. The surveys that were formerly sufficient are now entirely inadequate on account of the greater draft of vessels. I should like, if you will permit me, to put before you here a letter of the Secretary of the Navy that has a bearing on this very matter. It calls on the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to ask for increased appropriation for the Coast Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to have you give us all the information you can now in regard to your estimates.

Mr. TITTMANN. I have this letter here and it is very short; I have a copy of it, I mean. This is the letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the need of surveying various harbors on the coast of the United States, and more particularly in Alaska, the Aleutian and the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the neighboring waters. There are many harbors of strategic or military, rather than commercial importance, which, if properly surveyed, would be valuable to our squadrons in time of war, but which are so little known that the navigator is deterred from entering them. I have the honor to request, if compatible with the interests of your Department, that the resources of the Coast Survey may be augmented,

and, if necessary, additional appropriations asked from Congress to enable it to carry out the required surveys. I inclose herewith a list of some of the more important harbors referred to.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. MOODY, *Secretary*.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The following is a list of desirable surveys to be made for the Navy:
Aleutian Archipelago.—Kiska Island and its approaches. This should include all of the Rat Island group and Amatignak Island of the Andreanof group, in the following order of importance: First, Kiska Island, including Little Kiska and Tanadak Island and the surrounding waters; second, the south shore of Anchetka Island; third, Rat Island and adjoining islets; fourth, the southeast and the southwest sides of Amatignak Island; fifth, the sunken rocks and breakers west of Kiska Island; sixth, remaining islands of the Rat group.

Porto Rican waters.—"The Sound," Culebra group. The passage through Vieques Sound westward from Culebra, passing south of the Barrier Reefs and north of Hodgkins Shoal, Palominos, and Cape San Juan.

United States waters.—Frenchmans Bay, including Eastern Bay. Eggemoggin Reach and its approaches. First, by way of Blue Hill Bay and Green Island Passage; second, entering by way of Jericho Sound; third, by way of West Penobscot Bay. Casco Bay, including Broad Sound, Luckses Sound, and Husseys Sound. Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds, including Great Round Shoal Channel.

In all these surveys in Porto Rican and United States waters, it is important that all submarine elevations approaching the surface from deep water toward a battle ship's draft should be swept so that it may be certain that there is no unknown pinnacle on which a deep-water vessel would touch.

In Nantucket Sound the site of all previous wrecks in the channel should be swept, for while they may have disappeared and now present no menace for vessels of usual draft navigating these waters, some part of them may still exist that would make it dangerous for a battle ship using the sounds.

Key West Harbor. (It is believed that the survey of this harbor is now underway.)

NOTE.—This list does not include the Philippine Islands, but is limited to nearer waters in order that the estimates may be prepared without delay. A separate list of surveys desirable in the Philippines will be transmitted later.

I will not read the list, but it ends up by saying:

"This list does not include the Philippine Islands, but is limited to nearer waters in order that the estimates may be prepared without delay."

The CHAIRMAN. How many harbors does he give us there?

Mr. TITTMANN. He gives a list of harbors in the Aleutian Archipelago; something in the Porto Rican waters, and mentions those in the United States waters that are of special importance to the battle ships, of course. Nantucket Sound is also mentioned, and to show you the point involved, I will just explain by reading this sentence:

"In Nantucket Sound the site of all previous wrecks in the channel should be swept, for while they may have disappeared, and now present no menace for vessels of usual draft navigating these waters, some

part of them may still exist that would make it dangerous for a battle ship using the sounds."

That is a locality that has been as accurately surveyed as any other locality. The meaning of the Secretary's request is that instead of going along and sounding with a lead, as we used to do, we put an apparatus, say at a distance of 30 feet or 25 feet below the ship, and simply sweep over the ground, to and fro, not touching the bottom, you understand, but at a fixed depth, until we can say that any ship drawing as much water as the depth of our sweep can go there without any danger. Of course we can not do that for the whole coast; there would be no end to it. So we have to choose particular places. For example, the British Admiralty made an admirable survey around Culebra. We followed it with a second survey, but always with a lead, and two years ago we instituted the sweep, and now we are called upon by the Navy Department to make another survey, using the sweep.

The CHAIRMAN. So all the appropriations you have asked for this year—I believe you only asked for current law—are absolutely necessary for the continuance of your work during the next fiscal year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Absolutely, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other statement to make in regard to the—

Mr. TITTMANN. I should like to make a statement. The appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey have been increased, but certainly not in the same ratio as those for other bureaus. If we go back, for instance, to 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, the appropriations were larger than they are now, or quite as large. That does not appear from the statement which is before you, on page 128, owing to the fact that there is included in our present appropriation a sum, a little in excess of \$200,000, which was formerly paid by the Navy; but now it apparently swells our appropriation. The increase in our appropriation is therefore not so great as it seems, but only apparent.

Mr. GILLET. When was that done?

Mr. TITTMANN. That was done at the outbreak of the Spanish war at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Treasury, so while we have had an increase it is by no means as great as it appears. Now, Mr. Chairman, on page 118 appears the first suggested change, an omission of paragraph for "The expenses of the attendance of the American delegate at the meeting of the International Geodetic Association." Some of these changes and omissions are due to the fact—

The CHAIRMAN. This you want left in, do you?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not that put the appropriation back to where it was last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Where it was last year. It had been provided for in another bill, but did not pass.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 119 of the bill "For repairs and maintenance of vessels," you ask for an addition of \$5,400. Please explain that.

Mr. TITTMANN. If you will look at the first column of the appropriations and estimates on page 120, you will see that the appropriations for 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904 were \$29,600. Just before that

there was a deficiency of \$15,000. In 1902 there was another deficiency of \$25,000. For 1904 you gave me permission to spend \$10,000 on the *Cormor*, which was also chargeable to repairs and maintenance.

As we did not spend all of the \$10,000, the total excess was about \$47,000, an average of about \$12,000 a year, and we are incurring a deficiency now. If we take a ship and put her on the ways, and they pull her apart to see what repairs are necessary, we are in this position: If the repairs exceed the amount appropriated, we have to say, "Nail her up, so that she will not sink, and lay her up," or we have to say, "Go ahead and repair her." The amount asked for is very small. I myself have refused to listen to my subordinates, who have urged an increase on me for a long time, because I thought it would be conducive to economy to say you can not have more than that, but I am convinced we can not get along with the old appropriation, and that is why I have asked you to increase it by that amount.

VESSELS FOR USE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 120, "For two new vessels for use in the Philippine Archipelago," you ask—

Mr. TITTMANN. We ask \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain fully why it is that you desire these vessels.

Mr. TITTMANN. One of our most useful and principal vessels, the *Pathfinder*, which was built for use in the Aleutian Islands, has been in the Philippines ever since we sent our people over there, and has done very effective work, but we need her in Alaska. We have an agreement with the Philippine government that the cost of surveying there should be divided between us, the Philippine government to bear about one-half of the expense and we bear the other half. That is very different from what we did in Porto Rico, because there we bore it all. The demand for surveys is very great. We have an office over there. I have about thirteen of our most efficient young men over there.

Mr. BENTON. In the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. In the Philippines. They are pushing the work as best they can. They have been in the habit of going to out-of-the-way places and doing this work with little boats, which is a very economical way, and wherever we can we prefer to do that, because a ship is always expensive; but we will now reach parts of the coast which we can not handle in that way, because there are no places to live and no suitable boats to be hired, and it is impossible to conduct the work in that way.

Mr. BENTON. What sized boat will this \$250,000 make?

Mr. TITTMANN. I suppose about 140 feet long and about 29 feet beam; not a very large boat, but with a considerable coal capacity, Mr. Benton.

The CHAIRMAN. How much water will it draw?

Mr. TITTMANN. I suppose this will draw eight or nine feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a tremendous sum of money for two boats?

Mr. TITTMANN. These are two ships.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand about \$125,000 apiece?

Mr. TITTMANN. You see, we have made a provision in there for outfitting and defraying expenses of their transfer to Manila. While this does not restrict us and compel us to use part of the money in that

way, it is what we have in mind and will do if we can, but we have had estimates for vessels of about this size, and we know that they can hardly be built for less.

Mr. BENTON. What would be the difference between a boat of that size and a river boat, such as they run on the Hudson and Mississippi? What ought to be difference in cost, and why?

Mr. TITTMANN. Well, that is a little difficult for me to answer, because I do not know enough about the construction of the river boats.

Mr. BENTON. They are not sheathed up on the side, perhaps?

Mr. TITTMANN. And very lightly constructed. We used to call them "cracker-box" style, while ours have to be very solidly built. They are buffeted by the waves and encounter storms. The Philippine government had vessels about this size built for the coast-guard service there, under contract, in Japan, which I think only cost in the neighborhood of about \$75,000 or \$80,000; but they condemned a lot of them and refused to receive them, and since those were built things have become much more expensive there, too. Our plan was to build them over here. I think it will be more expensive here than it will be on the other side, but you can not have them built in the Philippines. They would have to be built at Hongkong, Shanghai, or in Japan. But I think they should be built here and taken over there.

The CHAIRMAN. What boats have you there now in your service?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have the *Pathfinder*, which is our "crack" ship, and a small vessel furnished by the Philippine government, called the *Research*. That is all we have there at present, and we want to take the *Pathfinder* back to Alaska, where she belongs, because in Alaska we can only work for about three months, and we ought to be able to put a large force there.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you now in Alaska? What do you use up there?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have the *Gedney*, the *Macarthur*, and *Patterson* this year. Of course, they are not up there now.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that I should make a suggestion in regard to this, because I do not know what your wish may be in regard to this appropriation for ships; but, as a matter of fact, we could get along, if you authorized us to do it, with \$100,000 this year. In the sundry civil act of 1897, when we built the *Pathfinder*, the wording was something like this: Appropriating the sum, let us say, of \$75,000 and authorizing us to contract for more, so that if it were a question of the size of the appropriation at present, that would be all that we would need this year.

OFFICERS AND MEN FOR VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in the next item, "Officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey." you add, "including pay and subsistence of professional seamen serving as executive officers and mates on vessels of the Survey."

Mr. TITTMANN. It is simply uniting two paragraphs. They were inserted consecutively when the appropriation was first made. I know of no reason why it should not be done.

The CHAIRMAN. You just carry the two amounts together?

Mr. TITTMANN. It will be more convenient for us to have them carried together.

ASSISTANTS, FIELD FORCE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 121, "For pay of assistants, to be employed in the field or office, as the superintendent may direct," you ask for—

Mr. TITTMANN. Altogether, Mr. Chairman, for an increase of 10 assistants. That is, in these estimates and supplementary ones, which the Secretary approved and which were forwarded to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what salaries do you ask for the 10 assistants? I see you changed it in the estimates here, and asked for 1 additional at \$1,800.

Mr. TITTMANN. One additional at \$1,800, and 1 at \$1,400.

The CHAIRMAN. Two at \$1,200?

Mr. TITTMANN. Instead of an increase of 2 at \$1,200, I have asked for an increase of 8. That is, in the lowest grade of the assistants. In addition to the estimates which are printed here 6 additional ones were asked for in the supplemental estimates. That, of course, would mean that we would promote those men who have had training to the new places and get the men in at the bottom.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you get along with your present force?

Mr. TITTMANN. Mr. Chairman, our appropriation is absolutely specific. We really can not meet the demands that are made upon us. The Secretary of the Navy, for instance, suggests that we ask for increased appropriations. They would not avail me; I have not asked for larger sums, save in men, because our output depends upon having efficient men who can do the work, and we must train them. We can not respond immediately to a demand like that. The best thing that we can do is to shove in all the people that we have, and get new ones, so that we can at least meet these demands a year hence.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any additional questions, gentlemen? If not, we will go to the next item, "Pay of office force."

OFFICE FORCE.

Mr. TITTMANN. Will you pardon me if I say something about the list of aids here that are on that same line?

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right. Go ahead.

Mr. TITTMANN. I have recently noticed—I think it was in the last report of the Civil Service Commission that they spoke of the difficulty of getting people to fill some technical positions, and among them they mentioned especially the difficulty of getting the aids for the Coast Survey. I have also here a commercial point of view of the same matter. Here is a circular of a correspondence school which speaks of the various engineering positions under the Government that are open. They treat of our aid position in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, give a full account of it, and wind up by saying, "We consider this the least desirable of engineer examinations."

The reason is that we require these men, whom we offer \$720 a year, to be graduates of our engineering schools simply because they must have certain qualifications, and it is very difficult to get graduates from an institute of technology, or Cornell, or any scientific school of standing, that will come in at \$720 a year. I do not see why they should not, because in the end they will do well.

Mr. GILLET. When they first come in?

Mr. TITTMANN. When they first come in they get \$720. These are men who have spent three or four thousand dollars on their education.

The CHAIRMAN. Before they are competent to act as aids they must have graduated from some engineering school?

Mr. TITTMANN. As a rule only graduates can pass the examination.

The CHAIRMAN. And these men that you start at \$720, as a rule, are graduates from an engineering school?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. What are their duties? What do they do the first year?

Mr. TITTMANN. The first year they learn their business.

Mr. GILLET. What is the nature of that?

Mr. TITTMANN. We put them on board ship. They learn the duties of navigating officers on board ship. Then, when the vessel reaches the place of work, they assist in the triangulation, in the astronomical work, in the magnetic work, but they have to be taught. What they have to be taught, also, is the administration of parties, the rigid accounting, the way to spend the Government money, so that we can trust them, advance them money on their bond; but still they have to learn all that, the management of men.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, while aboard ship, of course, they get their board in addition to this?

Mr. TITTMANN. Oh, yes; and we have explained in our advertisement in the Civil Service that they get all that in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they get the board the year around?

Mr. TITTMANN. They do not get it when in the office on office duty; only when in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. They are in the field what proportion of the time?

Mr. TITTMANN. We try to keep them all in just now; they are practically all in the field.

Mr. GILLET. Winter and summer?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, practically; occasionally they are in the office for a few months.

The CHAIRMAN. In your office force you ask for 2 clerks of class 4 in place of 2 at \$1,800 each. That means—

Mr. TITTMANN. That is the same thing; there is no change in that particular item. The Department simply put in that "class 4;" I do not know why; for uniformity's sake, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. These 2 of class 3 in place of \$1,600; that would reduce them \$50?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes. That was put in by the Department, presumably because they did not like the odd dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes no change?

Mr. TITTMANN. It makes no change in the total number of clerks except in that class. It is contemplated in my estimates that there should be an increase of 1 in the \$1,650 class and a reduction of 1 in the \$1,400 class.

The CHAIRMAN. You want 10 clerks at \$900 each, and then you drop 6 at \$720. You increase from 3 to 10 at \$900?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes; and reduce from 9 to 3. It is an increase of 1 in that paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything you want to say about these changes in the clerical force?

Mr. TITTMANN. Well, referring to that \$1,600 clause, I see no reason why those men who earn their \$1,650 should be reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. You would rather have it left as long as you have it now?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go to page 126, "Office expenses."

Mr. TITTMANN. Before you reach that, Mr. Chairman, I should like to say that under the heading of "Electrotypers and photographers, plate printers and their helpers, instrument makers," and so forth, I have asked for one additional person at \$1,200. We need an additional photographer.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mr. TITTMANN. On page 125.

The CHAIRMAN. For one at \$2,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is a very important place to fill. That is, we must have help, we ought to have help in that photographic establishment. It is an economical thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a new one there—11 in place of 10?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That you are especially interested in?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think it is very important.

Mr. GILLETT. What is that one at \$2,000 at the top of the page?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is intended for the chief of the instrument division.

The CHAIRMAN. You had two at \$1,800, and you want one at \$1,800?

Mr. TITTMANN. He has served about seventeen years, and is a very competent man.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a great deal of trouble with the "other fellow," though, do you not?

Mr. TITTMANN. Well, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to this new man at \$1,200 was there any other special item?

Mr. TITTMANN. I would like to speak only about these indicated changes here. I should like to have them all restored to what they were, because otherwise our present employees will not be provided for by this appropriation.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. No; and you want it left alone? Now, for office expenses you had \$50,000, and you ask for \$36,200?

Mr. TITTMANN. We had \$50,000, and the Department has asked for \$36,200, but that is because the Department had intended to take up a portion of these items and use them in the Department for our benefit; but still, the general plan of the Department was to take up all these things in a different appropriation—as, for instance, the purchase of books, maps, charts, and subscriptions.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that left with you, do you?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do. I think it ought to be with us.

MARCH 5, 1904.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE M. BOWERS, FISH COMMISSIONER.

LOBSTER HATCHERY, BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, on page 148 you will notice the item "For the completion of lobster hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, including purchase of land, construction and repair of buildings, ponds, and wharves, purchase of equipment, boats, and other necessary improvements," etc., \$10,000. Please describe what progress has been made in this work. The limit, I see, has been fixed at \$20,000, and you want \$10,000 more. That keeps it within the limit, does it?

Representative LITTLEFIELD, of Maine. No; that is \$10,000 in excess of the limit.

Mr. BOWERS. And we should have that, if possible, made available at once.

The CHAIRMAN. When this work was authorized for the construction of a lobster hatchery on the Maine coast the limit was fixed at \$20,000?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; originally.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do under that limit?

Mr. BOWERS. That included the purchase of the land. I have a photograph here showing the construction of the hatchery up to date [exhibiting photograph]. I have not sufficient money to buy the machinery and apparatus for the pumping station. I find it much more expensive than I anticipated. For instance, it became necessary to put an 8-inch pipe through solid granite a distance of 115 feet out into the salt water in order to secure good water for propagating purposes, and all of that was more expensive than I anticipated.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you locate your hatchery in that place where you would have to drill through granite?

Mr. BOWERS. The rise and fall there are that way, and it is necessary, you know, to bring the water in. To some extent I am responsible for a larger hatchery there than I had at first anticipated.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead and tell the gentlemen what has been done up to date at this hatchery.

Mr. BOWERS. When I visited Boothbay last fall I found that in that section of Maine, in addition to the lobster work, we could do cod work, and I built a hatchery 48 by 70 feet. That, of course, itself cost probably \$3,000 more than I had at first anticipated. There [exhibiting] is a picture of the hatchery.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Why do you not begin and tell it from the beginning of the enterprise and describe exactly what you have done from the start?

Mr. BOWERS. We purchased land for \$3,500, and the hatchery building under contract cost us \$6,000. I find the power house, with the necessary equipment thereto, will cost \$8,000. Do you want all the items that will embrace the expenditure of this additional \$10,000?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The committee would like to know what you have done already with the \$20,000, and why you did it, and why you want the additional sum. If you will permit me, gentlemen, I will

ask him. In the first place, before you located this hatchery at all, you examined quite a number of sites in the State of Maine?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. All along the coast?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; but that was explained in a previous hearing a year ago. The committee already has that information.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It is a fact, is it not, that the Maine coast is the principal coast for the production of lobsters in this country?

Mr. BOWERS. Unquestionably so.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Nearly all of the lobsters caught in this country are caught there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; at present. Of course we get a few egg-bearing lobsters in Massachusetts from the fishermen. We can secure more egg-bearing lobsters for less money along the coast of Maine, however, than from any other section of the United States.

Mr. GARDNER. How many hatcheries have you on the coast of Maine?

Mr. BOWERS. No lobster station at all.

Mr. GARDNER. In Maine or in Massachusetts?

Mr. BOWERS. We have two in Massachusetts, one at Gloucester and one at Woods Hole; but this is the only complete station the country has, and it will be the only one.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Explain the purchase and character of the real estate, please.

Mr. BOWERS. That was all explained in a previous hearing a year ago.

The CHAIRMAN. This is almost a new committee, so we would like to have you explain why you have not kept within the limit fixed by Congress in this work.

Mr. BOWERS. As I have stated, when I went to Maine last fall, and before I gave the contract for this hatchery, I found that we could make this a cod station just as well as a lobster station. The lobster work, of course, only requires the services of our men probably four or five months during a year. Now, we can secure more cod, to my mind, probably along the coast of Maine than we can in Massachusetts. I then concluded to make the hatchery larger than I had at first anticipated, and I have given virtually a statement showing the expenditures up to the present time.

Now, in order to complete this station and put it in the highest condition of efficiency, you want the reasons for this additional appropriation, do you?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOWERS. It is, of course, principally for the equipment and the construction of a landing pier and the completion of the building and the installation of a heating plant.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the building now?

Mr. BOWERS. I have a photograph here showing them, if you would like to see them [exhibiting]. The hatchery is virtually completed. Of course, the power house will cost fully \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The question arising all the time, Mr. Commissioner, is, why it is you have not followed the limit in the law. Here was a limit of \$20,000, and it was the duty of the Commissioner if this work could not be constructed within the limit to say so and ask that the

limit be increased, and not go ahead on his own account and expend \$30,000 when only \$20,000 was provided.

Mr. BOWERS. It would not take that much to finish the hatchery proper, understand; it would not take a very large additional amount of money. But I ask for this additional money, as I say here, for the addition of a heating plant and the construction of a lobster pound. We have not at present a single lobster pound in the United States, and I find that by purchasing our egg-bearing lobsters in the summer and carrying them over until we need them I can get probably three or four times as many eggs for the same expenditure as we have heretofore made. That virtually can not be construed as part of the erection of the lobster hatchery. Our estimate of this pound itself is that it will probably cost \$4,000.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Is that a part of the extra amount?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; that is part of this \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And what will the wharf cost?

Mr. BOWERS. When we purchased our property there, I found an old wharf. To complete that wharf and make it what it should be it would take probably an expenditure of \$2,000, while a new wharf there would of itself cost \$8,000 or \$10,000. Then I have an option on the building that could be used for a superintendent's residence. I explained that a year ago to the committee. This, of course, would all be paid for out of the additional \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would you use for this building for the superintendent?

Mr. BOWERS. Three thousand five hundred dollars. My engineer informs me that he can not duplicate that property for \$7,500. Besides that option there went with it probably \$500 worth of furniture that can be utilized at the station. Then I have estimated \$500 for repairs to the old building, to make quarters for our laborers. This present location is some 2 or 3 miles out of town, and it is necessary to have sleeping and living quarters for these people.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Commissioner, take up in detail the items on which you would expend this \$10,000, if it should be allowed.

Mr. BOWERS. I think I have stated that already.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is scattered. Put it all together.

Mr. BOWERS. The necessary equipment in that hatchery would be about \$2,000; that is, for the troughs, and pipes, and everything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to know what you run beyond \$10,000 for. State it, please.

Mr. BOWERS. Two thousand dollars on the wharf; \$4,000 for the construction of a lobster pond; \$1,500 for heating plant; \$500 to make habitable one of those old buildings there, that we now own, and \$3,500 for the purchase of this additional property for the superintendent's residence, and that gives us virtually control of waters on both sides of cape. In years to come, if Boothbay should become a town of any considerable importance, we might to some extent be troubled by the sewage of the town on one side of the cape, but this property adjoins our property and gives us an outlet on either side, where there could be no question of pollution in years to come.

The CHAIRMAN. What do these items foot up?

Mr. BOWERS. Eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. If the items you suggest there were appropriated for, would that make this hatchery complete?

Mr. BOWERS. With the transfer of the troughs and the paraphernalia which we have on hand at the Massachusetts stations it will do it and complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your intention to make that transfer.

Mr. BOWERS. It will be necessary to do it this season, simply for the reason that we have not the time to build it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not the time to build it this season?

Mr. BOWERS. We have not the time to order these glass jars, for instance, for hatching purposes, and troughs, and things of that kind. In a station of this kind it will require five or six hundred glass jars, in which the eggs are placed and hatched.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say you have not the time to do that work this year?

Mr. BOWERS. I have 8,000 egg-bearing lobsters now in Maine, which were purchased last summer and fall from the propagating fund. I had hoped to have this hatchery completed, and if this appropriation is made immediately available, or available by the 10th or 15th of April, I can still make the transfer of these jars and troughs from the Massachusetts stations and utilize them and hatch these eggs, for which I am indebted to the Maine commission, because they helped me to secure these egg-bearing lobsters.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Whose pounds are they now in?

Mr. BOWERS. We rent a pound several miles from Boothbay, that is the nearest that could be gotten in that country.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask the Commissioner this: Supposing this appropriation is not made, then in what condition is this hatchery?

Mr. BOWERS. It is not completed, and under the Comptroller's ruling we can not transfer sufficient money from the propagation fund to finish it.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask this, too: Whether or not, in the general conduct of his department, Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner of Fisheries pursues this method of exceeding the appropriations 33½ per cent?

Mr. BOWERS. I can not recall another single instance, with the exception of this station, and at the time this estimate was made—this original estimate—the prices were not as high as they are now. I made my recommendation on the estimates that were submitted, and the last \$10,000, nearly the whole of that money, was intended to be expended for the purchase of a superintendent's residence and this additional ground. As I stated, we paid \$3,500 for the property, and this additional would be \$7,000.

Mr. GARDNER. It is a pretty dangerous precedent to exceed your appropriations in that way.

Mr. BOWERS. I assume the responsibility in this way: When I visited this section I found there would be no difficulty in securing 200,000,000 cod eggs in this immediate locality, and I figured it this way: If it is possible to plant that many cod at a small expense I imagine it to be a good thing to do.

Mr. GARDNER. You say this excess beyond the original appropriation is exceptional?

Mr. BOWERS. If you will examine these minutes you will find that to complete this hatchery and not to fix up the wharf and put in the additional plant and buy the superintendent's residence, or anything of that kind—you will find that all of this can be done for \$1,500. But when the opportunity presents itself by which the whole thing can be made the most complete and only lobster station in the world, you would say, "Why not finish it that way for that small amount of money?"

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would like to ask the Commissioner a few questions for my own information. I would like to have you state, Mr. Commissioner, in a general way, what you have done with this \$20,000 that is already appropriated.

Mr. BOWERS. I stated it already; \$3,500 has been expended for the purchase of land, and \$6,000 for the hatchery.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Yes; that is \$9,500.

Mr. BOWERS. And \$8,000 for the pumping plant. That is \$17,500; and we expended on one of these outbuildings, a stable—and we have a very excellent fish-culturist residence there that my architect tells me could not be duplicated for \$2,200, on the last piece of property purchased, and we bought that entire piece of property for \$1,400. I expended, I think it was, \$450 on that fish culturist's residence, and I expended \$500 on another old building that adjoined the wharf, to make it habitable, to have a place in which the employees could stay at night.

We can utilize these buildings later on. Then there was a small wharf built there. One end of it was improved for the purpose of permitting light-boats to land, at an expenditure of \$500.

Mr. BENTON. That overran your appropriation. That would make \$19,850 alone.

Mr. BOWERS. But the \$1,400 would include the purchase of land. Now, here are some additional expenses—for the superintendent of construction and our watchman in charge. Every single item of expense in connection with this property must be defrayed from this appropriation.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I wanted the committee to understand generally what use had been made of the money. When you made your selection, Mr. Commissioner, you had half a dozen or more sites on the coast to select from?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. And when you made your recommendation you had no idea of what the expense would be?

Mr. BOWERS. At one time I thought probably I could secure a site for nothing, but I was not able to do it. I found afterwards that it was much better to purchase the site we did purchase than to accept another site for nothing.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It is a fact that this is the locality on the coast of the United States where the lobsters are produced, substantially, is it not?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; we can secure egg-bearing lobsters in this community cheaper probably than in any other section in the United States.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. In order to secure the best results and operate to advantage you have to have the sympathy and assistance of the fishermen engaged in the business?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; and we have that in Maine.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Have you not had it in a much larger degree since the establishment of this hatchery, with the understanding that the lobsters were to be distributed?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; from the experiments we are now engaged on, I am sure we will be enabled probably to secure about three times as many eggs for the same expenditure as we have done heretofore.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. You have never been able to get any great quantity, practically, heretofore?

Mr. BOWERS. I hope to get a full supply from the lobsters impounded there—sufficient to supply not only this station, but the Massachusetts stations.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. A lobster pound is an essential feature, in order to operate a lobster hatchery to advantage, is it not?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. A pound is simply a pond constructed in the salt water, in which to confine the lobsters from time to time, and they are fed in there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. I think I can in the immediate vicinity purchase such a pound. Some members of the committee are not familiar with what a pound is. Along the coast of Maine you have large pounds, and some of them are quite expensive, which have been erected by Boston dealers in lobsters; and they buy as many as 100,000 lobsters and place them in those pounds when the lobsters are selling on the coast at from 10 to 12 cents apiece, and then by holding them out of season they are enabled to sell them from 25 to 40 cents apiece. It is a business proposition. Oftentimes these Boston people go out of business, and it enables us to purchase a pound for one-third of its original cost.

You will find that these deficiency items submitted this year, including even this amount asked for in Maine, are probably \$30,000 less than I asked for last year, and probably \$80,000 less than was given me last year. I simply wanted to show that so far as the business management of the Fish Commission is concerned it is not so bad as you perhaps anticipated.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. This hatchery is located on the Maine coast, and happened to be in my district. It was selected by Mr. Bowers after an examination of the whole coast. The whole fish industry of my section is very vitally interested in the success of the enterprise. The committee understands the practical conditions involved here. As to the enlargement of the scope of the establishment by the Commissioner, of course the Commissioner undoubtedly had sufficient reasons of his own for making those suggestions and changes.

I hope this committee will make the additional appropriation, because all my people, the fishermen and the fish industry are interested in it, and it is, so far as the salt water is concerned, the great industry of my State, and the fishermen are vitally interested in the completion and establishment of this plant and its subsequent operation. For that reason I want to urge the committee to take the subject into their favorable consideration and to do the best with it they possibly can.

Mr. BOWERS. I made a statement a few minutes ago, which I wish to supplement, as to deficiency items heretofore asked for. The total amount last year was \$137,300. This year it is \$106,500, showing that

we are not on the whole increasing our estimates, but are rather decreasing them.

The CHAIRMAN. That refers to deficiency items?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; to complete these different stations started from time to time, and the additional items asked for the improvement of the different stations.

The CHAIRMAN. Now turn to page 128 of the bill, Mr. Commissioner, and we will take up your matters in detail.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. BOWERS. As to the first matter there, as you will remember, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor included all the miscellaneous expenses in his items, and they have since been stricken from the bill; that is, the legislative bill.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that. Take the first item, "Office of the Commissioner." Your total for the present fiscal year was \$30,240. You ask for the coming year \$30,700. A number of changes are recommended there. I ask you if they result in increasing your force?

Mr. BOWERS. I have asked for a couple of additional clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; for a clerk of class 3, and a clerk of class 1, among others.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; we absolutely need this additional force.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you reduce somewhere?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir. It is my intention to promote some efficient man, and simply fill some positions in line. I ask for one at \$1,400.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask here for one clerk of class 3, which is new, and one clerk of class 1, which is new. Explain the necessity for these two clerks.

Mr. BOWERS. It is simply the increase in the work of the office. To give you an illustration, six years ago we had only 600 applicants throughout the country for fish. To-day we have 4,800. We planted then 560,000,000 throughout the United States. We plant to-day 1,500,000,000. It is simply the growth of the Commission, and it is absolutely necessary to have the additional force.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item, "Office of accounts."

Mr. BOWERS. I have made a recommendation that a bookkeeper be given \$1,200 instead of \$1,080.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item, "Office of architect and engineer."

Mr. BOWERS. There we need an assistant architect, or rather a draftsman. I do not think the words "assistant architect" are apt. We need the services of a first-class draftsman.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now one draftsman at \$1,200 and another at \$900, and you also have an architect and engineer.

Mr. BOWERS. With these additional buildings which we are erecting throughout the country, and something new continually coming up from these stations, we need in that office an additional draftsman. You could call him an assistant architect or draftsman. Besides that, it is impossible to keep a draftsman at \$900 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Next we will go to the "Division of fish culture—office," where you ask for two clerks of class 2 instead of one.

Mr. BOWERS. At Battery Island there is a residence, but not at Bryans Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any trouble in getting good people there?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

WYTHEVILLE, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Wytheville, Va.

Mr. BOWERS. At Wytheville I have asked that the fish culturist be given the same amount of money that they receive elsewhere. I think there are but four or five instances where the fish culturists do not receive the standard salary of \$900. The fish culturist should, in every instance, receive not less than \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. Or else keep them all at \$660?

Mr. BOWERS. There is no change at Put in Bay.

NORTHVILLE, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Or at Northville, Mich.? Could you reduce any of these items where no change is recommended?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not think it is possible to do that.

ALPENA, MICH.

Mr. BENTON. Take Alpena, Mich.; the foreman gets \$1,200 and at Duluth \$900, and most of them, you say, get \$900.

Mr. BOWERS. Alpena is a substation, you understand, and is very much as if it was a station of its own, separate and distinct.

DULUTH, MINN.

At Duluth the superintendent and foreman reside in the same place and same town. The foreman is under the supervision of the superintendent. At Alpena he performs the duty of superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. That is at Duluth, Minn.?

Mr. BOWERS. That is a change of \$60 to equalize.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Neosho, Mo.

Mr. BOWERS. That has everything it wants, I think, except a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Leadville, Colo., and San Marcos, Tex., are the next two.

Mr. BOWERS. The same thing.

BAIRD AND BATTLE CREEK, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Baird and Battle Creek stations, Cal.

Mr. BOWERS. No change there, and no change at Clackamas, Oreg.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you change the name there at Baird and Fort Gaston to Baird and Battle Creek?

Mr. BOWERS. It should really be Baird. There is no necessity for it being Gaston or Battle Creek.

The CHAIRMAN. The next one that you have—Manchester, Iowa—shows no change.

Mr. BOWERS. No; there is no change at Manchester, Iowa.

The CHAIRMAN. And none at Bozeman, Mont.?

Mr. BOWERS. No; and no change at Erwin, Tenn.; or Nashua, N. H.; or Edenton, N. C.; or Baker Lake, Wash.; or Cold Spring, Ga.; or Spearfish, S. Dak.; or White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

TUPELO, MISS.

The CHAIRMAN. Nor at Tupelo, Miss.?

Mr. BOWERS. No change there. That promises to be one of the best stations we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any water down there at all?

Mr. BOWERS. Plenty of it, and the purest and clearest water I have ever seen. You can bore an artesian well at an expense of \$50. I can contract for 300 wells around there at \$50, and they will flow from 6 to 25 gallons per minute.

Mr. BENTON. Who is the superintendent there?

Mr. BOWERS. The acting superintendent there is your man, Henkle.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. Boothbay Harbor, Me.; that is the one we were on a while ago?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; that is the personnel for that station.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting your fireman there at \$720 each?

Mr. BENTON. And you have a new officer there, an engineer?

Mr. BOWERS. The idea of terming these people machinists is simply nonsense in a great many instances.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get these salaries fixed?

Mr. BOWERS. They correspond with similar salaries elsewhere.

Mr. BENTON. That looks to me as if it was going to be a very heavily equipped station.

Mr. BOWERS. I think the salaries ought to be \$55 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the firemen ought to be at \$660?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; and three laborers at \$600 each.

Mr. BENTON. Why do you want three firemen there?

Mr. BOWERS. You have twenty-four hours and you have to divide it into three shifts.

Mr. BENTON. Are you pumping sea water?

Mr. BOWERS. You are constantly pumping sea water from the middle of October to the first of July. It is possible to turn out 200,000,000 cod there each year.

The CHAIRMAN. These laborers you pay \$600?

Mr. BOWERS. Some \$600 and some \$540. It is very expensive to live up in that country. I would recommend \$600.

MAMMOTH SPRING, ARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Mammoth Spring, Ark., which is new, amounting in all to \$3,480.

Mr. BOWERS. That is the regular personnel for an ordinary station.

EMPLOYEES AT LARGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is employees at large. You suggest no change there. Could you not reduce that?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir. If I could get it, I would like to have an additional car crew, a captain, messenger, assistant messenger, a laborer, and a cook, and I will tell you why. We have now six cars and only four crews. Besides that, the St. Louis exposition people have built out of the Government appropriation the best car which the Commission will have, because it will revert to the Commission after the exposition is over. With the additional number of fish that we are propagating from time to time we certainly need another crew. I will have a car that cost \$9,000, and that will be turned over to us.

The CHAIRMAN. What would a crew cost you?

Mr. BOWERS. It would be one captain at \$1,200, one messenger at \$1,000, one assistant messenger at \$900, one laborer at \$720, and a cook at \$600.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you pick out crews out of your employees?

Mr. BOWERS. I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. Your crew does not go out all the time, does it?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; nine months and a half each year.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would submit a letter touching that, so as to give us the details.

DISTRIBUTION EMPLOYEES.

Now for distribution employees; you suggest no change?

Mr. BOWERS. I suggest a complete car crew.

The CHAIRMAN. That would come in there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let your letter cover the subject of these crews, in detail—the ones you have, and the one you want.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,

BUREAU OF FISHERIES,

Washington, March 7, 1904.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the desire of the committee for further information as to the needs of another car crew for the Bureau of Fisheries, I have the honor to say that the Bureau now has five cars and only four crews are provided for. At the close of the St. Louis exposition there will be turned over to the Bureau a sixth car, which has been built as part of the exhibit at St. Louis. The constantly increasing number of applications for fish from all parts of the country, and the constantly increasing output of the Bureau which could be utilized to supply these applications, render the constant services of these cars imperative. The distributions all occur at the same time of the year, and all of the cars are in use for nine or ten months of each year. It is impracticable to detail men for temporary services of this nature, as it requires technical knowledge and skilled labor, and employees who can properly perform these duties can not be spared from other work.

The following is the regular complement of a car, and it is urgently hoped that this provision will be made:

1 car captain	\$1,200
1 car messenger	1,000
1 assistant messenger	900
1 car laborer	720
1 cook	600

Respectfully,

GEO. M. BOWERS,
Commissioner.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 143 of the bill, "Biological station, Beaufort, N. C?"

Mr. BOWERS. We simply make a change and add the words "and collector." The scientific people prefer to have that done.

The CHAIRMAN. To have the paragraph read "custodian and collector?"

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want him to be called a collector?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; there is no additional expense.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Division of statistics and methods of the fisheries?"

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want two clerks of class 4 instead of one?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you really need the additional clerk?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. In every one of the divisions the work of our department has greatly increased. You understand the rate at which it is going. We are doing three times the business that we did five years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has your force been increased in the last year?

Mr. BOWERS. I think a year ago you gave us two laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a particular place where you need an additional clerk?

Mr. BOWERS. I need one in each division and especially in the division of statistics and methods of the fisheries.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only change you make in this paragraph?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

STEAMER ALBATROSS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in regard to the steamer *Albatross*. Does it take \$5,200 for this purpose every year?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; there is no additional money asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need all this money?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; the vessel is manned by the Navy, you understand.

STEAMER FISH HAWK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in regard to the steamer *Fish Hawk*, and we appropriate for a cabin boy. I think you explained that before.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; that cabin boy only receives \$300 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get the balance of your force?

Mr. BOWERS. The vessel is manned by the Navy. I asked for \$480 for the cabin boy. He is a splendid boy, faithful in the performance of his duties.

The CHAIRMAN. There is only \$300 asked?

Mr. BOWERS. I have a letter in which I intended to ask for \$480, but neglected to put it in my estimate.

Mr. GARDNER. How old is the boy?

Mr. BOWERS. He is 28 years of age—a colored boy.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets his board aboard the ship?

Mr. BOWERS. We do not board any of them. He has to pay his own board out of his compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have to put that increase in the estimate; it is not estimated for?

STEAMER PHALAROPE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the steamer *Phalarope*?

Mr. BOWERS. We have never been given a crew for that vessel. I have detailed a coxswain and placed him in charge as captain and then from "Maintenance of vessels" I have selected some two or three seamen.

The CHAIRMAN. You get along all right?

Mr. BOWERS. No, we do not; because we need these additional people. For instance, we have a new vessel on the Mississippi River and there is no crew for it. This is one of the best vessels we have.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been running this vessel?

Mr. BOWERS. Three years.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a full complement of men on it now?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; we tie up when we do not use it and just utilize the force, and when the lobster hatchery is in operation we will, of course, need this vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not have it in operation next year?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; why not make the deficiency items immediately available?

The CHAIRMAN. They will be subject to a point of order.

Mr. BOWERS. Last year they made all the deficiency items immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this item made immediately available?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. Let us complete these stations and be through with them. Nothing is gained by waiting. Last year the change was made at the suggestion of Mr. Cannon.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, "Expenses of administration: For contingent expenses of the Commissioner, including stationery, etc.?"

Mr. BOWERS. I ask for the same amount—there is no increase—\$12,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You include it in the other item?

Mr. BOWERS. I did not; the Secretary did that. I understand in all the other Bureaus you permitted the miscellaneous items to remain as they were.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it to remain here as it is?

Mr. BOWERS. Of course. We are asking for no increase at all.

By the way, in the estimate in this bill submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor we had two watchmen, at \$720 each, and a janitress, at \$480. We placed those positions in the original estimates, and I simply ask that they be placed as in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. You know that it takes all manner of trouble to find these places. Have you had these employees before?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; we have always had them. There is no increase at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to continue them?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; we have to. We only have two.

The CHAIRMAN. Then they ought to come in right ahead of this item of \$12,500?

Mr. BOWERS. That would not be the proper place for them. They should come in on page 129 of the bill.

I have recommended the increase of \$10 for the messenger boy. We have a messenger boy at \$20 a month, and I have been unable, through the Civil Service Commission, to fill that place during the last nine months, although I have offered it to 70 boys, and yet, on the other hand, they refuse to permit me to fill it.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 146 of the bill, "Propagation of food fishes," and you have \$200,000 for the present year, 1904?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir, and I have asked for \$260,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you getting along with the \$200,000?

Mr. BOWERS. We have three additional stations, one of which will be the most expensive to operate. The Commission has Tupelo, Miss., Mammoth Spring, Ark., and the Boothbay lobster stations.

The CHAIRMAN. What will those three stations cost for the propagation of food fishes?

Mr. BOWERS. We can not operate them for less than \$40,000. You understand a year ago I was able to reduce these items from the general propagation fund. If you remember, Mr. Cannon asked me, as far as I could, to improve these different stations, and with that in view these estimates were submitted.

MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Maintenance of vessels," and you ask for an increase of \$10,000?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you ask for that increase?

Mr. BOWERS. Because of the additional vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. What additional vessels have you?

Mr. BOWERS. The vessel on the Mississippi River and two launches.

The CHAIRMAN. They are just little gasoline launches?

Mr BOWERS. They are regular size. We have to have a crew for them and all the items are paid from the "Maintenance of vessels" fund. For instance, the *Albatross* expedition under Professor Agassiz leaves the 1st of November for an expedition through the Southern Pacific. It is an expedition that has been approved by the President, and I presume Mr. Agassiz will defray the expenses from his own pocket, amounting to probably \$50,000. We are not so situated, so far as finances are concerned, as to be able to attempt an expedition of that character.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Agassiz?

Mr. BOWERS. He is one of the most eminent scientists of the world of to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. He pays the expenses to go down there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. In the former expedition and investigation in the southern Pacific, Mr. Agassiz, to my personal knowledge, spent \$46,000, and he does not ask a single dollar from the Commission, except later on you will find an item for the equipment of the *Albatross* with scientific apparatus. No other vessel in the world has done so much for science as the *Albatross*.

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Inquiry respecting food fishes," and you add the words "in the interest of fish culture and the commercial fisheries." Why do you add that language? What is it that you want to do that you can not do without that language being inserted?

Mr. EVERMANN. The work of the division is carried on in the interest of fish culture and the commercial fisheries, and that wording makes it more specific and definite in its application.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Comptroller declined to allow any item because of this language not being in?

Mr. EVERMANN. I do not know that he ever has.

The CHAIRMAN. You just simply think it would broaden the paragraph?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOWERS. I have asked for the additional increase in the Bureau of Inquiry for the purpose of sending one or two men with this Agassiz expedition, and naturally for the year there will be more expenses incurred than has been heretofore in that division, and probably next year it may not be so heavy.

STATISTICAL INQUIRY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Statistical inquiry?"

Mr. BOWERS. I have simply asked for an increase of \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that increase?

Mr. BOWERS. Because the work is growing each day and it is our purpose, if possible, to put an additional man in the field. I have asked for a statistical aid, and this is simply to defray traveling expenses. It is an increase in the general work.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting the statistical information faster than you can compile it?

Mr. BOWERS. We are not getting it as fast as we would like to have it.

Mr. EVERMANN. The reports of the statistical inquiries of that division are practically up to date. The only ones going through the process of preparation or through the printing office are for the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you discontinued printing reports containing colored pictures of fish?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You still print them?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. Our Hawaiian report will be the best of the kind the world will ever see. We are not asking for any special appropriation to print those reports. Every scientific institution and every institution of learning in the country has a volume of that work, and they regard it as exceedingly valuable.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For the completion of lobster hatchery."

Mr. BOWERS. I certainly hope that it may be the wish of the committee to include that item, and there will be no request for any such item in the future if I can help it.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For the fish-cultural station at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.," and "superintendent's residence and other" is marked to be stricken from the bill. Do you want the superintendent's residence to remain in the bill?

Mr. BOWERS. The principal expenditure there will be for the purchase of lands adjacent to our present hatchery, with a view to making bass ponds. An investigation of the waters leads me to believe it can be made a combination hatchery, trout and bass. A similar condition only exists at one or two of the hatcheries in the United States, and on account of its location I have reason to believe that it will be one of the best hatcheries we have. As I stated a while ago, all these items amount to \$35,000 less than similar items last year, and to bring this about we have economized as far as it has been possible to do so. I am discussing this now from a business point of view.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need this \$11,000?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. That will complete the station in full, and there will be no additional amount asked for on the subject.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For fish-cultural station at Leadville, Colo."

Mr. BOWERS. That is intended for improving the water supply, rebuilding nine of the ponds at the station, erecting barn, wagon shed, ice house for preserving fish food, and coal house, grading grounds in front of hatchery and around the pond system, and installing a gas plant for lighting the hatchery and other buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation is absolutely necessary?

Mr. BOWERS. Leadville is a very expensive place. It costs much more money to do work at certain stations than at others. I think that is a reasonable estimate, having in view the price of material.

The CHAIRMAN. What I meant was, are we warranted in continuing that expensive station and making the improvements there?

Mr. BOWERS. That is one of the best stations of the Commission and we turn out—I have a statement here showing, if you care to see it—the number that we turn out.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you turn out at that station?

Mr. BOWERS. Last year, in adults, we turned out 1,999,400 of different species of trout. This is an inland station, and any inland station that turns out as many as a million trout is certainly doing a great business. There is no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. How near have you a station to this one?

Mr. BOWERS. I presume a thousand miles.

Mr. BENTON. That is across the Rocky Mountains?

Mr. BOWERS. That is at Spearfish, S. Dak. We have not as many stations in the far West as we should have.

NEOSHO, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is “For the fish-cultural station at Neosho, Mo.,” you ask for \$7,500.

Mr. BOWERS. The water supply for this station has been gradually growing less for a number of years and it is now entirely inadequate. That is correct, is it not, Mr. Benton?

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOWERS. That station was located long before I became Commissioner, and the engineer who passed upon the water supply said there was 600 gallons of water a minute. I do not think we have 200 gallons a minute.

Mr. BENTON. Not now.

Mr. BOWERS. We think we have a satisfactory arrangement by which we can supply water, and the principal expense will be the construction of a pipe line, I presume, a mile and a half in length. Is it not, Mr. Benton?

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOWERS. And of course this construction is quite expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. This station should be continued and it is necessary to get the water?

Mr. BOWERS. If we had the water it would be a valuable station.

Mr. BENTON. What do you now intend to make that pipe of, iron?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; I think it would be better. I question whether, under those conditions, the \$7,500 will be sufficient.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, “Marine biological station, Beaufort, N. C.”

Mr. BOWERS. That station, as you know, is constructed on a sandy island in Beaufort Harbor, and this appropriation is asked for in order to protect the island against the encroachments of the sea, and it will be necessary to construct two stone jetties with riprapping, and there are also badly needed a wharf with cast-iron piling and storage bins for coal, together with grading of the land and other general improvements. We have one of the best laboratories in the United States there, and it is the only one in the South.

The CHAIRMAN. This is one of first importance?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; and it is a reasonable amount.

TUPELO, MISS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Fish hatchery, Tupelo, Miss.," and the appropriation asked for is for completion. Was there any limit put on that station?

Mr. BOWERS. There was not any limit, and \$7,500 will, I think, complete the station. It will be a splendid station.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Fish hatchery, St. Johnsbury, Vt.?"

Mr. BOWERS. You remember—I do not think Mr. Pierce was a member of the committee at that time—that some five years ago the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated by the Government in the sundry civil bill for the completion of the St. Johnsbury station and the improvement of the water supply. I personally thoroughly investigated the situation and have never expended a dollar of that money, because to my mind it is not possible to improve that water supply, and this amount of money would be simply a waste of Government funds. We have a good plant, as far as it goes, except that the water in summer becomes too warm, and it can only be operated with the greatest care.

We may possibly lose all of the fish we have during one night. It happened on one occasion, but during the last five years it has not happened, because I have had temporary sheds erected which can be taken down in short time and placed over those ponds to prevent, so far as we could, the water from becoming too warm. With as many good places as we have in that State, there is no reason why that appropriation should not be transferred to the building of an auxiliary station under the management and supervision of the personnel of the station, which can be done. I might be able to locate a station at Swanton.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, this item ought to be stricken from the bill?

Mr. BOWERS. No; let it be transferred for the purpose of erecting an auxiliary station. Vermont should have a good station.

CRAIGS BROOK, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Fish hatchery, Craigs Brook, Maine: For construction and repair of buildings and improvement to water supply, \$10,000."

Mr. BOWERS. This appropriation is needed for the improvement of the water supply and the construction of a hatchery large enough to contain a laboratory, office, and a work room. The present hatchery was at one time an old mill, and all of the buildings at this station are old and so scattered that much valuable time is consumed by employees in going to and fro. The buildings are also too small for the work as it is now being conducted, and are very unsightly. Unless the new building contemplated can be provided, a large amount will be required to put the old ones in condition for the coming season's work. Besides, this is a splendid station and should be kept up.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting along fairly well?

Mr. BOWERS. Not as well as we should.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation of \$10,000 would be used for buildings?

Mr. BOWERS. I presume half of it. The buildings are unsightly, but it has one of the best water supplies that we have.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation is for water supply?

Mr. BOWERS. We have all the water supply we need virtually. The most of the money will be expended to improve the present old buildings, and there will be one new building constructed.

GREENLAKE, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Fish hatchery, Greenlake, Me.: For construction of pipe line from Rocky Pond and other improvements to water supply, \$15,000."

Mr. BOWERS. This appropriation is required to replace the square plank flume by an underground pipe, to carry water from the deepest part of Rocky Pond to the station, a distance of about one and a quarter miles. This flume has been in use for a number of years, is worn out, and a large amount of money is required annually to keep it in working order. If the iron piping is laid it will do away with the necessity for annual repairs and provide a permanent conduit for the water supply.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Mr. BENTON. The next item is, "Fish hatchery, Gloucester, Mass."

Mr. BOWERS. Of course, Gloucester is one of the best commercial hatcheries we have, and we intend there to enlarge the present hatchery and build a stone pier on the shore end of the building. The station is used for the purpose of hatching cod, flatfish, and lobsters, which species require different kinds of hatching apparatus, and at the present time there is not sufficient room in the building for the different sets of equipment. There should be no cutting on any of these commercial hatcheries.

Mr. BENTON. This is a commercial hatchery?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Mr. BENTON. The next item is, "Fish hatchery, Wytheville, Va.: For improvement of water supply and repair of buildings and ponds, \$2,000?"

Mr. BOWERS. I am only asking for \$2,000.

Mr. BENTON. You need to make some more ponds?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; that is all.

MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Mr. BENTON. The next item is "Fish hatchery, Manchester, Iowa?"

Mr. BOWERS. We need that appropriation because this station has been washed out twice by flood and it is necessary to expend probably this amount of money by building a wall to prevent similar disasters in the future.

STEAMER ALBATROSS.

Mr. BENTON. The next item is "*Steamer Albatross?*"

Mr. BOWERS. As to these enormous expenditures by outside people, to give you an illustration, I will say that I remember a year or so ago when Mr. Agassiz had the *Albatross* he put in an ice machine at a cost of \$4,000, and he put in a lot of other apparatus, sounding machine, etc., which cost fully \$10,000, and when he left the vessel he turned all of that property over to the Commission, and this is the first time in five years that I have asked for a single dollar for the scientific equipment of that vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; it is absolutely necessary. That expedition will be one of the greatest the country has ever known.

The CHAIRMAN. This distinguished gentleman will pay most of the expenses out of his own pocket?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. This expedition alone will not cost him a dollar less than \$40,000.

STEAMER FISH HAWK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "*Steamer Fish Hawk?*"

Mr. BOWERS. This vessel needs some extensive repairs to machinery. It is an old vessel and we have not had a special appropriation for the *Fish Hawk* for many years. It does splendid work. It is the most important vessel on the eastern coast. Besides that we should have an electric-light plant.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will that cost?

Mr. BOWERS. The electric-light plant?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOWERS. About \$2,800.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you light her now?

Mr. BOWERS. By lamps. It is unsafe, and it is not proper, and we are simply "the laughing stock" when we go into one of the harbors.

The CHAIRMAN. Is she a good vessel?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is she; how many people will she accommodate?

Mr. EVERMANN. She is 340 tons, and there is room for a dozen besides the crew.

LAUNCH FOR BATTERY ISLAND, MARYLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Launch for Battery Island station, Maryland?"

Mr. BOWERS. Last year I asked for two launches, one for Woods Hole, and you declined the one for Battery Island station, Maryland. The boat is very much needed for the general fish cultural work of the station and is to take the place of one which from long service is practically worn-out and should be condemned. I tell you frankly that it is an outrage to ask people to travel in such a launch as we have there.

These items are \$81,000 less than similar items for last year and for that reason I hope it may be the pleasure of the committee to give me all of them and a few additional.

Mr. GARDNER. That includes the \$10,000 for the lobster hatchery?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; and it is still \$31,600 short of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was the appropriation for last year?

Mr. BOWERS. \$138,100.

The CHAIRMAN. And what are the estimates for this year?

Mr. BOWERS. \$106,500.

The CHAIRMAN. These estimates are \$31,600 less than the amount we appropriated last year?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

ALASKA FISHERIES.

(See also page —.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For the protection of salmon fisheries of Alaska, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and you ask \$7,000?

Mr. BOWERS. That is simply a transfer from the Treasury Department. That is an item that has heretofore been in the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Now it comes under your Department?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; it has been transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor and transferred to my Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that appropriation necessary?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Fish hatcheries, Alaska?"

Mr. BOWERS. I will be glad if you will hear Mr. Evermann on that item. He was a member of the Alaskan Commission appointed by the President.

There is one item which I would like to say a word about. I have asked "for maintenance and operation of the fish-cultural stations in Alaska, including the improvement, maintenance, and care of vessels, travel, and subsistence of employees, employment of temporary labor, and all other necessary expenses," \$84,000, provided these hatcheries are erected and authorized by your committee—that is, in the event of the establishment of these different hatcheries in Alaska I have asked \$84,000 for their maintenance. The present law compels the Alaskan cannery men to pay a tax of 4 cents on each case. Last year the amount of revenue received by the Government from that source alone was \$105,000. If these hatcheries are established we will receive more money each year than is required for their maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. You are receiving it any way without the hatcheries?

Mr. BOWERS. But if nothing is done to protect them and preserve the fisheries of Alaska it means that they will become depleted just like the lobsters. We get \$9,000,000 a year from Alaska alone.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us about the salmon fisheries of Alaska, how they are controlled now, and what the regulations are.

Mr. EVERMANN. Until the first of last July the salmon fisheries of Alaska were under the direct control of the Treasury Department, and there were sent up from the Department each year officials who were designated as agents at the Alaska salmon fisheries. They were supposed to see that regulations established by the Treasury Department and the statutory regulations were carried out and complied with. Those men went there and did what they could in that way. Each company or corporation canning salmon in Alaska is required to pay a tax of 4 cents a case, each of 48 one-pound cans.

The business has been growing from year to year, until this year the pack amounts—the exact figures are not given—to more than 2,400,000 cases. The tax of 4 cents on that output and 10 cents a barrel on salted salmon, 10 cents a barrel on oil produced from herring and the cheaper grades of salmon, and 20 cents a ton on fertilizer, which is made at one place out of the cheaper grades of salmon and herring; that tax for this year will amount to more than \$93,000. I imagine when all the figures come in it will be very close to \$100,000. The tax last year was \$105,000. It will not be so much this year because the fisheries are in danger of depletion.

The canning business began in 1878. It did not increase very rapidly for a few years, but during the last five or six years it has increased enormously, so that the pack has increased from 1,078,000 cases in 1889 to 2,400,000 cases this year. The number of canneries in operation has increased greatly, from 1 in 1878 to 63 in 1902, but the companies found that they were overdoing the business—they established more canneries than can be profitably supported—so the number decreased in 1903 to 58, a decrease of 5, and it was only by the most energetic fishing that they were able to keep the pack up to what it was in 1903. They will not operate as many canneries in 1904, this year, as they did in 1903.

The CHAIRMAN. During what season of the year are they allowed to fish?

Mr. EVERMANN. At present any time in Bering Sea, or elsewhere except in southeastern Alaska, where fishing can not begin until the 1st of July—and that is a regulation that is unnecessary and works a hardship to some and does no good to the fisheries.

The CHAIRMAN. From July 1; when does it end?

Mr. EVERMANN. It depends upon the grade of fish the company is canning. Those canning the best grades stop in the early or middle part of September. It depends how anxious they are to make up their pack.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it you propose to do?

Mr. EVERMANN. The committee which went up there last summer feels very confident that the only solution of the question, the only way to preserve the salmon fisheries, is by the establishment of hatcheries and the operation of the hatcheries by the Government. The present regulation requires the canning companies to maintain hatcheries and to put into the streams 10 red salmon fry for each salmon of whatever species taken. They can not comply with it. The Alaska Packing Association established two large hatcheries, costing \$60,000 or \$70,000 each, but they are not as successful as they should be and do not begin to turn back the number of salmon fry that the regulations require.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hatcheries are maintained by the association?

Mr. EVERMANN. The Alaska Packing Association has two very large hatcheries, but they are relatively unproductive.

The CHAIRMAN. About what amount of money is expended per year?

Mr. EVERMANN. It is more expensive to operate the hatcheries than the canneries. The hatchery at Loring has cost them over \$75,000 and the one at Karluk has cost them nearly as much, and it will cost them in the neighborhood of \$30,000 a year to operate them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to operate each or both hatcheries?

Mr. EVERMANN. Each hatchery.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the other companies?

Mr. EVERMANN. The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company and many smaller ones. It has made two or three feeble attempts to establish hatcheries, but they have been so very feeble that it is not worth considering at all, and the small companies, with one, or two, or three canneries, have made no attempt. It is impossible for them to do anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. EVERMANN. The regulation requires them to maintain a hatchery upon the stream off the mouth of which they fish. The majority of the streams are not suited for hatchery purposes; water of the right kind or character can not be obtained.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not they get the water to maintain the hatcheries as well as the Government and as cheaply as the Government?

Mr. EVERMANN. The Government could not maintain hatcheries upon many streams upon which hatcheries are required by the present regulations, but the Government will have to select particular streams where water can be gotten.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they fish from those streams you refer to?

Mr. EVERMANN. Not in the streams, but off the mouths.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, then, do they not comply with the law and establish hatcheries?

Mr. EVERMANN. There are many reasons why they do not. Perhaps the principal reason is that so many are utterly unable to comply with the regulation that even those who could, seeing the others are not interfered with, have declined to establish hatcheries. The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company and the Alaska Packing Association are the only ones that have made any effort.

The CHAIRMAN. In law these companies could be prevented from fishing unless they complied with this provision?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the enforcement of that law is now turned over to your Commission?

Mr. EVERMANN. To the Department of Commerce and Labor, but the canning man can not comply with the regulation.

Mr. GARDNER. Why can not they comply with the regulation?

Mr. EVERMANN. Here [indicating] is a stream upon which a cannery is located and off the mouth of which fishing is done, but the number of fish running into that stream is not sufficient to supply the spawners, which would be necessary for the maintenance of a hatchery. There may be even no red salmon entering those waters. The cost of the construction of a hatchery is great up there, necessarily. Moreover, no water supply can perhaps be gotten at that point. A few fish may go into it, but there may be no stream or spring from which a supply of suitable water can be obtained.

Mr. GARDNER. Is there any disposition not to comply with the law?

Mr. EVERMANN. I think the companies would comply with the regulations if they could.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not the companies which have this privilege of fishing, a part of the consideration being that they shall establish hatcheries, why can not they maintain hatcheries as well as the

Government at the same points that the Government could maintain them?

Mr. EVERMANN. They are entirely willing that the Government shall erect and operate the hatcheries and they pay the expenses, and they are entirely willing to be taxed 4 cents a case on the output. The Government could not maintain hatcheries at more than a few of the places where the present law requires the companies to maintain hatcheries. The Government would have to select the few favorable sites.

The CHAIRMAN. They now pay 4 cents a case?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in addition to that they agree to maintain the hatcheries?

Mr. EVERMANN. I can not say that they agree. There is a regulation requiring them to, but it is a regulation which they can not possibly comply with.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the regulation there?

Mr. EVERMANN. The regulation is simply this: That each company engaged in canning salmon in Alaska shall maintain a hatchery upon the stream off the mouth of which it fishes, and shall put into the stream 10 red salmon fry for each salmon used in canning. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. And in addition to that they pay how much?

Mr. EVERMANN. Four cents a case.

Mr. BENTON. How much is a case?

Mr. EVERMANN. Forty-eight 1-pound cans. Another point is this: You will see the regulations require them to return ten red salmon fry for each salmon used in canning. There are some companies which can very few red salmon, but can the humpback and silver salmon, and the streams upon which they have their canneries located are not red salmon streams and they can not possibly return red salmon fry.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made that regulation?

Mr. EVERMANN. The Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the information secured by your commission on your trip up there last year, could not the regulations be framed by which the companies taking the salmon out could be compelled to carry out the spirit of this provision and carry it out in a proper way? In other words, they undertake to make a regulation that would prevent the salmon industry being destroyed, and can not you make such a regulation, make a part of the contract with the companies so as to avoid putting the Government into the business of furnishing fish for these fishermen?

Mr. EVERMANN. I do not believe it is possible without working a hardship to the small canning companies and without fatally endangering the salmon business of Alaska. The Alaska Packing Association maintains a big hatchery at Karluk, but in the judgment of the Commission, although it has cost \$60,000 and perhaps \$30,000 a year to run it, its results are absolutely nothing in the opinion of the salmon commission.

The CHAIRMAN. On the other hand, if we undertook the work we would have to expend \$38,000 for the establishment of a hatchery, \$28,000 for the construction of launches, and then if that was done there would have to be an annual appropriation for salaries up to \$60,360 and \$84,000 for betterments. In other words, it would involve

an annual expenditure on the part of the Government of \$144,960 (between \$150,000 and \$200,000). Our net income last year was less than \$100,000, and unless the tax was increased very materially the Government would be a great loser in the transaction.

Mr. GARDNER. In your judgment, could that number of hatcheries keep up the supply of salmon?

Mr. EVERMANN. I think that number of hatcheries properly located, as I believe they can be located, will preserve the salmon fisheries of Alaska and will not only keep up the supply to the present amount, but will increase it. I do not believe that the salmon fisheries of Alaska, that is the possibilities, have been realized by any means.

Mr. GARDNER. Suppose these hatcheries are not established, what would be the future of the Alaskan salmon fisheries?

Mr. EVERMANN. I think in five years the Alaskan salmon fisheries will not amount to 20 per cent of what they do now. They amount now to practically \$10,000,000 each year.

Mr. GARDNER. That is gross receipts?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir; and that, of course, is greater than any other resource of Alaska. It is \$2,000,000 more than the entire mineral resources.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you think the maximum has been reached?

Mr. EVERMANN. No; I do not think 50 per cent of the maximum has been reached. Take an illustration. The run in the Sacramento and Columbia rivers this year is greater than ever known before hatchery operations were begun. Even in the greatest days of the salmon run of those rivers before artificial propagation they never equaled that of 1903. The Government hatcheries put back millions of salmon fry into those streams. Every canner and fisherman believe it is the result of that work. Take the Fraser River and Puget Sound, where no hatcheries are maintained by the British Government, and this was the most disastrous year they have ever had.

The CHAIRMAN. These two hatcheries you speak of have been established there by this one company. How long had this company been operating in Alaskan waters before the hatcheries were started?

Mr. EVERMANN. The first hatchery was established in 1896, in 1895 or 1896, I think it was in 1896, but either that company establishing this hatchery or some other organization out of which it came was canning salmon for several years previous to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this hatchery was not located there until after the men had had long experience in the business. What say you as to whether or not the hatchery was properly located?

Mr. EVERMANN. They had been long in the business of canning, but were not experienced in operating a hatchery, a very different business.

The CHAIRMAN. But they have experts in that business up there?

Mr. EVERMANN. Better could be obtained. The fact that the Karluk hatchery is absolutely worthless, in the judgment of the Commission, would indicate that they have not been the right sort of men. Moreover, they find it difficult to get them.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your theory is that these companies have been able to secure the proper help to operate the hatcheries as well as the Government?

Mr. EVERMANN. They can not operate hatcheries as well as the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the Government would be warranted in expending \$200,000 a year there, without due regulations changing the tax so as to make the people who reap the profits pay the expenses?

Mr. EVERMANN. There should be proper regulations under which these hatcheries and under which the fisheries may be conducted and regulated. The fisheries need inspection. The regulations should not be violated. The canning should be done in a sanitary manner, and the canneries need inspection. The cannery men realize it as well as we do, and they are entirely willing to foot the bill. The amount of money already collected from the salmon fisheries will be more than enough to pay all the initial expenses and pay all the operating expenses for the next four years, and the tax will be sufficient to pay all of the expenses after that.

The CHAIRMAN. What you need, then, is legislation; for instance, a change of regulations?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir; and bills to that extent have been introduced.

The CHAIRMAN. Regulations under which these companies may fish. You say bills have been introduced?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You recommend legislation you think necessary?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir. H. R. 13203, introduced by Mr. Humphrey, of Washington, embodies most of the recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think before the Government enters upon the business of establishing hatcheries we ought to first secure the legislation suggested by your Commission?

Mr. EVERMANN. It was hoped that the legislation and the necessary funds for the establishment of these hatcheries could all be secured at this session, and in time to permit the construction of these hatcheries this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You agree that the legislation ought to go ahead of the authorization of the fish hatcheries?

Mr. EVERMANN. That would be desirable.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask whether there is a time limit, and, as to this tax of 4 cents a case, whether there is a contract between the Government and the packing establishments?

Mr. EVERMANN. It is a regulation in the Alaskan code.

Mr. GARDNER. Just give it to us in brief.

Mr. EVERMANN. Fisheries: Salmon canneries, 4 cents per case; salmon salteries, 10 cents per barrel; fish-oil works, 10 cents per barrel; fertilizer works, 20 cents per ton.

Mr. GARDNER. How long does that run?

Mr. EVERMANN. Forever, unless repealed.

Mr. GARDNER. And that would require legislation?

Mr. EVERMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Is that the law?

Mr. EVERMANN. That provision is contained in the penal and criminal code of Alaska.

Mr. GILLET. You stated that the hatcheries there were useless. Are the companies operating them of that opinion, too?

Mr. EVERMANN. One of the hatcheries which is in operation is not yielding any results.

Mr. GILLET. Do you suppose the company running it thinks so?

Mr. EVERMANN. I would not undertake to say what they think about it. I have my opinion as to how they regard it.

Mr. GILLET. Do you know whether they are running it simply as a formal obedience to the law, or whether they are really running it with the purpose of doing good?

Mr. EVERMANN. They are operating and turning their salmon fry back into brackish water instead of fresh water, and from experiments conducted it has been found that salmon fry put in brackish or salt water are killed.

Mr. GILLET. Do they know that, and are they doing it just as a formal obedience of law?

Mr. EVERMANN. They did not know that brackish water killed the salmon; I do not think they knew what the effects were.

Mr. GILLET. You think the other hatchery is doing some good?

Mr. EVERMANN. I think the other is so situated that it can do some good.

If I may be allowed one word or two: If salmon fishing is very seriously overdone for a single year, or two years, that practically destroys the industry. If the fishing should be carried on as assiduously for the next year or two as in the past two years you can see how the salmon industry would be affected. The salmon spawns but once. Now, if all the salmon that were running up the stream and spawning in 1904 should be caught, then no spawn would be deposited that year, and four or five years from now, when the fry resulting from this spawn should return as adults, no salmon would return. The Pacific salmon spawn but once, just once, and then die.

Mr. BENTON. How old are salmon before they get to be commercial fish?

Mr. EVERMANN. Four years, probably. They go down into the sea and come back to the fresh water when ready to spawn—the only time they ever come up—and as soon as they spawn every one dies.

Mr. GILLET. Dies that year?

Mr. EVERMANN. Dies within a few days or weeks after spawning.

Mr. BENTON. Is that what the fertilizer is made of?

Mr. EVERMANN. No; these fish which die a natural death are not utilized in any way. The fertilizer is made from cheap grades of salmon, as the dog salmon and humpback, and from herring.

Mr. BENTON. Do all classes of salmon die when they spawn?

Mr. EVERMANN. All the species on that coast. The Atlantic salmon do not, and, knowing that to be the fact in the life history of the salmon, you can see the effect that overfishing would have upon the industry.

SATURDAY, *March 5, 1904.*

ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, CHIEF CLERK DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hitchcock, on page 154 of the bill before you, you will notice the item for Alaskan seal fisheries, where was appropriate for one agent, \$3,650; one assistant agent, \$2,920; two assistant agents, at \$2,190 each; necessary traveling expenses of agents

actually incurred going to and returning from Alaska, not to exceed \$500 per annum; and then a new provision, "and for the purchase of stationery for the use of said agents, and the expense of transporting the same to the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, \$2,000; in all, \$12,950." Now, I will ask you as to the conditions of the fur-seal industry in Alaska.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. When I received the telegram from the clerk of the committee yesterday, I sent for the agent in charge of the seal island service, but I am very sorry to say that he is unable to be here because of the serious illness of his wife.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he located?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He is present in Washington this winter. The agents serve eighteen months out of twenty-four and the other six months are spent at home. The chief agent's home is here in Washington, but he has just taken his wife away to a hospital, and is therefore unable to appear before the committee. The Alaskan seal service has been placed under the direction of the chief clerk of the Department and that is why I am present this morning by direction of the Secretary. As to your question regarding the condition of the service, do you mean the condition as regards revenue?

The CHAIRMAN. As to the output. How does the output now compare with that, say, of two years ago?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The total number of seals shipped during the last season was 19,292, as against 22,386 in 1902 and 22,672 in 1901. As you will see from these figures, there has been quite a noticeable falling off in the catch.

The CHAIRMAN. What do these agents do?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. They supervise the work of the company's employees on the island and see that they carry out the terms of the contract with the Government and the regulations prescribed by the Department. You are familiar with the general terms of the contract, no doubt.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I am not. I wish you would give them to us briefly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall be very happy to do so. The contract with the North American Commercial Company was made in 1890 for a term of twenty years. Under this contract the company was required to pay an annual rental of \$60,000 for the sealing rights—that is, for the lease of the islands and the exclusive privilege of taking the seals. In addition to that they were required to pay a tax of \$2 for each skin taken, and also a bonus of \$7.62½ for each skin taken. There is another provision in the contract which required them to pay 50 cents a gallon for any seal oil that they make from the seal carcasses and ship from the islands. The contract limited the first year's catch to 60,000 seals.

Sometime after the contract was made the question arose as to the construction to be put on the clause that made the rent \$60,000, because the Treasury Department had cut down the quota of seals to be caught.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the quota?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The number of seals they are allowed to take.

The CHAIRMAN. Each year.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes; the annual number of seals they are allowed to take.

The CHAIRMAN. The original contract provided for 60,000, did it not?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, and the Department cut that down to 30,000, and a friendly suit was brought against the company to settle the question of rental on that basis. The courts decided that, instead of enforcing the \$60,000 clause, a pro rata reduction in the rental would be just, and therefore the company was charged a rental of 60 cents a skin, and that is the arrangement now in force.

The CHAIRMAN. How many seals do they ever take in a year under the contract?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The contract runs back fourteen years, and I regret to say that I have not the figures at hand for that number of years. The quota was cut down to 30,000. They took that number of seals in one year (1896), and my impression is that it was the largest catch ever taken under the present contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The business of these agents is to stay there and see that this company carries out its contract, and to keep tab on the number of seals and the number of skins shipped and the amount of oil produced?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any regulation as to the age at which the seals may be taken?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir. No seal less than 1 year old can be taken, male or female, and, of course, no female seals can be taken. The company is limited to male seals over 1 year old, and they take seals that are 2 years old, 3 years old, and a few 4 years old.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are limited to male seals altogether?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir. Female seals can not be taken at all.

I would like to mention some of the obligations upon the company in this contract, because that will show more clearly the duties of the agent. The company is obliged to furnish the natives with houses and keep those houses in repair. It is obliged to provide a school on each of the islands and to provide teachers for those schools, and under regulations adopted by the Department it is obliged to keep those schools running during a certain portion of the year. It is obliged to provide a church. It is also obliged to furnish a physician for each island and the necessary medicine and medical supplies. These provisions are contained in the original contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there—how many islands are there?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Two islands—the island of St. Paul and the island of St. George.

The company is obliged also to furnish 80 tons of coal each year. Under one clause in the contract it is obliged to care for the widows and orphans and the aged and infirm on the islands—those persons among the native inhabitants who can not provide for themselves. The company agrees not to permit the manufacture or sale of intoxicants of any kind on the islands, and in order to have that part of the contract carried out, the Department has promulgated regulations, which the agents are charged with enforcing, to prevent the sale of products of any kind that could be used in the manufacture of intoxicants.

The CHAIRMAN. The general duties now of the agents are to see that this contract is complied with?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say they stay there eighteen months and are at home six months?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. While at home what do they do?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I found that under the Treasury Department the agents had been allowed to remain at their homes unoccupied. The service on the islands is a severe one, and it takes them away from home for a long period, and the Department felt that it was only fair to give the agents their time while at home. Since the service came over to the Department of Commerce and Labor I have requested the agents here in Washington to report at the Department and they have done so. I have provided offices for them and they have been in almost daily attendance. I did that because I wished to familiarize myself with the conditions on the islands. I desired to call upon them frequently for information and I felt that under the conditions arising out of the transfer of the service it was necessary to have them present.

The CHAIRMAN. How many agents have you there?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Four agents, a chief agent and three assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

Mr. GARDNER. I notice, Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a gradual diminution in the annual catch of seals. Does that arise from the diminution in the number of seals or in the efforts on the part of the company in the catch?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That undoubtedly arises from the diminution in the number of what are termed killable seals; that is, the number of males above 1 year old and under 5 years old.

Mr. GARDNER. So this diminution is likely to increase still further?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Under the present conditions it seems likely that the decrease in the seal life will go on. At least, that is my judgment in the matter from what study I have been able to give it.

Mr. GARDNER. So that the revenues would be less and less from this company?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. How many agents are constantly in the field—out of those four?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Two are always present on these islands, one on each island; and during the summer season, the active season, when the seals are being taken by the company and the company is carrying on its sealing operations there, the other agents are present also. They are there during the season when the company is taking the seals—two months—the months of May and June. They go to the islands early in the spring, and remain there during that period.

ENFORCING CONDITIONS OF PARIS AWARD.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions we will go to the next item, "To enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to pay necessary expenses of enforcing the conditions of section 4 of the act approved April 6, 1894, giving effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, 1893, \$100." Do you use that money?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That money has not been expended; and in working over these estimates in the autumn I was at a loss to understand why the request was included by the Treasury Department, because the act of 1897, which prohibited Americans—that is, citizens of the United States—from engaging in pelagic sealing, seems to have taken away the purpose for which this provision was originally made.

The CHAIRMAN. So it can go out?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do not think there is any reason for including it. I have been unable to find any reason. I put it in when the estimates were being made, for at that time I was unable to look into the matter exhaustively.

RELIEF OF NATIVE INHABITANTS, ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "To enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to furnish food, fuel, and clothing and other necessities of life to the native inhabitants on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, \$19,500." You have \$15,000 this year, and you ask for \$19,500 for the coming year. Let me ask you: Are any of the items furnished here—food, fuel, clothing—included in the contract of the company? Do they agree to furnish any of those things themselves?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The company in its contract agrees to care for the widows and orphans and the aged and infirm, as I explained. But this provision is intended to provide for natives other than that class. The company obligates itself to care for these people who can not provide for themselves. But this appropriation has been used to provide for the wants of the remainder of the native inhabitants. It is used after their earnings for the season are gone.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the provision of the contract there in regard to the care of native inhabitants?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I can read you that provision, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Or possibly, without taking up so much time, has the Comptroller, or the authorities who would naturally act upon this question, determined that it was proper for the Government to expend this money in view of this contract?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the question has ever been raised, because the provision in the contract is so explicit. There does not seem to be any question about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are sure this money is not used to pay any of the expenses which the contract requires that company to pay?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am sure it should not be so used. If the agents are faithful in the discharge of their duties, and I believe they are, it could not be used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. And your department would guard that, and, so far as you know, it has been guarded in the past?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. So far as I have been able to ascertain from the reports of the agents, and from my talks with the agents, it has been carefully guarded.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think this sum is necessary for the care of these people?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the sum provided in the last act and the additional sum requested will be necessary this season. I regret very much that the agent is not here this morning to tell you about the need of this appropriation, because he is, of course, more familiar than I am with the conditions on the islands.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can get a letter from him describing the duties, and so on, and have it here in the next week, we shall be glad.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. In 1901, I think it was, the appropriation was cut down from \$19,500 to \$15,000 because of a decrease in the population

of the islands, owing to an epidemic. The number of people became less, and Congress thought it could economize, and so cut down the appropriation to \$15,000. Since then the revenues to the natives, because of the falling off in the size of the catch, have been materially decreased. The revenue from the foxes that are taken on the islands is also diminished, and there is a probability that we shall be obliged this coming year to have a closed season, in which the taking of foxes will not be permitted. They are practically exterminated on the island of St. Paul. Last season there was an epidemic among them, and according to the report of the agent it left very few on that island.

In 1902 the sealskins shipped, as I stated a little while ago, numbered 22,386. Last year they numbered only 19,292. The native inhabitants of the island, as you are doubtless aware, are employed by the company to kill the seals, to skin them and salt them, and pack them away in the storehouses, and finally to load them on the company's ship; and under the regulations made by the Department the natives receive 50 cents for each skin handled in that way. The company is obliged to employ these natives under its contract. The contract gives the Department authority to fix the price to be paid to the natives for this work; and it has been fixed at 50 cents per skin.

Now, the income that would come to the natives from this work for the company, which is the principal work on the islands, has been cut down \$1,547, owing to the decrease in the catch. It was cut down last season as compared with the preceding season by that amount.

The company made a contract in 1900 to take fox skins on the islands, and under that contract they were to pay \$5 for a blue fox and \$1 for a white fox, the money to go into the fund that is used in providing for the natives. That is, it was to be placed to the credit of the natives on the company's books. Last year the revenue of the natives from these foxes amounted to \$3,651. But it will be necessary, the agent thinks, to stop the killing of these foxes in order to save them from extinction on the islands. Owing to the ravages of the epidemic we must restock St. Paul from the foxes on St. George, and for that reason this additional source of revenue will be cut off. The reduction in the two sources of revenue that I have mentioned takes away more than the amount by which we ask to have this appropriation increased. Aside from that fact the natives have increased somewhat in numbers, and therefore it is absolutely necessary to have this additional money, the agent says, or there will be hardship on the island this coming season.

MR. GARDNER. What is there to prevent these natives from being profligate in the use of their earnings until they are gone? How are they controlled?

MR. HITCHCOCK. The matter is controlled under the regulations promulgated by the Department. The Department instructs the agent not to permit the sale of articles of luxury, nor to permit the sale of anything in the company's stores on the islands except the necessities of life. They are in complete control of that matter, and can prohibit the sale of objectionable articles. They can require the company to provide only the necessities of life and to sell no luxuries whatever to the natives. That is how the matter is handled.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
March 9, 1904.

Mr. J. C. COURTS, *House of Representatives:*

Replying to your latest telegram, number of residents on St. Paul Island is 159; on St. George, 92; on both islands is 251.

F. H. HITCHCOCK, *Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1904.

SIR: In response to an inquiry from your committee, I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter that was addressed to the chief clerk of the Department, under date of the 7th instant, by the agent in charge of the Seal Islands, explaining in detail the manner of expending the fund of \$15,000 appropriated by Congress "to furnish food, fuel, and clothing, and other necessities of life to the native inhabitants on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska," and also setting forth the grounds on which an increase of \$1,500 in this appropriation has been requested.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES N. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, *March 7, 1904.*

Mr. F. H. HITCHCOCK,
Chief Clerk Department of Commerce and Labor.

MY DEAR MR. HITCHCOCK: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, wherein I am requested to prepare a memorandum of the manner in which the natives' appropriation of \$15,000 on the Seal Islands is expended and the grounds on which the Congress is requested to increase this appropriation to \$19,500, I take pleasure in stating that the appropriation for natives' supplies is expended in the following manner:

1. From the whole amount appropriated by Congress a sum is deducted sufficient to pay for the annual supply of coal for both islands, purchased by the Department for the use of the natives.

2. The remainder is apportioned between the two islands on a basis varying with the condition whether the natives' earnings from seal and fox skins on either island are greater or less than usual.

3. The amount apportioned for either island is then added to the amount realized from natives' earnings on that island and the total sum is allotted as follows:

(a) An amount of, say, \$1,000 is deducted for an "emergency fund," and the remainder is divided into 12 equal parts, representing months in the year, or, for greater accuracy, into 52 equal parts, representing

weeks. This determines the amount which may be expended each week or month, as the case may be, for the whole island.

(b) The total number of natives to be supported by the Government is then ascertained from the census—two children being considered equal to one adult—and divided into the weekly or monthly allotment for the whole island, thus establishing a per capita allowance for the week or month.

(c) The number of natives in each family is then ascertained from the census and the per capita amounts are combined to give a basis for the expenditure for each family for the week or month.

(d) It having been demonstrated that a large family can live more cheaply per capita than a small one, a rearrangement of amounts is made, deducting a certain sum from the large family allotments and adding it to those for the small families, and a final adjustment is reached giving—as in the fiscal year 1903—from about \$5.50 per week for a family of two to about \$8.50 or \$9 a week for a family of seven.

(e) Having thus established the amount to which each family is entitled, the issues of food and clothing are then made on Saturday of each week to the heads of families, each head being given an order for supplies on the lessee by the Government agent, which is filled at the lessee's store. This order must not exceed the family weekly allowance unless sickness or other unusual circumstance intervenes.

(f) In case of sickness, death, childbirth, marriage, or other unusual condition requiring an expenditure not contemplated in the regular allowance, the emergency fund is drawn upon.

(g) No expenditure from the appropriation has been allowed until the native head of family has expended his earnings from the taking of skins.

(h) Ledger accounts, both of his earnings and the expenditures from the appropriation, are kept on the islands with each head of family, which is credited with his weekly allowance and debited with the amount of his weekly order. Should the native require a suit of clothes, or other necessary article representing more money than his weekly allowance, he is encouraged to save a small amount from each week's allowance until the requisite amount for the purchase of this article has been amassed.

The grounds on which Congress is requested to increase the island's appropriation from \$15,000 to \$19,500 can be stated briefly as follows:

First. The certainty that the seal catch on the islands next year will be much smaller than last year, resulting in a corresponding reduction of the natives' earnings.

Second. The fact that there will be no fox skins taken next year on St. Paul, and consequently no income therefrom.

Third. The fact that the amount at present available from their earnings, as well as the appropriation, requires rigid economy to furnish support for an entire year, and that a further radical reduction of this sum will result in hardship to the natives.

Fourth. That the appropriation made for these natives can not in any sense be regarded as a gratuity to them, when it is considered that through their efforts a revenue of approximately \$200,000 per annum from sealskins is turned into the Treasury.

I regret that the account books containing a detailed record of these expenditures are on the islands and not available. The stubs of orders

issued during the last fiscal year were transmitted to the Department in due season, as were also the orders for supplies.

I shall be pleased to amplify this statement in any way should it be desired.

Very truly, yours,

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Islands.

MARCH 5, 1904.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$10,000 "For the repairs of buildings, Interior Department: For repairs of the Interior Department and Pension buildings and of the General Post-Office building occupied by the Interior Department," and you had that much last year?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; that is our present appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that sufficient?

Mr. DAWSON. It is not sufficient. We had to call upon you for a deficiency appropriation, which you gave us.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you asked for?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For preservation and repair of steam heating and electric lighting plants and elevators, buildings, Department of the Interior, \$5,000?"

Mr. DAWSON. Until within the past year we have been paying for pipes, and fittings, and elevator ropes, and all things of that kind, relating to the repair and preservation of the heating and lighting plants and elevators, out of the contingent appropriation, but the Comptroller decided that these were parts of the buildings proper and required us to charge such expenses up to "repairs of buildings," so that we ask you to give us a specific appropriation for these repairs, otherwise, if we are to charge such expenses against the "repairs of buildings," the appropriation will not be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you reduce the contingent fund to that extent?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; we need the whole amount appropriated for contingent expenses. The price of fuel particularly is so much higher than heretofore, for one thing. We are paying for our fuel about \$7,000 more than we did last year. We can not reduce the contingent expenses?

The CHAIRMAN. As to the electric-lighting plant, can not you buy this light a good deal cheaper than you can make it yourself?

Mr. DAWSON. I can not tell you. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any of the public buildings in the District buy their light?

Mr. DAWSON. The Treasury Department does. We pay for electric lighting in the Geological Survey building. We light from the plant which we put in two or three years ago, the old post-office, the Patent Office building, and the Pension building, and mainly with the exhaust steam from the plant we heat the old Post-Office Department building and Patent Office building. There is no fire now in the Patent Office building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any way to make a comparative statement of the cost of lighting the Treasury building and your own building so as to show the difference in cost of maintaining your own plant and purchasing light?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not know that I could give you the figures. I may be able to get the statement up, and if so I will be glad to do it. It will be difficult to reach any exact figures for the reason that we heat the buildings from the same plant.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would make the best comparison you can. I have no doubt it costs us more, and I want to know how much more.

Mr. DAWSON. We have no additional force growing out of the installation of our electric-light plant.

The CHAIRMAN. But take the cost of your plant, the cost of fuel, the cost of labor and repair, and figure out as near as you can what it costs per light, and then take the price paid for light in the Treasury building.

Mr. DAWSON. We get the heating and lighting from the same plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would be pretty hard to separate the two?

Mr. DAWSON. It would be hard, because we heat those two large buildings also.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you get along with less than \$5,000 for this item?

Mr. DAWSON. It is an estimated amount. I do not know how much it will cost, because this is the first year that we have asked to have the item put in. I do not think we can get along with less.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

MARCH 5, 1904.

PUBLIC-LAND SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN H. FIMPLE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 164 of the bill, for "Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers," you ask for \$600,000, and you add the word "district," so as to read "registers of district land offices?"

Mr. FIMPLE. That is not very material. Of course it is for district land offices, and that is the reason for the change.

Mr. BENTON. The land office in Washington is called the General Land Office?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$600,000 paid all expenses for last year, or will for this fiscal year?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; the appropriation last year was \$600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you reduce it this year?

Mr. FIMPLE. We are not able to reduce it. There are 116 local land offices—that is, 232 registers and receivers—and, as explained in the note, that is about all the explanation I could make.

The CHAIRMAN. You require the full amount?

Mr. FIMPLE. There was actually expended last year \$593,607.58.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Contingent expenses of land offices?"

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; there is a change in language there.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that mean?

Mr. FIMPLE. That is simply to make it applicable to the commissioner or assistant commissioner who may be detailed to make examinations.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your trouble now?

Mr. FIMPLE. The only trouble is as to whether the assistant commissioner or commissioner, if detailed, would come within the meaning of "clerks detailed," that is all, and we thought that language should be changed so that there would be no question.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it enlarge your powers or make any change in the powers you have now?

Mr. FIMPLE. No; only except that the language as it read before was confined to the examination of books and to the opening of new land offices and reservations. Now, as a matter of fact, we want to investigate the management of the district offices, not simply confine it to the examination of the books in opening a new land office, when it has not been confined to that in actual practice, but the language is apparently confined to the examining of books in opening of new land offices. It is just as essential, in fact, more so frequently, to examine the books and the management of local offices already established.

The CHAIRMAN. You do that now?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; in practice, but the language ought to be broad enough to cover it without any question.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this language would not authorize you to do anything you are not doing now?

Mr. FIMPLE. Not a thing. The estimate asked for is \$225,000. We asked the Department for \$250,000, but it was cut to \$225,000. As a matter of fact, we have for 1904, \$250,000; \$200,000 is the appropriation and \$50,000 is the deficiency, which was allowed here recently.

The CHAIRMAN. Who cuts these estimates, the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; the Secretary of the Interior cuts the estimates; but in this instance it would result in rendering necessary an additional appropriation in the deficiency bill if the service is to be kept up.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended \$250,000 last year?

Mr. FIMPLE. We have \$250,000 available for 1904. In 1903 we actually expended \$230,946.

The CHAIRMAN. Your expenses will be increased this year?

Mr. FIMPLE. Our expenses are increasing because of the increase in business.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the increase of business?

Mr. FIMPLE. I have not a detailed statement. I made it to the committee at another meeting on the deficiency bill. I think the actual increase in total receipts from disposal of public and Indian lands during fiscal year 1903, over those of 1902, was something over \$4,700,000.

Before we leave this item I would like to know what the disposition of the committee is, as the chairman told me when he considered it

before that he would like to have these estimates right in the first place and not have them in the deficiency bill. If that is true, that appropriation for contingent expenses should be \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But that is not the estimate.

Mr. BENTON. In the first place, who prepares the estimates?

Mr. FIMPLE. They are prepared in the General Land Office, and each division charged with particular work prepares the details, and the estimates are prepared carefully and conscientiously. There is no disposition on the part of the Commissioner or myself to over-estimate any item; it is simply desired to meet the actual necessities and requirements of the service.

EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Expenses of depositing public moneys?"

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; that is the same proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenses for the last year were \$5,491.75, and yet the estimate is only \$3,000.

Mr. FIMPLE. We submitted the estimate for \$6,000. The Department cut it to \$3,000.

Mr. GILLETT. What is that appropriation for?

Mr. FIMPLE. That under the law is payable to the express company under contract and to reimburse receivers for expenses incurred in depositing moneys in sections of the country not covered by contract. We have a contract with the United States Express Company covering territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for expressing the money to the Government's depositories?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; and it is simply an absolute necessity, governed by statutory provision.

SPECIAL AGENTS SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp land indemnity, \$250,000." Is this the item they seek to transfer to the Agricultural Department?

Mr. FIMPLE. No, sir; that is another item. This pertains to the special service division, which has charge of the special agents in investigating the depredations upon public lands, cutting of timber in trespass, and protecting the public domain from all kinds of illegal or fraudulent entry or appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation goes to pay for the services of the force employed in this work?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir. We have now sixty-two special agents, and it is wholly inadequate for the service.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the special agents get?

Mr. FIMPLE. One thousand two hundred dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. And what per diem?

Mr. FIMPLE. Three dollars a day in lieu of subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. And actual traveling expenses?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; actual traveling expenses. They are men of capacity and, as a rule, some of them have some knowledge of law, and especially land law, and some knowledge of surveying. It requires a

man of good parts and capacity. We have 116 local land offices throughout the country and we can not cover them with the force, as it is explained in the note accompanying the estimate in detail. We can not cover them effectively with the force of 62 agents. Commissioner Richards is particularly anxious about this one item, and he would like the appropriation to be made in accordance with the estimate, \$250,000. It is one of the estimates that was not cut by the Secretary. The Secretary is equally anxious about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Who fixes the salary—is it done by law?

Mr. FIMPLE. No, sir. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has the right to fix salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the intention of the Secretary, if you know, if this amount were allowed, to add to the force or increase salaries?

Mr. FIMPLE. The office feels that it ought to have nearly one-third more agents than it has to do this business. There are about 17,000 entries that are held up for investigation under charges of fraud in various forms and that makes public complaint. We have constant complaint by the entryman and other parties in interest who want to ascertain why they can not get action on their claims. It is for the reason that we have such a large acreage of the public domain and only 62 agents.

Mr. GILLET. Why does the failure to increase the appropriations under this section delay claims?

Mr. FIMPLE. Suppose it is reported here that a large number of homestead entries were made in the interest of some cattle company, or other company, or a large number of timber claims were taken up in the interest of a lumber company; all these entries and claims must be suspended until the special agent can find time to make proper investigation and report, and in the event a hearing is subsequently ordered such agent must take charge thereof and conduct the same on behalf of the Government before the local land office.

Mr. GILLET. Does this come under them?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; we have collected from timber trespassers within the last fiscal year \$194,434 through these very agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you got back more than they cost?

Mr. FIMPLE. Practically as much as they cost; so that if we had a stronger force we would get more, because we do not reach it all for the simple reason that we have not the force to do it with.

Mr. BENTON. Is any of the land on sale for entry—any of the public land?

Mr. FIMPLE. No; not at private sale, outside of the State of Missouri.

PROTECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST RESERVES.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions we will go to the next item, "For protection and administration of forest reserves." Is that the one you want to transfer?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; that is the one on which there is pending legislation to transfer. I think it ought to be transferred.

Mr. BENTON. Where to?

Mr. FIMPLE. To the Forestry Bureau of the Agricultural Department. I believe the Bureau that has the forestry business in hand,

and has a technical knowledge of it, and is well skilled in the forestry business, is the proper Bureau also to administer the forestry.

Mr. GILLETT. That is not in this bill?

Mr. FIMPLE. No; not in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead now, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. FIMPLE. Touching the appropriation, the estimate we originally asked for the coming year was \$500,000, and that was cut down by the Secretary to \$400,000. We had, appropriated last year, \$375,000. Now, there has been expended out of the current year's appropriation, up to December 31, \$194,689.05.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can they administer this better than you can?

Mr. FIMPLE. Well, for this reason: I think that as a primary proposition the bureau that has the skilled force, with a skilled knowledge of forestry, is better prepared to know what is best to be done to protect the forests. For instance, in cutting timber we make timber sales all over the forest reserves. You send an ordinary citizen into the forest and tell him what timber to cut. He will not have it cut with that discretion and discrimination which a man well skilled in forestry will display, and he will not know how to have it done as well. We pay the forest rangers \$60, \$75, and \$90 per month, and it is difficult to get men out in the western country to work at that price; that is, who are very much skilled, and have any technical knowledge of forestry, or very much practical knowledge of it. In taking care of fires the same statement applies.

The CHAIRMAN. Could the Forestry Bureau do it better than you could?

Mr. FIMPLE. That Bureau would find it difficult to get competent men for rangers at that price too, but the Forestry Bureau is supposed to have nearly all the men who are best equipped and skilled in the knowledge of forestry in this country. I think Mr. Gifford Pinchot himself is one of the best posted men in this country on the forestry business.

Mr. GILLETT. And he has a very expert force.

Mr. FIMPLE. Of course he is not paying this force such prices as the rangers receive, but if the transfers were made the rangers could be placed largely under the direction of such men, and I believe the Forestry Bureau could render the administration of the reserves more effective by reason of the fact that its force has a better knowledge of forestry and its requirements.

Another thing, there is much divided responsibility. We have no available force in the General Land Office that we can send out into the field to examine a tract of country, to know whether or not we shall take it within the forest reserves. Under the present practice the Forestry Bureau of the Agricultural Department makes the examination in the field, makes a report to the Secretary, and the Secretary refers it to the General Land Office. Our office reports how much of that area is held in private ownership, and what the status of the title is; but we have no available force to send to the field to tell whether or not this or that particular country should be in the reserve.

One of two things is essential, I think, if we are to have any effective management of the forest reserves, and that is either transfer to the Forestry Bureau this service or else we must be provided with an available force to send into the field and make our own examination

and make our recommendations, based upon intelligent examinations made by our own force.

The CHAIRMAN. So, on the whole, you believe it should be transferred?

Mr. FIMPLE. I do, indeed.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item, "Expenses of hearings in land entries." You there ask for the same amount you have had heretofore?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; we ask for \$9,000, and it is not enough. We have a deficiency this year of \$5,000, making \$14,000. That is a matter that is urgent. That is one of the necessities.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a deficiency this year?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; of \$5,000.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Reproducing plats of surveys, \$2,500." Is that necessary?

Mr. FIMPLE. It is, indeed. We have to prepare them for our own office, and also for use of local land offices and others.

EXAMINATIONS OF DESERT LANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "Examinations of desert lands, \$1,000." Do you expend that money?

Mr. FIMPLE. It has not all been expended. That has been expended under the direction of the Secretary for examination of the lands that are selected under the Carey Act; and that appropriation, I think, will be necessary.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS AND PLATS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "Transcripts of records and plats, General Land Office," \$10,000.

Mr. FIMPLE. There is somewhat of a change in the language there. We use the word "persons" instead of "copyists." "Copyists" has a technical meaning and applies to a certain class of clerks, and the Civil Service Commission has been raising some question because the word "copyists" was used.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want them called "persons?"

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you need \$18,720 to keep them all going?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; that is covered in a letter which the Commissioner has written under date of December 31, and that gives as full an explanation as I could hope to make.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Surveying the public lands;" you have that under your jurisdiction?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir. There is one change there, on the first page, to cut out some language referring to acts; and in the estimate the language is eliminated for the reason that that applies to a grant to Minnesota for educational purposes, the survey of which has been

provided for by allotments from former appropriations. There is no reason why that language should now stay in.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not reduce the item on that account?

Mr. FIMPLE. I do not see how we could.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the "Office examination of surveying returns," in italics, on page 176. What of that?

Mr. FIMPLE. That means this: We have 12 examiners of surveys in the field, and they are practical surveyors, having expert knowledge. There are three or four of these men whom we could utilize in the winter when the conditions in the field are such that they can not examine in the field. They could be utilized during that time in the office, and we would like that language to be inserted for that purpose, because they are highly skilled in technical knowledge of reading the field notes, and I think their service would be of benefit and would not require any additional appropriation.

GILLETT. What do they do now in the winter?

Mr. FIMPLE. They examine surveys in the field, but there are certain times during the winter season when, by reason of climatic conditions, they can not work in the field. They are the very best possible men to examine field notes in the office, and in the winter time these returns become congested in the office, resulting from the work done by the force of examiners during the open season.

Mr. GILLETT. Are they doing anything in the winter?

Mr. FIMPLE. Some of them are not able to work all the year around by reason of climatic conditions in the field.

Mr. GILLETT. But they would get paid just the same, would they not?

Mr. FIMPLE. No; they do not.

Mr. GILLETT. Then, this does mean some additional pay?

Mr. FIMPLE. I mean it is not such an increase as would require any particular increase in the appropriation.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean it is so small, comparatively?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. How are they paid?

Mr. FIMPLE. Per diem.

Mr. GILLETT. In other words, it means that they have that per diem now only a part of the year, but would have it all the year if you transferred them to the office?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; but it would be only applicable to three or four men that would be assigned on that work.

Mr. GILLETT. How many of them are there?

Mr. FIMPLE. About 12. Our purpose was to utilize three or four of them in the winter while the office was congested with field notes.

Mr. BENTON. You would put them on the list, too, where they would receive the thirty days' leave of absence?

Mr. FIMPLE. We are not asking that that be done with those, but we are asking that in the case of the transcribers, mentioned before, We are asking that they get \$60 a month. They are transcribers who have been in the office for a number of years and are doing effective work. The ordinary laborer that does heavy labor around the office gets practically as much as these people do who are skilled in copying, and I think they ought to have the increased price. It is not very much of an increase. It would give them the annual leave. It would make it available for them.

SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. GILLET. Is there anything on the next item, "For survey of private land claims?"

Mr. FIMPLE. We are simply asking the same as heretofore. In the matter of the private land claims we are asking for \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need that money?

Mr. FIMPLE. We do.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is that going to work—the private land claims?

Mr. FIMPLE. Well, I do not know, Mr. Hemenway.

The CHAIRMAN. Your court runs out July 1?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; but they have been extended once or twice, have they not? I do not know whether they will quit it now or not.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would investigate and write me about that. If they go out on July 1, what would you do with this money? It seems to me that that item ought to go out. Write us and let us know about it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 9, 1904.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, a recommendation from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, providing that, in the event of the refusal of Congress to appropriate the estimated sum of \$6,000 for the survey of private land claims and the extension of the life of the Court of Private Land Claims, the following clause be inserted in the sundry civil bill appropriating for the surveys and resurveys of public lands, to wit:

Provided further, That all the powers now exercised by the Court of Private Land Claims in the approval of surveys executed under its decrees of confirmation shall be conferred upon and exercised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from and after the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and four.

The recommendation as made by the Commissioner meets with my approval, and is herewith submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives for appropriate action.

Respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1904.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in response to a verbal inquiry as to the estimate of \$6,000 for the survey of private land claims for the year ending June 30, 1905, made by this Office, be informed that the estimate was based on the possible extension of the life of the Court of Private Land Claims for another year, as has heretofore repeatedly been made.

I have also to recommend that provision be made for the approval by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of such claims as will be pending at the date of July 1, 1904, surveys having been made under decrees and the approval of the court not being possible owing to statutory disbandment.

I recommend the following words to be inserted after the item in the sundry civil bill appropriating for the surveys and resurveys of public lands:

Provided further, That all the powers now exercised by the Court of Private Land Claims in the approval of surveys executed under its decrees of confirmation shall be conferred upon and exercised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from and after the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and four.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, *Commissioner.*

WEST BOUNDARY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you want to provide for the reestablishment of the west boundary of South Dakota, in a document here. It is a bill. Is it the practice of the Government to determine the lines between States?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; for the purpose of re-marking the line.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not done in any of the other States, is it?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; we have a question of boundary line between Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

Mr. GILLETT. Why should the United States do it?

Mr. FIMPLE. It was run originally by the United States, and I suppose it was claimed that if there was any error in it the United States ought to correct it.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns the adjacent land on each side?

Mr. FIMPLE. I do not know in the particular case you speak of.

The CHAIRMAN. The document asks for an appropriation to provide for the reestablishment of the west boundary line in the State of South Dakota, and the States of Wyoming and Montana.

Mr. FIMPLE. Evidently a large part of it is public land between those States.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you make a note of it and write us and tell us about that?

Mr. FIMPLE. What is the date of that letter?

The CHAIRMAN. It is a bill, referred to this committee—House bill 5670, introduced by Martin, of South Dakota.

Mr. COURTS, the clerk. There are a number of papers here from Mr. Martin in connection with that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, maybe we have enough information here already.

Mr. GILLETT. When an original boundary line is made out between States, I suppose, of course, some monuments are put up, temporarily or otherwise, but of course there is some record made by latitude and longitude to determine it, so that all that is now required is to refer to those old records and for the surveyor to run the lines according to them, is it not?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; but the question is frequently in dispute as to where that line runs.

Mr. GILLETT. But two good surveyors have got to agree?

Mr. FIMPLE. They do not always do it.

Mr. GILLETT. Suppose the Government would run it; that would settle it, I suppose?

Mr. FIMPLE. From their resurvey, if they can find there was error in the original location of the line, I suppose it would.

Mr. GILLETT. I understand the original location of the line is gone and the monuments have disappeared.

Mr. FIMPLE. Then that would be to replace the monuments or run the line again according to the original survey.

Mr. GILLETT. One surveyor could do it just as well as another—the State surveyor as well as the Government surveyor? And it would be just as valid?

Mr. FIMPLE. I do not know that it would, in so far as it affects public land.

The CHAIRMAN. Take this bill and ascertain for us who owns the land—whether the Government or a State.

Mr. GILLETT. And if you get any light on that question of mine, I would be glad.

Mr. FIMPLE. All right, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 9, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter of the 9th instant from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, making explanations as to the necessity for the establishment of the west boundary of South Dakota as provided in H. R. 5670, in response to verbal requests of members of the subcommittee.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1904.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I beg to submit through your Department, in compliance with the verbal request of members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, certain information relative to the status of the lands bordering on the boundary line between the States of Montana and Wyoming on one side and South Dakota on the other side. This information is desired by the committee in connection with its consideration of H. R. 5670, providing for the establishment of the west boundary line of the State of South Dakota. In the statements below, the tracts referred to are tracts containing 40 acres or less.

In South Dakota there are, bordering on this line, 526 tracts which have not been entered or otherwise appropriated, 76 which have been entered, and 192 others which are included within the Black Hills Forest Reserve, and the lands on the other side of this boundary line, in the States of Wyoming and Montana, can be safely accepted as being approximately in the same condition.

While these figures have been hurriedly compiled and may be only

approximately correct, yet it is believed that they give a fair representation of the status of the lands mentioned. It should also be remembered in this connection that these tracts do not include all of the lands bordering on this line, since some of the lands so situated have not yet been surveyed and, of course, could not be entered except under the desert-land law and it is not believed that any considerable number, if any, have been so entered.

The bill referred to formed the subject of a report by this Office January 18 last, and in its consideration the fact should be kept in mind that the primary object of this bill is the remarking of a boundary already fixed between these States rather than the reestablishment of a boundary concerning which there is a dispute. So far as this Office is informed, there is no dispute as to the location of the boundary of these States, and the primary object is the remarking and not the reestablishment of a boundary. The boundary, when originally established, was marked with wooden posts. This marking has, by lapse of time, become obliterated; and while the boundary has a fixed and definite location, it is, as this Office is informed, in many instances difficult to retrace it because the monuments are missing. In order to relieve this embarrassment this bill has been introduced for the purpose of having permanent monuments erected along this line.

A bill similar to this, providing for the marking of the boundary between Idaho and Montana, became a law March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1117).

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Director, the first item, on page 179, is for "Office of the Director of the Geological Survey, \$32,740." I see no change there.

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want that just as it is?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. I should like to have that retained.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you make any reduction?

Mr. WALCOTT. Well, Mr. Chairman, that is the appropriation which I think was made in 1882 for the office force of the Survey, and I do not think it has been materially changed since. It provides for a portion of the office force.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for scientific assistants of the Geological Survey. I see no change in that.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the same as has been in force for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. For general expenses of the Geological Survey—that is the same?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. What would happen if you dropped those two paleontologists?

Mr. WALCOTT. Well, the work of the paleontologists is supplemental to that of the geologists. I can give you a statement of their special

work if you wish it. But it simply means that if these people were dropped out I would try to provide in some way to have that work done otherwise.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for topographical surveys. Can you reduce that, Mr. Director?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, the pressure for that work, both in cooperation with States and from localities, is so great that I should say that instead of reducing, I would increase it, if there was an opportunity to increase it.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For geological surveys in the various portions of the United States," \$200,000. You had \$150,000 last time?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; the object of asking for that increase is the extension of geological mapping of various parts of the country, and the extension of geological reconnaissances.

The objects of increase are as follows:

(a) Extension of geologic mapping in various parts of the country, particularly those containing important mineral deposits.....	\$15,000
(b) Extension of geologic reconnaissance over large districts in the West, concerning the geology and mineral wealth of which little or nothing is known.....	10,000
(c) Investigation of additional mining districts, gold, silver, and copper....	10,000
(d) Extension of systematic field examination of the fuel resources of the United States, coal, oil, and gas	8,000
(e) Extension of investigation of the iron ores of the United States.....	7,000
Total	50,000

The reasons for increase are:

(a) With the increased activity in all branches of the mining industry, evidenced by the rapid increase in mineral production, the demands for geologic surveys in various parts of the country have become more numerous and more urgent. With the present appropriation for this work it is impossible to meet even the most urgent of these demands. The areal geologic work of the Survey is making steady progress; but it should in every region precede development of the mineral resources, and this will not be possible unless the appropriation for the purpose is increased.

(b) The Survey does not aim to do the work of the prospector, but a geologic reconnaissance of a little-known region is an essential prerequisite for economical prospecting. There remain in the West large areas concerning which practically nothing is known in respect to the character and distribution of their geologic formations.

(c) The thorough investigation of mining districts involves heavy expenditures, and with the present appropriation only a few can be taken up each year. Many districts which have equal claims with those investigated have been and must continue to be neglected unless the appropriation is increased.

(d) The largest factor in the industrial world is fuel. The entire industrial development of the country depends upon the fuel supply, and the men engaged in this development demand fuller information concerning the location and character of the fuel resources than is at

present available or can be obtained within a reasonable time by the means now at hand.

(e) The United States produces one-third of the world's output of iron, and to retain its supremacy over every other country the deposits of iron ore must be systematically investigated as a basis for economical development. In the Lake Superior region, which produces more than 25,000,000 tons a year and in which development is entirely dependent on geologic exploration, the Survey is able to expend only about \$5,000 a year. Double this amount might be spent in this region with the greatest advantage to the iron industry.

Mr. GILLET. To spend it you will increase your force?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is almost entirely to be used in the employment of skilled geologists in doing economic work, and partly in the field expenses of those men. The other day a bill was introduced by a member from northeastern Texas, where they have a large iron field of which very little is known. They think it is of considerable value. A few places are being opened up. I should like to have that fully investigated and mapped, so as to form a foundation for future operations.

The iron resources of the country, as we know now, are very largely under the control of the United States Steel Corporation in the Lake Superior region and in the Appalachian areas. We have considerable bodies of iron, like those in Texas and also in Utah, of which very little is known. They are known as refractory ores. As soon as the richer and more easily worked ores are exhausted these refractory ores will come into the market. At the present time the ores of England and Germany are of that type. They have nothing to compare with our Lake Superior ores.

It is our desire to anticipate, as far as we can, the demand for that class of ores, and have the areal geology and, as far as possible, the areas that contain the valuable ores of that type, worked up and published. I think, Mr. Chairman, some of the most valuable work we can do is in the line of economic geologic work. I have here a few folios [exhibiting same] showing the varied character of the work.

We do not consider the ores of South Dakota, except the country around the Black Hills where we have done work, as of great value. But there is the artesian-water problem. This map [indicating on folio] shows within an area of 900 square miles the depth to artesian water in the various formations and where you would probably find it. In some cases wells must go down 300 feet, and in some cases 2,000 feet or more.

Mr. BENTON. What do they utilize it for when they get it?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mostly as centers for watering stock. In those large areas where there is no running water, if you find a small spring or sink an artesian well you can develop the grazing industry around it.

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection, Mr. Director, does the law require that you set aside certain numbers of these charts for each member of Congress?

Mr. WALCOTT. The present law sets aside two copies for each member of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the law, is it?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the current law.

The CHAIRMAN. But can you not modify that? What I was going to suggest was whether there could not be some way devised by which

that could be changed, and let them all stay in your office, and then be sent to the people who really need them. If we had a chart, for example, which affects our neighborhood particularly, we would want it, and the other people would not; so that in that way we throw away these valuable charts, hundreds of them, because we are not interested in those that do not apply to our own neighborhoods.

Mr. GILLET. Oh, no; we can take all our charts in our State.

Mr. WALCOTT. Recently, in writing to inform Members and Senators on this subject, we stated that there is a quota of so many folios ready for distribution, etc. I asked them if they want them, or if they will leave them with us, or assign them to those who do want them, so that we can place them where they are really wanted; and most of them agree to it. That gives us a sufficiently large number, usually, to meet the local demands. I wish to reiterate that the increase for geology is probably the most important thing that I have to bring before your attention. I would like very much to get that increase.

PALEONTOLOGIC RESEARCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 183, "For paleontologic researches relating to the geology of the United States," \$10,000. Is that necessary?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; I was explaining that a moment ago, when you were out. Under that we employ men who do both paleontological and geological work.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is, "For chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States," \$20,000. You want \$20,000 this year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; we would like that.

I wish to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that the Carnegie Institution, of Washington, has set aside \$25,000 for work in geophysics. Five thousand dollars of this will probably be expended in the preparation of a bibliography of geophysics that will cover all the literature relating to the physics of the earth. This includes many things in which the Geological Survey is greatly interested, but, owing to the broad range of topics embraced with it, it is hardly the thing for the Survey to do.

Another very important matter that will be carried on under this fund from the Carnegie Institution is the study of the behavior of rocks at high temperatures. This has a bearing upon all precious mineral deposits, also those of copper, lead, zinc, tin, and related minerals. This investigation will be carried on under the supervision of a member of the Survey staff, largely by special assistants paid from the fund appropriated by the Carnegie Institution.

The direct economic bearing of abstract scientific work of this character is not always apparent, though many results obtained may become of economic importance.

The time will probably come when an extensive geophysical laboratory will be erected and equipped for geophysical research. This will be when once it is demonstrated how valuable the results will be to science in determining fundamental principles. These will also be of great service in practical operations connected with the earth's crust.

Mr. GILLETT. How does that differ from this work of yours?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is an enlargement and an extension of the work. We have to do but a small amount of physical work.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you have to carry on physical and chemical researches?

Mr. WALCOTT. I will illustrate. We are studying the Butte copper-mining district. This is in a volcanic region. The geologists need chemical analyses of the rock carrying economic minerals, and also of the different ores to obtain their relative value and character. In the segregation and deposition of ores the manner in which they are deposited and altered is often a question of physics. We wish to carry that work still further, as already explained. This work is not being done in any physical laboratory in the world at the present time as I think it is desirable to do it.

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 185 is an item for the preparation of the illustrations of the Geological Survey, \$18,280. That is the same as you had before?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, if you will look back in the estimates you will observe that in 1892 we had \$16,000. Our field and other work is nearly four times as great as it was at that time. Now we have \$18,280. We have in appropriations for public printing \$60,000 for the reproduction of illustrations. If it is deemed advisable or feasible, I was going to ask you to transfer \$5,000 from the latter fund over to the fund for preparation of illustrations. The chief of this division informs me that he is nearly eighteen months behind in his work, which has accumulated and piled up. I should like to have \$5,000 transferred from the \$60,000 for engraving and printing of illustrations, simply because we are behind and can not catch up.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you need \$60,000 for reproducing illustrations?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is for reproducing maps and all types of illustrations that come out in our publications.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not use the same illustrations in this year's publication as you used in last year's. I do not understand why you need to reproduce last year's illustrations.

Mr. WALCOTT. It is in this way: Take the maps and illustrations of this folio, for instance. They are prepared in the division of illustrations—drawn and prepared and made ready for publication. It is the reproduction of this new material that I refer to—the engraving and printing of them.

Mr. GILLETT. Oh, I see.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item, "For the preparation of the report of the mineral resources of the United States," etc., \$50,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. We are not asking any change in that, Mr. Chairman.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase of necessary books for the library, \$6,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. We ask the same as we have hitherto had, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BENTON. Why the change of this language in the proviso?

Mr. WALCOTT. That was simply put in there by oversight. When the clerk prepared the estimate I did not notice it. There is a note at the top of page 187 that explains it.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING GEOLOGICAL MAPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States," \$100,000. Do you want the same thing next year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. For the year ending the 1st of October we sold at the cost of paper and printing, and at the price fixed, over \$10,000 worth of maps and geological folios prepared under this fund. As this money is covered into the Treasury it has made such a serious inroad in our appropriation for engraving and printing that we are accumulating work ahead which we can not well bring out. The Hydrographic Office, Office of Signal Service, and one or two other bureaus have authority to return to their printing fund the results of such sales. (Rev. Stat. U. S., 2d ed., 1878, p. 37, sec. 227; U. S. Stat. L., vol. 21, p. 301; Digest of Appropriations, 1904, p. 302.)

I wish to make this work as useful and popular as possible, and to that end we have taken a map of Boston and vicinity as a preliminary example, which in the original is on a scale of 1 mile to the inch, about this size [indicating]. We have enlarged this by photolithography to this size [indicating], which will make it useful to everybody interested in the region. Such a map will be sold for 25 cents. The idea is to return to the Government just what the map costs. If other maps of other cities, for instance, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, are prepared in the same way, the cost would be so great that I should hardly feel able to attempt it unless the money is returned to our engraving and printing fund. If this can be done I should like to bring into popular use and to sell such maps.

Mr. GILLET. How did you happen to undertake the work?

Mr. WALCOTT. In Massachusetts it was agreed upon between the Survey and the State. That portion of the State including the city of Boston and suburbs was mapped incidental to the State and of the United States. The results have been engraved and published. What I propose does not involve the expenditure of one dollar additional for surveys or for mapping; only that the results already procured be enlarged and printed on the scale which will enable users to distinguish details in so densely populated a region. It is the cost of this publishing only which I ask be not made an extra burden, but be returned to the Government as derived from sales.

Mr. GILLET. I do not see that it is a part of the Geological Survey to make maps of cities.

Mr. WALCOTT. That comes in in connection with the area of the whole State.

Mr. GILLET. The whole State is not made on that scale, is it?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; here is the original—a map of Boston and vicinity, taking in the surrounding country, all on a mile scale.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your large topographical map?

Mr. WALCOTT. That [indicating] is the large map—enlarged by photography from the smaller map.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question that arises in my mind—and evidently it is the same thing that Mr. Gillett is thinking about—is, What is the reason the Government should go into the business of mapping cities?

Mr. WALCOTT. Simply as an incident to the general topographic map of any area in which the city is located. This map of Boston is copied from the city records. We have not surveyed the streets and blocks. We have transcribed those from the records of the city engineer.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand what the value or your work is where it is necessary, and especially the geological maps, but there are many maps of Boston already, I have no doubt. This only adds one to the number.

Mr. WALCOTT. There are no accurate maps up to the standard or scale of this map. This map of Boston and vicinity was used as the basis of the waterworks system of Boston and for many engineering problems. We have very strong letters of commendation from the engineers in regard to the map.

The CHAIRMAN. But the question is, notwithstanding it is of great value in topography, is it not an expense which the city of Boston or the city of Chicago or any other city delineated upon such a map ought to look after itself?

Mr. WALCOTT. They do their part of it. We simply superimposed the city map upon the topography. What we have done is not and can not be done by any separate city. Thus, on this Boston map are shown not only the city of Boston, but nearly forty other cities, nearly all of which, as Newton, Waltham, Charlestown, Medford, etc., have made their separate city maps. In time these cities grow and merge one into the other. It is of the greatest importance to the city officials, as well as to private concerns, to be able to see the relations of the streets, railway systems, municipal boundaries, etc., of one to the other as they approach. These cities would have to cooperate to prepare a joint map showing all these facts in their proper relations. This as a proper function for State or Government in connection with the mapping of the whole country.

We take these separate city maps, make intermediate surveys which connect one with the other, assemble the whole, and print it for general use. In connection with our recent map in western Pennsylvania, about Pittsburg, we procured city maps of thirty-two municipalities, including Pittsburg, Allegheny, Homestead, McKeesport, Carnegie, etc. These we connected by intermediate surveys and assembled. The point I am trying to make is that—this work being done in connection with the topographic mapping of this country and the scale being so small that, while it is adequate outside of cities, the details are indistinguishable in densely settled urban districts—we be authorized to print editions on larger scales and recover the cost of the printing only, which is the only additional charge.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you could not lose anything on it? You think you can branch out in these little things and still come out even?

Mr. WALCOTT. This map of Boston is prepared to show what can be done in this line. There have been none published. I wish to call the committee's attention to it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a beautiful map, but it seems to me to add but one to a long list of maps already prepared. I think you will find that the Coast Survey also has a map similar to that.

Mr. WALCOTT. Of course they have a harbor map, showing the water front and the general area, but not a map of the city in general.

The CHAIRMAN. It tells you how to get in there.

Mr. WALCOTT. Take the city of Cincinnati, or Indianapolis, or Chicago, or St. Louis. No other survey has anything to do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. What you wish us to do is to reappropriate the amount of money you secure from the sale of maps?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. I should like to have inserted in the bill the following paragraph:

"That the money received from the sale of maps and folios of the Geological Survey shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States."

GAUGING STREAMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the next item, for gauging streams. We have struck a pretty lively gait there—\$200,000. Do we have to keep it up?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have pressure there all along the line. I have had a number of people coming to me, both in Congress and out of Congress, asking to have that amount increased.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the estimate there this year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

SURVEYING FOREST RESERVES.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is the item "For continuation of the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves, \$130,000." You want that?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; we would like to have that continued.

RENT OF OFFICE, RECLAMATION SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the item on page 190, reading, "the Secretary of the Interior may authorize such expenditure as may be necessary, not exceeding \$5,000, for rent of office accommodations" in Washington for the reclamation service, etc. You want \$5,000 now?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, that was sent in in September, when the estimates were made up, and before this building was anywhere near completed. I have carefully looked into it, and find that the reclamation service should not be charged with \$5,000. It would be disproportionate. I ask to have \$3,000 appropriated from this fund instead of \$5,000. The object is to have the reclamation service bear its cost of the rental of the Geological Survey. I have some data here which I would like to put on the minutes, showing why.

[Memorandum regarding accommodations furnished the reclamation service by the Geological Survey.]

It is proposed that the reclamation service pay \$3,000 out of the \$5,000 for the new wing of the Hooe Building occupied by the United

States Geological Survey. This consists of five stories, two of which at least will be occupied by the reclamation service, and the third will be placed at the disposal of the Geological Survey as an offset against an equivalent or larger area occupied in various parts of the Survey building for work pertaining to the reclamation service.

It is impossible to segregate this work of the reclamation service since the older organization has placed at the disposal of the younger its facilities for accomplishing a variety of operations. For example, the disbursing is done in the disbursing office of the Geological Survey, and a considerable number of clerks are kept continuously upon disbursing.

The Director and chief clerk of the Geological Survey spend, of necessity, a considerable part of their time meeting and answering the questions of persons who inquire about the reclamation service. The miscellaneous division of the Geological Survey handles a large amount of correspondence, express packages, freight business, etc. The library offers facilities for the use of engineering books connected with the reclamation service. The editor of the Geological Survey and his assistants also devote time to the preparation of reports of the reclamation service.

The chemical and physical laboratories are occasionally called upon for information concerning the specific gravity and quality of building stone and other material to be used in large structures, but the most important facilities offered by the Geological Survey are those in connection with the photographic gallery in the reproduction of maps and plans. Each month several thousand copies of these are turned out, and over 60 per cent of the entire work of the photographer and his assistants is devoted to this important matter.

When it is considered that for each project under consideration 50 to 100 detailed drawings or maps are made, and that for every contract advertised at least 100 copies of each of these maps are needed, it is readily seen that the reproduction of drawings by photographic processes, commonly known as blueprinting, forms a very large and important item of the business of the reclamation service.

The photographer of the Geological Survey has improved the processes of rapid reproduction, and has replaced the ordinary commercial blueprint by black prints upon a white surface, and increased the utility of these while decreasing the cost over ordinary commercial methods.

It is not possible to segregate in any one particular part of the building all of these operations which are being performed by the Geological Survey for the reclamation service. For example, it is not desirable to make two photographic galleries with duplicate equipment, one to do the work of the reclamation service, the other, that of the Geological Survey. It is not desirable either that the engineering library of the Geological Survey should be divided into two libraries and duplicate books procured for each. Economy and effectiveness of operations demand that in work which is identical in character, the operations should be carried on as at present, under one head for each division of the work. For this reason it is preferable to leave the photographic work of the reclamation service in the large and well-equipped workshop of the Geological Survey, and permit the reclamation service to compensate as regards floor space by renting an equivalent area in the new wing and allow the Geological Survey to occupy

this as an offset to the rent obtained for rooms used by the Geological Survey and devoted in part to the reclamation service.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR RECLAMATION SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The last item is that the Secretary of the Interior may authorize the purchase of such law books, books of reference, periodicals, etc., as are needed in carrying out the surveys and examinations incident to the construction of your irrigation works and the reclamation of arid lands, \$500. You add the words, "for each fiscal year." Why?

Mr. WALCOTT. The object of having it put in that way is to meet a question that is brought up by the Comptroller. I would like to have added the words "*Provided*, That in addition, such books of reference, periodicals, engineering, and statistical publications may be hereafter purchased from the reclamation fund, as are needed, under the operations of said act." The object of doing that is to make it clear to the Comptroller. That is the only object. Questions have been raised and I think this will make it right. The act of March 15, 1898, prohibits the purchase of law books, etc., without specific appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that all?

PRINTING PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. WALCOTT. All but the question of publications, near the end of the bill under Public Printer. I would like to have the amount the same as the present year. From the report of the Public Printer for 1902, I find that the cost of publication of the Survey for that year was \$326,147.18. I asked the committee then to fix the appropriations, so that we would have a definite amount, at \$215,000, which is \$100,000 less than for the year 1902. We have kept within that appropriation, and do not ask for more.

Mr. GILLET. Are all the publications of your Department made by persons in the Department, or do you publish anything by persons outside?

Mr. WALCOTT. The Government Printing Office prints all the monographs, bulletins, water papers, and one other paper. The Geological folios and topographic maps we print in our own office.

Mr. GILLET. I meant whether you paid anybody outside for articles in your Department?

Mr. WALCOTT. Only in mineral resource work. We have certain experts outside whom we could not employ at any amount—men who get \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year—to write a summary. Our report on iron ores was written by Mr. Birkinbine, of Philadelphia, who received just sufficient to cover the cost of his stenographer's work and getting the material together. He does not care for a salary for himself.

Mr. GILLET. Do any of them receive much?

Mr. WALCOTT. Not much more than that—simply a nominal amount.

Mr. GILLET. You do not pay for essays, or anything of that sort?

Mr. WALCOTT. We try not to. We do not care to publish them.

MARCH 8, 1904.

SULPHUR SPRINGS RESERVATION, IND. T.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 192 of the bill, Mr. Dawson, I see you have a new item for the preservation of Sulphur Springs Reservation, Ind. T., for salaries, etc., \$3,440, to be immediately available.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; the Sulphur Springs Reservation is a reservation to preserve certain medicinal springs.

The CHAIRMAN. When were the springs discovered, and what has been done heretofore with them?

Mr. DAWSON. Under the act of July 1, 1902, confirming the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, there was ceded by the said tribes to the United States a tract in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, in the Choctaw Nation, not to exceed 640 acres, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and to embrace all the natural springs in and about the village. The Secretary located 629.33 acres, for which the Indians were paid \$20 an acre, and then the improvements were appraised at \$87,462.85.

The CHAIRMAN. Who put those improvements there.

Mr. DAWSON. They were there before this reservation was made.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom did they belong to?

Mr. DAWSON. They belonged to a great many white men down there and to a great many of the Indians, but principally white people who settled there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, you said the Secretary appraised them at so much?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; the improvements were appraised at \$87,462.85.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what authority of law did he accept this land from the Indians and appraise these improvements?

Mr. DAWSON. Under the act of July 1, 1902, the agreement with the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, as set forth in the act of July 1, 1902, section 34—an act providing for the appraisement of the land and of the true value of the improvements, which were to be paid for by warrants drawn on the Treasury of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The improvements have been appraised and been paid for?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is in charge of the reservation?

Mr. DAWSON. A special inspector of the Indian Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this act go ahead and authorize you to put some one in charge?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; there is no authority to do that, but some one had to be there to collect the rents. We collect rentals now from the buildings. The Secretary was authorized to lease these buildings on the reservation, and this special inspector is located there and is in charge of the reservation and collects the rentals from these buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings have you there?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not know the number; but we have been getting, since October last, an average of \$550 a month, that is turned into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. Up to this date the amount received is \$3,790, or about that.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting along all right, are you not?

Mr. DAWSON. Well, we are deprived of the services of an Indian inspector. He has no assistant there. The assistants estimated for are intended more as policemen or watchmen, or officers of that kind, than anything else. He needs a watchman. Then he needs some money for the running of his office—a small amount for contingent expenses. That is all we ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, gentlemen, we will go to the next item.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARK.

Mr. DAWSON. I will call on Mr. Acker to talk to you about that, and also about parks. He is immediately in charge of them.

The CHAIRMAN. "Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., for protection, improvement, and management," etc. Why do you need management?

STATEMENT OF MR. W. BERTRAND ACKER, CHIEF OF PATENT AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ACKER. That is a necessary incident to the care of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have cared for it before without that language in the bill?

Mr. ACKER. That word might be superfluous.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you had last year, for the extension of West Mountain road, \$18,000; and for the construction of storage reservoir for hot water, \$11,500; and repairs to walks and footpaths, \$1,000. That has been completed, has it not?

Mr. ACKER. The work on West Mountain has been practically completed, and the storage reservoir. There have been four storage reservoirs completed up to date, and the largest underground reservoir, to hold these waters that seep through, is now in process of construction. That is on the main reservation front.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$8,000 for construction of gutters for completed mountain roads on the reservation; and for filling up lakes in and otherwise improving Whittington Lake Reserve Park, \$8,300; and for purchase of material and labor, and painting Government buildings on the permanent reservation, \$1,000?

Mr. ACKER. As to the gutters, the appropriations heretofore made, under which these roads were constructed on the reservation, were not sufficient to provide also for the gutters, in addition to the roads. Most of that work was done by day labor, under the immediate supervision of the superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation. The rain washed the surface of these roads off and destroyed the crowns. Unless they have some gutters there to carry off the water it will necessitate appropriations from year to year to keep them in repair. If the gutters are provided, the nominal force there can keep them in good order. That is why this estimate was submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you estimated at the beginning for only one-half of that, practically. Do you not think it is a better plan to tell Congress what you want, to start with, and not do an incomplete piece of work?

Mr. ACKER. The superintendent did submit an estimate covering the

entire amount, but the Department cut it down and did not think it wise to submit such a large sum.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the policy of the Department over there is to cut estimates without considering the question of whether or not the estimates are sufficient to do the work?

Mr. ACKER. The amount of the estimates would cover a great deal more work than really could be performed during a year.

Mr. GARDNER. What proportion of this \$8,000 would be used for the construction of gutters?

Mr. ACKER. All of it.

Mr. GARDNER. It says for "gutters for completed mountain roads on the reservation."

Mr. ACKER. Yes; all the roads have been practically completed under the appropriations made by Congress. There is a note in the Book of Estimates referring to that.

Mr. GARDNER. On page 510 is the notation here.

Mr. ACKER. That shows the extent to which the estimates were cut down by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, well, we do not care much about that. In order to complete gutters for the roads already constructed you have to have \$8,000?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; there are a large number of those roads, and they extend over three mountains—West Mountain, North Mountain, and Hot Springs Mountain.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purposes are these roads used?

Mr. ACKER. For driving, mostly, and pedestrians use them also. Invalids who come down there have no other means of recreation but driving, and the roads are resorted to to a considerable extent; horse-back riding also, and bicycling.

The CHAIRMAN. What income do you get from Hot Springs?

Mr. ACKER. Approximately about \$18,500.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you expend that?

Mr. ACKER. In the management and supervision. For instance, the salary of the superintendent of the reservation, and the clerk in his office, and the salary of the manager of the free bath house, and the necessary assistants in connection with that bath house come out of that. The law provides for the bathing of indigent people from any portion of the United States; and in addition to that we have a corps of foresters and gardeners, who do the work around the reservation at a nominal salary of \$40 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make a detailed report showing the expenditure of this money?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you find that?

Mr. ACKER. In the annual report of the superintendent of the reservation, which is digested in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior. It is in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, on page 168.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes your full receipts to pay for this management and supervision?

Mr. ACKER. Practically so, considering the many things that Congress makes no provision for. However, it has only been very recently that Congress has made any specific appropriation for the care and preservation of Hot Springs Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not this reservation be self-supporting?

Mr. ACKER. It would be if the necessary improvements there did not crop up from time to time, which would exceed the amount the Department had available for making them.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not so increase your charges for different services there as to secure enough income?

Mr. ACKER. Well, the act of 1878 limits the Secretary to granting a certain number of bath tubs in any bath house to 40.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it not fix the price?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. In a subsequent act—the act of 1891—the price is fixed at \$30 per tub per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. What other sources of income do you have besides the rent of bath tubs?

Mr. ACKER. Nothing but the rent of water for medicinal purposes, and the Arlington Hotel, which is on the reservation and which has a statutory contract providing for the payment by the Arlington Hotel Company of \$2,500 per annum for the use of a certain portion of the reservation for hotel purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns the reservation?

Mr. ACKER. The United States. The legal title is in the United States, as determined by the Supreme Court.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what agreements are these different hotels operated?

Mr. ACKER. There is only one hotel on the permanent reservation, and that is the Arlington. The managers have an annual lease from the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of 1891, authorizing them to run a hotel there.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the springs all on the Government reservation?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the other hotels located?

Mr. ACKER. Throughout the city of Hot Springs, on private property.

The CHAIRMAN. What charge, if any, is made to those hotels, or to people who are their guests, for the use of the water?

Mr. ACKER. The same rules and rates apply to the water supply to the hotels as those establishments on the reservations, namely, \$30 per annum per tub. So far as rates are exacted from the guests at the hotel the Department has no supervision, except in the case of the Arlington Hotel, which is on the reservation proper.

Probably I can explain that a little better by describing the situation of the land down there. The city of Hot Springs is situated in a valley or ravine. The main street runs up through the bottom of this valley. The springs are all on the right-hand side, and all the rest of it is private property, on the left-hand side. The springs are on the reservation.

Mr. BENTON. On the right side going up?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; I can show you here on the map [producing a map]. Hot Springs Mountain is on the right here [indicating]. Under the organic act, all the revenue derived from the sale of these public lots was to be expended by the Government in management and improvement, in the interest of the public, at this reservation here.

The CHAIRMAN. With the sale of all these lots and these privileges down there, why can we not make this thing self-supporting?

Mr. ACKER. It will be in time. The Government has declined to

sell any more lots down there because we think if we hold on to them in a future time they will bring a great deal more than they do now.

Mr. GARDNER. How much of a community is there now?

Mr. ACKER. It ranges from about 25,000 permanent population to 75,000 and sometimes 100,000 during the height of the season.

Mr. GARDNER. Does not the Government send soldiers there to be treated?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; on the permanent reservation, where the Government has a permanent hospital for the Army and Navy, and they also permit, under certain conditions, the soldiers of the war of the rebellion to be treated there.

Mr. GARDNER. Does it derive any revenue from that?

Mr. ACKER. Not that I know of.

Mr. GARDNER. It is a sanitary establishment?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. It is under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. Go on to the next item—filling up lakes in and otherwise improving Whittington Lake Reserve Park.

Mr. ACKER. Probably I could explain that better by showing the committee this map. Whittington Lake is down here [indicating]. In 1890 Congress authorized the improvement of that reservation and set aside \$30,000 from the sales of these lots for the purpose of improving it. There was a little stream entering here [indicating]. Its surroundings were very unsightly and the people there complained of it, inasmuch as it depreciated the value of abutting property. It was decided then to improve that reservation and convert it into a lake preserve, and to cut off this stream here [indicating], and make a lake here [indicating], and another one here [indicating]. It cost fully \$25,000 to do it. Since it has been completed many people have complained against it, and complaints have been made by medical authorities at Hot Springs to the effect that this is a sluggish stream, and the water becomes stagnant, and a miasma arises from it that causes malaria.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we expended \$25,000 in building the lakes, and now the water becomes stagnant and they want to expend more money to fill them up?

Mr. ACKER. It is held that the Government having done that, ought to take it away. The city has nothing to do with it. It has no say.

The CHAIRMAN. What engineer gave it as his opinion that it would be a good thing to put the lakes in, and cost us \$25,000? And what other engineer is it who says we made a mistake and ought to fill them up?

Mr. ACKER. It costs \$600 a year to clean out those lakes. The matter they take out there, I understand, is very offensive.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not discontinue that stream? It has to flow through there?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; it has to flow through there.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not break down the banks of the lake?

Mr. ACKER. The stream meanders through until it strikes an artificial lake, and then meanders on until it strikes another lake, and then there is a fine exit. It is on the incline.

The CHAIRMAN. The main thing to do is to open the gates, is it not?

Mr. ACKER. There is not sufficient water passing through at times, and it becomes stagnant.

Mr. GARDNER. What is the aggregate length of these mountain roads that you ask \$8,000 for?

Mr. ACKER. I did not prepare myself on that. These roads have been constructed during the past four years. The mileage I can not just now recall; but they are winding roads, constructed in order to enable the people to get the benefit of the views and the different points of interest overlooking sections of the mountain there. Of course they are necessarily longer than they would be on an ordinary road. They have to conform to the contour of the mountains.

Mr. GARDNER. You say this would become self-sustaining in time? On what basis do you found that?

Mr. ACKER. Our revenues now, specifically, are \$18,120 per annum, and the total expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, payable from that particular fund, were \$14,086.29. That left us a considerable margin.

Mr. GARDNER. A surplus of about \$4,000?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; for contingencies.

Mr. GARDNER. Could any of that be applied to this other item that you ask for?

Mr. ACKER. Not unless Congress appropriated for it. The Comptroller would not pass upon the account.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you on hand?

Mr. ACKER. We have a little over \$4,000 from that fund. But there are many expenses that arise down there, out of which we have to pay amounts from that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Who determines the expenditure?

Mr. ACKER. The Secretary of the Interior. No money is paid out except upon specific authorization by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. You could paint the Government buildings out of that fund if you wanted to, could you not?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; we could do that.

Mr. BENTON. Have there ever been any orders made by the Secretary toward the protection of people from these sudden curves on the mountain roads—I mean in the way of putting up guards?

Mr. ACKER. The Secretary directed, after the construction of that road—that zigzag road running up from Central avenue to West Point Mountain—he directed that no more roads of that kind should be constructed down there. He knew nothing about that when it was being constructed—he knew nothing about what the plan of the superintendent was, except in a general way, until he had a photograph of it, and then he made an order that no more roads should be made in that way. The superintendent was instructed to take the necessary steps to prevent people from falling off down there, where the curves were excessive.

Mr. BENTON. I went around there once, and there was no protection and the horses were liable to run off the road. It is only that bad on the East Mountain, is it not?

Mr. ACKER. Yes; most of those grades have been corrected by Mr. Eisle, the superintendent, in the last year.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 193, for the administration of the Yellowstone National Park; and you add, "And the construction and maintenance of a telephone in the reservation, \$13,840."

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a telephone there now?

Mr. ACKER. There is a telephone service furnished by the Yellowstone Park Association—which has the hotels there—at all points except two. Last year the War Department was very kind, and gave the Interior Department the material to construct a telephone line from the west arm of the lake down to this station [producing map and indicating thereon]. Probably I had better give you this map, Mr. Chairman, so that you can see the locality. This station is in the forest reservation below the park, known as the Snake River station, where they have a squad of men to protect the park from depredation on game which drive down in the winter months. Now, two additional stations are required—one here [indicating] at Soda Butte and another from this point here [indicating on the map] at the Lake Hotel, at the outlet of the lake to a point 35 miles on the eastern boundary of the park, where they are going to establish a permanent military station. A railroad company is now constructing a line through here [indicating], and shortly they will have an eastern entrance here [indicating]. There are two railroad lines now—one on the north, on the Northern Pacific; one on the west, on the Union Pacific—and there is to be one on the east. I forget which railroad it is that is constructing that.

The CHAIRMAN. Assiniboine is up here, is it [indicating on the map]?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; up near the northern line.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a telephone system running to these different hotels?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. Commencing up here at the Mammoth Hot Springs [indicating], and running down here [indicating]. This is the regular transportation route, along here and up [indicating].

The engineer in charge down there is constructing a road from the hotel here [indicating] up this way, to go over that mountain [indicating], so as to connect over the portion of the road here [indicating]. That is entirely new. That is to avoid the very steep grade. The altitude is so high here [indicating] that at some points you can not get through at all. He wants to construct another road, reducing that to bring the route down to the valley where there is no snow. That would necessitate the opening of a new station here.

These black circles [indicating] indicate snow-shoe cabins and the ones in red indicate permanent stations. They send out details of soldiers to live at each one of these permanent stations here in red. The soldiers go from these red ones to these black ones from time to time, and patrol that section of the park to prevent depredations by poachers. They make an entire circuit of the park at various times during the winter months. That is the only means of protecting the game down there.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it cost to construct that telephone line?

Mr. ACKER. It is not so very much. The estimate is \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But it would cost a great deal to maintain it after it was constructed?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; it would not cost very much. The poles are all there, and the soldiers who are on duty at these stations would look after the repairs on the lines.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose would it be used after construction?

Mr. ACKER. For purposes of communication by the lieutenant with his assistants at these different points, to furnish information in regard to poachers depredating upon the game, and trespassers of various kinds—any kind of an emergency. It would all be for the public use.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has the superintendence of the park?

Mr. ACKER. Maj. John Pitcher is at present the superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a civilian superintendent?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all under the Army?

Mr. ACKER. The law requires that the Secretary of War, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, detail an officer from time to time. Of course these gentlemen are relieved from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. What force of civilian employees have you in connection with the park?

Mr. ACKER. A very limited one, Mr. Chairman. Last year there was appropriated \$7,500 for the management and protection of the reservation, \$2,500 of which was to be expended for the maintenance of the buffalo. You know, a year or so ago Congress authorized the purchase of buffaloes to make a new herd out there and get new blood into the old herd, and about seventeen or eighteen buffaloes were purchased in pursuance of that authority.

Laying aside for a moment the matter of the \$2,500 for the maintenance of the buffalo, out of the \$5,000 for the administration of the park we pay the salary of one clerk, at \$1,200; three scouts, at \$900 each; and one teamster, at \$180, making \$4,080.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the clerk located?

Mr. ACKER. At Mammoth Hot Springs, at Fort Yellowstone—at the superintendent's main office. He is a very competent gentleman, and has been there for pretty nearly eight years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the occasion for the scouts out there when the park is under the control of the military and then there are soldiers scattered through the park? What can they do that the soldiers do not do?

Mr. ACKER. Many things that the soldiers can not and will not do. The soldiers are stationed there at various points in the park, and they make, in all probability, perfunctory excursions from time to time to see that there are no depredations on the game. But there are a large number of unscrupulous people out there and hunters who seek to kill the elk for their horns and teeth. These soldiers are not experienced woodsmen and can not tell from experience whether there is anybody in there or not. But these scouts can. They are experienced woodsmen. When they come across tracks which are suspicious they follow them up and run them down. You can not get soldiers to do that. They have not that experience. Therefore it is necessary to employ these scouts. They are in the nature of detectives. They have a kind of people in that section of the country who are pot hunters who make a practice of violating the law when they have an

opportunity to do so. And in many ways the scouts are enabled to tell at a glance whether depredations or trespasses have been made by this or that person that has been in the park.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay these scouts?

Mr. ACKER. Nine hundred dollars a year. That is the lowest you can get them for, and there is considerable protest even against that rate.

Mr. GARDNER. Have they rations?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. They subsist themselves and supply themselves with everything necessary in carrying out that work—snowshoes and skyes; and when you think that they have to buy their supplies from a distance and that they cost considerable money you will see that \$900 is little enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does not the Army construct this telephone?

Mr. ACKER. They did give us a telephone from the thumb of the lake down to the lower section of the park, in the Snake River country. The Secretary of War did that, and we asked him for more, and he said the condition of the Army would not permit it. He declined, and therefore we had to furnish this estimate. He furnished wire and material in connection with these telephones, but then stopped.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask that it be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior? Go ahead and explain.

Mr. ACKER. I said the scouts get \$900, three of them, and that makes \$2,700; and the clerk gets \$1,200; and we employ a teamster at \$180 a year, who was detailed to take the superintendent around in an army wagon which they have out there, from point to point. That was merely in addition to his pay as a soldier. Otherwise we would not have been able to get him at such a rate as that.

Mr. GARDNER. He is simply a detailed soldier?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. Then we paid out \$100 to hire a detective. Persons were conniving at the killing of the elk in the park, and we could not take the scouts off their particular work. Then we expended \$35.62 for supplies for snowshoe cabins. That was a case where a cabin was established after the Department had approved the original number of cabins, in the early part of the winter. Then we paid \$25 for strychnine to destroy coyotes, and \$9.62 for freight.

The CHAIRMAN. To continue this clerk and to continue the three scouts and furnish provisions for these snow-shoe cabins, how much money is necessary?

Mr. ACKER. Fully \$5,000, Mr. Chairman.

BUFFALO IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. How are your buffalo getting along?

Mr. ACKER. Very well indeed. They are increasing. We have about 24, I think it is now, of the original number.

The CHAIRMAN. How many did you buy?

Mr. ACKER. We bought, I think, 17.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you have to pay for them?

Mr. ACKER. They averaged from \$450 to \$500 apiece. There is considerable expense attendant upon them. Of course they were purchased and delivered in the park. It is a very hazardous thing to attempt to box up one of these buffalo and ship him. One man was killed on a range in Montana in attempting to do that—in a range

where a portion of these animals were purchased. There we buy them for a stipulated sum delivered in the corral in the park. That relieves us of the responsibility; and no animals were paid for unless they were delivered in good condition in the park.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$16,700 for the purchase of additional buffalo. If you had it, that would buy about how many, counting about \$500 each?

Mr. ACKER. Yes; about \$500 each.

The CHAIRMAN. You would get about 26, would you?

Mr. ACKER. About that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to provide feed for them next year?

Mr. ACKER. We ought to have the same amount of money as we had last year to provide feed.

Mr. BENTON. Is there any wild feed?

Mr. ACKER. For them? Of course.

Mr. BENTON. They use that also, and you cut grass and store it?

Mr. ACKER. Yes; but that is not sufficient.

Mr. DAWSON. They only feed them through the winter?

Mr. ACKER. Yes; but in the summer time they are out on the range. There is another thing we want to call attention to. We have some revenue, of course, from the park—from the leases out there.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does the revenue amount to?

Mr. ACKER. Twelve hundred dollars a year. Out of that revenue we employ a game warden, whom we pay \$800 for his services, and we also have to provide an additional scout. The necessities of the service out there require an additional scout, and that amount of money being on hand for that purpose, the Department makes provision for it out of that fund.

PRIVILEGES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns those hotels in the park?

Mr. ACKER. They are owned by the corporation known as the Yellowstone Park Association.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they pay a year?

Mr. ACKER. A nominal rental; and that was by reason of the fact that they had to incur a great deal of expense in remodeling their hotels. I think the remodeling was at Mammoth Hot Springs, and they put up a new hotel at Upper Geyser basin, and at the lake probably; and that entailed an expense of \$150,000 to \$200,000. The improvements at Mammoth Hot Springs, at Fort Yellowstone, have been completed, and also at the lake hotel. At the Upper Geyser basin I should think the improvements have been completed by this time, so that the hotel will be opened this season.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they also have the privilege of hauling people through the park?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has that privilege?

Mr. ACKER. It is in the hands of another corporation, known as the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they pay?

Mr. ACKER. They pay a nominal rental for sites in the park, which are leased to them, with which to accommodate their horses, or at which to establish their wagons.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that rental; how much is it?

Mr. ACKER. It is not more, I think, than about \$150 a year; probably not that.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other people wishing to take parties through the park can do so?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no restriction; anybody who has a horse and wagon can drive in and take people through if they want to?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. At the present time there are three classes of transportation there. There is the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, which conveys people over the established roads in the reservation from the Northern Pacific entrance and then back again to the Union Pacific entrance. Then there is another stage corporation, the Oneida, which brings people in from the western end, that carries them through the park, and out again. Then there is what is known as the W. W. Wiley camping permit, issued every year, authorizing him to maintain permanent camps at stated places in the reservation.

There is still another class that we call licensed transportation. Licenses are issued to privileged parties to personally conduct camping parties through the reservation. They have no fixed places where they can maintain permanent camps, but they camp anywhere within the metes and bounds of the park that may be designated by the superintendent.

Now, the contract companies that are under bond are the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company and the Oneida Company. The Wiley yearly camps under license are also under bond. The parties who personally conduct camping parties are not under bond. They merely pay \$5 for each wagon during the season. Anyone wanting to go through there in their own rig can do so, provided they conform to the rules of the reservation, and can go in on horseback, or on bicycles, just as they please.

Mr. GARDNER. Is the annual number of tourists increasing materially?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; materially.

Mr. GARDNER. Ought there not to be more revenue in the future? I understand it is a wealthy class of people who go there, with money to spend.

Mr. ACKER. Undoubtedly those who patronize the hotels are of the wealthy class of people. Those who go through the Wiley transportation are a class of people in more moderate circumstances. Then there is a class of people who like to be independent; and they will hire a team from one of these parties who has a license to personally conduct parties, and—

Mr. GARDNER. The visitors in the park, however, as a class, are well able to pay?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. My point, Mr. Chairman, is this: The Government is expending a lot of money there, mainly for a lot of very rich people of leisure. There ought to be something more than merely nominal rentals, sooner or later.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

(See also page 443.)

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions we will go to the next item, Yosemite National Park. "For improvement of the Yosemite

National Park, management, protection, and improvement," etc., \$5,400. You just change the language there. What does that mean. on page 193?

Mr. ACKER. It means the same thing, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$5,400 there?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with that money.

Mr. ACKER. It is expended in the construction of trails, in the repairing of trails heretofore constructed, and roads, and in putting up necessary bridges over streams that are useful to the public out there, and providing sign boards, and general administration of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. This park is also in the control of the military?

Mr. ACKER. Yes; an officer is annually detailed on the request of the Secretary of the Interior, and when he is detailed he becomes an officer of the Interior Department, and subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay out any money there for civil employees?

Mr. ACKER. Not out of this appropriation for civil employees, but we have a couple of forest rangers there who do duty in connection with the forestry service and do duty both in the summer and winter.

The CHAIRMAN. That is paid for out of the forestry appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want this to be made immediately available?

Mr. ACKER. Because it would be more economical for the Government in the matter of constructing these trails.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not on hand some of last year's appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. Very little. I believe it is a balance of \$1.23. I have an itemized statement here, if you care to hear it, giving the manner in which that money has been expended.

The CHAIRMAN. The money was expended in that way, was it?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; and no contract was let unless the Secretary was satisfied that the work would be properly done.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Sequoia National Park." You want the same amount of money that you had last year?

Mr. ACKER. That ought also to be made immediately available, Mr. Chairman.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "General Grant National Park."

Mr. ACKER. The same conditions apply there. That is a small tract under the supervision of the acting superintendent of Sequoia.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "Crater Lake National Park." You ask an increase of \$2,000 there. Why?

Mr. ACKER. That is necessary by reason of the fact that certain improvements out there are required to protect the visiting public.

The roads are in very bad condition, and new roads have to be constructed, and the roads commenced to be repaired last year had to be continued. We constructed about 2 miles of road last year with the money we had, and the appropriation ran out in the latter part of November. We have not had any money since, except the amount reserved for the salary of the superintendent out there, so that now we have no money at all.

The CHAIRMAN. They did get along before you commenced the construction of the new road?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; this is a new park. Last year was the first appropriation for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it?

Mr. ACKER. In Oregon, near Fort Klamath. I have a map here and can show you.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Mount Rainier National Park. That is new?

Mr. ACKER. That has been estimated for repeatedly, but no appropriation has ever been made.

Mr. GARDNER. Where is that located?

Mr. ACKER. In the State of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not some money used through the War Department for that?

Mr. ACKER. An appropriation was made for the construction of a road from a forestry reservation to the west into this Mount Rainier National Park. As to how that was expended no report has ever been made to the Interior Department. At the present time the Department has there the forest superintendent of the district and two forestry rangers, and it is taking them away from their work on the forest reservations.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Wind Cave National Park. How about it?

Mr. ACKER. That is also a new park. Two thousand dollars was appropriated for it last year. Most of it was expended, or is about to be expended, in the necessary improvement of the park. It consists of a cave having many underground windings. We have not been able to take it up very well, but we shall do so as soon as the snow gets off next spring.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not spent all the money there?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; I think we have spent about \$1,800 so far, and we have propositions on hand for the rest.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want the \$2,500 for in 1905?

Mr. ACKER. We pay the salary of the superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a superintendent in here?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; we have to have a superintendent there. We pay him a salary of \$900 per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he do?

Mr. ACKER. He looks generally after the management of that park. He is in charge of the management, of the guides who take people through these wind caves underneath the ground, and supervises the

repairs and ladders, and the means of getting in and out. It is a matter of great interest in that section of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what authority of law do you appoint a superintendent for this park?

Mr. ACKER. Under the appropriation made for the protection and management of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. You construed that to authorize you to appoint a superintendent to manage that?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; the Comptroller so held.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 196 is an item to pay the publishers for 13 copies each of volumes 47 and 48 of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, etc., at \$5 per volume, \$130. Why?

Mr. DAWSON. I will get you the information and come up at some other time, if you would like, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Just write a letter about that, please.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *Washington, March 9, 1904.*

SIR: In respect of the estimate, in the amount of \$2,272, "For Supreme Court Reports" (Book of Estimates, p. 349), about which the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill have made inquiry, I have to inform you that this estimate was submitted by the Department in compliance with the requirements of the act of July 1, 1902, "For the further distribution of the reports of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," Stats., v. 32, 630, wherein (section 6) it is—

*Provided, * * ** That the Secretary of the Interior shall include in his annual estimates submitted to Congress an estimate for both the current volumes of reports and the additional sets of reports and digest, the distribution of which is provided for in this act.

The amount of the estimate is intended to cover the cost of volumes of reports to complete and continue the sets which have been distributed in pursuance of the acts cited in the Book of Estimates, as well as to provide, as required by section 2 of the act of 1902, complete sets for any additional courts which may hereafter be established.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

MARCH 8, 1904.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please tell us about the expenditure of the appropriation of \$25,000 for purchasing reindeer during the fiscal year?

Mr. JACKSON. The items?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. They are published in the annual statement of the Commissioner of Education.

For salaries of six employees, \$3,250; supplies for stations, \$6,408.05. That means the food and clothing largely of the apprentices. The Government has from the beginning been taking promising Eskimo men and training them how to manage the reindeer.

Mr. BENTON. You say the Government has been teaching the Eskimo how to take care of the reindeer?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; it is a part of the school system.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does that money go to?

Mr. JACKSON. To the reindeer stations. It is largely the provisions, clothing, etc., of the apprentices.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us briefly how these apprentices are selected, how long they are retained, and, as near as you know, what becomes of them after the Government turns them loose.

Mr. JACKSON. The agent of the Government up there has the public school teachers and the missionary societies keep their eyes open, and if they find a young man that is unusually bright and willing to go to work and willing to work hard they take him as an apprentice. He serves four or five years as an apprentice under the instruction of Lapp teachers.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the Government do during the five years?

Mr. JACKSON. They simply furnish him clothing, food, and teach him how to handle the reindeer. They are taught just the same as if they were going to run a steam engine, and they also go to school part of the year and learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; but their main training is in the herd.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you teach them to do with the reindeer?

Mr. JACKSON. We teach them the simplest things—to herd them, to break them, and to harness them, and to learn to drive them and to breed them, and everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it take five years to teach them that business?

Mr. JACKSON. To get them perfect, yes, sir; and then we keep them under a sort of limitation for twenty years after, but we do not furnish them any provisions or clothing.

The next item is freight on supplies, \$955.62. The next item is traveling expenses, \$147.

Mr. GILLET. What is that for?

Mr. JACKSON. That is very largely for the traveling expenses of the superintendent in Alaska, who has to go around and inspect the herds.

Mr. BENTON. Do you stay up there?

Mr. JACKSON. Only during the summer. The item of \$955.62 for freight was the freight on our supplies from Seattle and San Francisco. The item of traveling expenses of \$147 is for the expenses of the superintendent who goes from station to station and inspects the deer, sees that everything is cared for properly, that the Eskimos are cared for, etc.

The next item is photographs and electros for report, \$18.95. The Senate prints the original document and then the Bureau of Education gets a reprint of 1,000 copies which cost \$471.13. This [exhibiting] is the Senate document which I have brought here. The next item is coal, \$1,650. That is largely coal which we had to give to the Reve-

nue-Marine Service of the Treasury Department to take us to get our deer. Hitherto the deer have been purchased in Siberia and then brought over on a revenue cutter, and as it takes extra travel the Treasury Department insists that coal which was consumed in getting the deer should be returned.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation started in 1894?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many reindeer have been purchased from that time to this out of the different appropriations you have had?

Mr. JACKSON. There have been 1,295 purchased.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you on hand now?

Mr. JACKSON. Six thousand five hundred and five.

The CHAIRMAN. What became of the balance?

Mr. JACKSON. We had 7,795, of which 6,505 are now living.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to do with more of them?

Mr. JACKSON. We want to save the Government millions of dollars in feeding the natives of Alaska. We want to make those natives, instead of being a curse to the white man, to be of assistance to the white men in developing the country. It is the one thing that the Eskimos take to, just as an Indian takes better to herding cattle than to farming.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do with them after getting them?

Mr. JACKSON. They are hired out to the miners. Of course a portion of the surplus males are killed by them for food for their families, and another portion of the surplus males are sold to the butcher or the miner in order to get money to buy their clothing. There are probably 125 Eskimos that are receiving their entire support from the reindeer.

The CHAIRMAN. How many reindeer does the Government keep in the corral?

Mr. JACKSON. We do not have them in that way. We loan them out in order to get rid largely of the care of taking the apprentices. For instance, we will say to a mission station—any denomination, every denomination, Roman Catholic and Protestant, which is up in the reindeer country of Alaska—if you wish it, the Government will loan you 100 head of reindeer for five years and at the end of five years you will return to the Government the 100 reindeer loaned you. In the meantime you are required to take at least two of your brightest Eskimo men and put them in the herd, feed and clothe them, and teach them the business. There are seven of the ten mission stations which we have loaned 100 reindeer. The other three have returned the loans, the five years being up.

In that way shift the expense of supporting the Eskimo apprentices of the missionary society onto the Government, and we get back our original number. We have loaned out to our Lapland teachers, to encourage them, a hundred head apiece for five years, and they return them to us at the end of five years and keep the increase for their pay and their work.

The CHAIRMAN. You have one of your reports, have you, Doctor?

Doctor JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to leave it?

Mr. GARDNER. You speak of the reindeer section of Alaska. ~~What~~ section is that?

Doctor JACKSON. That is largely all of Alaska, except the extreme

southeast and southern coast, along the Pacific. If you get a little back from the coast of the Pacific, the entire—you might say nine-tenths of it, is pasturage. And there is also pasturage in the Aleutian Islands.

Mr. BENTON. What do they eat?

Doctor JACKSON. They eat a peculiar kind of moss that grows in the Arctic regions. There is pasturage there for 9,000,000 head in Alaska. It is the only hope the miners can have in the center of Alaska of ever having fresh meat, after the caribou, that is now being destroyed, is gone.

Mr. GARDNER. What kind of food does it make?

Doctor JACKSON. First-class venison. A 4-year-old reindeer is the finest meat I have ever eaten.

Mr. GILLETT. How much do you pay for them?

Doctor JACKSON. We pay in Siberia \$7. They sell in Alaska at from \$50 to \$150 a piece.

Mr. GILLETT. You want to introduce this year how many? Do you still want to buy some more?

Doctor JACKSON. We want to start three or four new stations.

Mr. GILLETT. How many do you want to introduce?

Doctor JACKSON. Four new stations, with from two to three hundred in a station, all the way from 100 to 300 miles from the present stations. We have grown gradually. We started on the Bering Sea way off here, and we are gradually working up in the center.

Mr. BENTON. Why do you not take some of the increase from the thousand you have got now and put in there?

Doctor JACKSON. That is what we are doing. For instance, we are buying back from our Eskimos where they need some money to get clothing and food. The Government is buying them back at the rate of \$25 a head, just about half of what they can get when a miner wants a trained reindeer. The Russian Government shut down on us last year, so we did not get any. And the increase of 300 this year we have got by purchase, or from buying from the men that had originally got their start from us.

Mr. GILLETT. I understood you only bought 1,200 in all?

Doctor JACKSON. One thousand two hundred from Siberia; but we have had over 7,000 born. We had over 1,827 born last year, and we will have over 2,000 born this year.

Mr. BENTON. Do the dams ever bear more than one?

Doctor JACKSON. No, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Never have twins?

Doctor JACKSON. Very rarely; but it is so rarely that you can say they do not.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you not have any compensation?

Doctor JACKSON. I get my compensation as superintendent of public instruction from the Government. I have been in Alaska twenty-six years.

Mr. GILLETT. In that capacity.

Doctor JACKSON. In the capacity of teacher. I originally went as a missionary. Then when the Government in 1885 established schools they appointed me superintendent, and I have been since then Government superintendent of schools; and reindeer is the industrial nature of our northern schools.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not get any extra compensation for that?

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Doctor JACKSON. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What is your compensation, if I may ask?

Doctor JACKSON. Two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. GARDNER. Is the Government getting any revenue as yet out of these reindeer?

Doctor JACKSON. It is only getting a revenue in this way—the increase of the wealth of the country, just as they go to dig an artesian well to show where water can be gotten in a certain place, and the increase of wealth comes from that.

Mr. GARDNER. No direct revenue?

Doctor JACKSON. No direct revenue. You constantly see accounts in the newspapers that the Eskimos are gradually starving. Rather than feed and pauperize them, we desire to teach them to learn a trade and help them, and this is to help them do that.

MARCH 8, 1904.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 198 of the bill there is the language—

And hereafter the disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior is hereby required to act as disbursing clerk for the Government Hospital for the Insane, and to disburse all moneys appropriated for the said hospital, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on vouchers duly certified by the superintendent thereof and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Do you desire that language to remain in the bill?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; I do not desire to have that language. I have some objections to it which I would like to present to the committee.

1. Such transfer virtually removes the fiscal control of the hospital from the superintendent.

2. By keeping all accounts in books not accessible to the superintendent or his representatives would result often in the superintendent not knowing the exact status of funds under which he was authorized to incur liabilities. This has actually occurred as a result of the temporary transfer of the disbursements to the Interior Department. The hospital would have no means of knowing when and what payments were made except as informed by the Department.

3. It would result in more or less delay in the settlement of accounts in many instances pending adjustment between the hospital and the Department.

4. The only additional control of the expenditures which would be brought about is a duplication of the control now exercised by the auditing officer of the Treasury Department; in fact, the projected change would require, in large part, a duplication of the records, with no commensurate gain therefrom.

5. There would appear to be a decided disadvantage in having the books of the hospital kept at a distance therefrom, where they are

inaccessible for that constant reference which proper business management makes necessary.

6. It would result in the disbursements being made by a man unacquainted with the special needs of the hospital and not under the superintendent's control. This would result in a conflict of authority which would be detrimental to the hospital's best interests. For instance, two days instead of one would be required to pay off (one to get tickets and one to get the money). This would rob the hospital of just twice the amount of time required now, and if the Department, as I understand, wish to pay off twice a month the loss of time would be four times as great. Under the present arrangement payments to employees or others are made under the direction of the superintendent at such times as are most convenient for all concerned.

7. It is inconceivable that such a disbursing officer as is contemplated in this bill would have the authority to dictate when he is to pay off and insist upon the employees and nurses engaged in the care of the sick and of dangerous lunatics attending upon his convenience. Yet if it is impossible, as it must often be, for them to go to the office when he is at the hospital, a trip to the Department would be necessary for them to get their pay, thereby inconveniencing them and robbing the hospital of their services. Now they can be paid at any time their services can be spared from the wards on which they are employed.

8. Even with the arrangement contemplated by this bill all of the moneys received in payment for board of patients would still have to be received and accounted for at the hospital.

9. The superintendency believes in single-headed responsibility and that divided responsibility can only result in lessened executive efficiency. He does not desire the custody of the hospital funds, but believes if he is to be relieved of them they should be disbursed by a special disbursing officer appointed by him and under his control. This arrangement would be eminently agreeable to him, and he is prepared to make such appointment at an additional expense of but \$300 per annum, which is \$700 less than the amount provided in the bill pending before your honorable body.

10. The superintendency of the Government Hospital for the Insane is a position of large responsibility which makes very great demands upon the person holding it. If the superintendent were permitted to appoint a disbursing officer, as suggested above, some of the responsibility and the work incident thereto would be lifted from his shoulders. If on the other hand his work is to be complicated and made more annoying by the plan suggested in the bill, he will have his usefulness to the hospital and to the patients thereof greatly impaired and be removed by just so much from that close touch with the medical aspects of hospital work which he believes are after all of the first importance.

In the argument which I present here I say that personally whereas I do not care especially for the custody of the funds, and whereas it would be relief to me to be relieved of the responsibility, still a relief in the way suggested would be really making more trouble for me. A disbursing officer of the hospital whom I could appoint and who would operate under my direction would actually relieve me of a certain amount of work, and I am prepared to make that appointment, if it pleases the authorities, at the rate of \$300 additional, by simply taking

my chief clerk, who is now getting \$1,200, and increasing her salary \$300 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting along all right now?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; I have no complaint to make, except if it is desirable to take the funds out of my hands that is the way I think it should be done, and not in the way suggested here.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. You have increased the amount for current expenses from \$294,720 to \$296,120?

Doctor WHITE. That is an increase upon the same per capita basis that the support of the insane has been figured for some years past.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you require \$220 per capita?

Doctor WHITE. We do if we keep up the standard of care and treatment which has been kept up. You understand that nearly half of our patients are from the Army and Navy, and a great many from the Soldiers' Homes, and it has been the policy of the Government to consider them not in the same light as paupers are considered, and consequently the general standard of care is raised in accordance with that element of population, and the entire population gets the benefit of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You give the soldiers and sailors better care than the pauper gets in the average institution?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it cost in the State institutions?

Doctor WHITE. I know what it costs in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it cost in New York?

Doctor WHITE. It varies in the different institutions from \$165 up to about \$190 or \$195.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you had better give us in what particulars the care and treatment in the Government institution differ from that received in the State institutions.

Doctor WHITE. There are these differences: In the first place, our employees throughout are paid a higher wage. We also have a larger number of employees to the number of patients in the institution, and the eight-hour law here in the Government service is enforced much more rigidly than at State institutions. Consequently we have to have a larger force of people. The employees about the grounds, the stewards, all our carpenters, clerks, and all the people in the District are rigidly on the eight-hour basis.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean when you say that you have a larger number of employees; that they are necessary to give the additional care you speak of?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; and the number is necessarily larger because of the eight-hour regulation, which is enforced here in the Government institution more rigidly than it is in State institutions, and, because we have on the wards a larger percentage of bedridden cases, getting so many people, as we do, from the National Soldiers' Homes—old broken-down soldiers, who require bed care and nursing. We have a larger number of employees and they receive a higher wage than is paid in the State institutions. Our diet is also much more plentiful than is usually supplied in State institutions and much more varied, and then again we have another element of population to deal

with. We have a number of commissioned officers, men who have held high rank in the Government service, who have to be dealt with still upon a different basis and provided with better quarters, better service, and better food. I think also the cost of supplies is larger here than where I came from in New York State.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. How do the wages of the attendants and nurses in this hospital compare with the wages paid in the New York hospitals?

Doctor WHITE. There is not a very great difference, but the difference is in favor of this hospital here; the wages are higher.

Mr. GARDNER. And the hours are shorter?

Doctor WHITE. The hours are not shorter per diem, but there is fully twice as much time off. That is a very conservative estimate, and, of course, every time there is an employee off, that means somebody has to do the work during that interval. That is one of the reasons why we have an excessive number of employees.

There are thirty days leave granted under the law, and in addition there are thirty days sick leave, and in addition they are off every third Sunday and legal holidays and all that sort of thing. A certain attendant presented me a draft of a bill which provided for putting them on an eight-hour basis, and he admitted that they had sixty days off every year regularly, and if they were sick they had the additional thirty days leave, which, to my mind, is excessive.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, they do average sixty days leave annually?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not including sick leave?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. That is from the point of view of the attendant himself; he acknowledged that.

The CHAIRMAN. In the State institutions do they have the same leave?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; they have fourteen days instead of thirty days, and in place of having a whole day for the legal holidays they have a half day. Otherwise I think the time is about the same. That would cut it down at any rate twenty days.

The CHAIRMAN. They have sixty days without charging it against their leave?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; they have thirty days leave. In addition to that they are permitted legal holidays and every third Sunday. I think that is all. That is permitted the nurses and attendants in lieu of every Sunday, which if they were employed in the departments they would have anyway, because, of course, the service is continuous, twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week, and in the outside departments, in the kitchens, etc., they have every other Sunday off.

The CHAIRMAN. How do the wages in New York compare with the wages in other States?

Doctor WHITE. I think they are higher.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think the wages paid here are a shade higher than those paid in New York?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; for similar positions in any other place in the country—at least, with which I am familiar.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For general repairs and improvements" you ask \$40,000. Your note says:

The greatly increased size of the hospital plant, due to the addition of a number of new buildings, makes it necessary to ask for an increase of the amount of this appropriation over what it has been in former years.

Does not the fact that your buildings are new reduce the item of repairs?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; I would like to say in justification of my estimate here, as I intended to say before, that all my estimates for the hospital were prepared within the first six days of my residence in Washington and some of the estimates are necessarily excessive and there are some things which will have to be done which could not be foreseen.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you say in regard to the repairs?

Doctor WHITE. Our appropriation this year was \$25,000 and we are going to use it all. I would say that \$5,000 additional would meet all requirements.

ROADWAYS, GRADING, AND WALKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For roadways, grading, and walks."

Doctor WHITE. That estimate is \$25,000. I do not think it is excessive. I did have my engineer survey and go over the entire ground and prepare an estimate upon the actual amount of work that would have to be done. To all the new buildings there will have to be roads and walks built, and around all of them there will have to be grading. He estimates there will have to be 10,000 cubic yards of grading and excavating; 3,000 cubic yards of topsoil spread; 21,000 square yards of macadam roadway necessary; 45,000 square yards of cement walks; 4,000 yards of gutters, drains, etc. If that work is completed that will cost more than \$25,000, but I do not imagine that it all can be done this summer. There is, however, at least an amount of that work which can be done this summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifteen thousand dollars will cover all the work that can be done this summer?

Doctor WHITE. It would probably cover the work around the new buildings, but that would leave no margin for the rest of the institution. Twenty-five thousand dollars ought to include the whole hospital and the amount of work that can be done about the new buildings.

WATER SUPPLY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For additional wells and water filters, \$6,000," the same amount that was appropriated last year?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. There were 8 wells contemplated on the place. This appropriation was for reborring the wells and increasing their efficiency. Four of them cost \$6,000 last year. There are four more. The wells had a capacity of from 30 to 40 gallons a minute delivery originally, and that has been brought up to 300 gallons per minute delivery, due to the new boring.

The CHAIRMAN. You need the additional wells?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. If they fill in the river bank our supply will be cut off absolutely; and anyway, the river water is not satisfactory for drinking purposes. An epidemic of typhoid fever was traced to it a year ago.

LAUNDRY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For additional laundry buildings and machinery, \$20,000?"

Doctor WHITE. I think that estimate is excessive. I am having my engineer now prepare plans for the remodeling of the new laundry, and I think that \$15,000 would be sufficient. The building has to be enlarged and there has to be additional machinery put in it. We must have a sterilizer and the whole interior of the building has to be torn out and remodeled.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a new building recently constructed, or is it the old building?

Doctor WHITE. The larger part of it is comparatively new.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble with it?

Doctor WHITE. There is nothing the matter with it as such, but I think the interior arrangements are very poor and inadequate.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any detailed estimate made?

Doctor WHITE. They are in preparation now.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you have them completed?

Doctor WHITE. The plans will probably be completed some time soon. There are three floors that I am having the plans made for now and when the plans are finished they will all have to be submitted to some of the people who build laundries, like the American Laundry Company, and it will be some time. I think that estimate is excessive. I think we will need actually half of it, \$10,000, during the coming year. I know now where I can spend \$5,000.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC APPARATUS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For hydrotherapeutic apparatus, \$3,000?"

Doctor WHITE. That is for the purpose of putting apparatus in the new buildings, downstairs. There is a place for the installation of the apparatus, and this is for the purchase and installation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the apparatus?

Doctor WHITE. It is an apparatus for treating patients with water in various ways, hot and cold baths, hot and cold douches, needle sprays, and sweats of all sorts. It is a modified Turkish-bath establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever have any such apparatus before?

Doctor WHITE. We have such an apparatus now in what is known as the Toner Building, and it is in use constantly.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the matter with that apparatus?

Doctor WHITE. It is all right where it is, but this is for putting apparatus in the two buildings which are prepared for the reception of acute cases—buildings B and C. Those are the buildings where all the cases admitted to the hospital are examined and where all the acute cases of insanity, which are presumably curable and which treatment will benefit, will stay until treatment is of no avail and they can be

transferred to other buildings. This particular apparatus is designed in such cases where its effects are beneficial, but in the chronic part of the hospital it is not of particular value.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the appropriation is absolutely necessary?

Doctor WHITE. I presume the hospital would continue without it, but it is an essential. It is considered a very desirable thing in the treatment of cases of acute insanity, and all the modern institutions have them installed.

KITCHEN BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For kitchen in building R, \$5,000."

Doctor WHITE. Building R is at the end of a group of four buildings on the other side of the road. There was no provision for a kitchen in that building other than that there was simply a room left which could be made one. It was not excavated, no flue was built from it, and in order to put a kitchen in there we would have to put in a flue and make all the pipe connections. It is a building occupied by bedridden hospital cases; and if the cooking were done at the outer end of the group it would necessitate the transfer of the food 400 or 500 feet, which in winter time, I think, would be very much to the detriment of the food, making it cold and not very palatable. The sum asked for is excessive; \$2,500 will be sufficient. This estimate was made on the basis of the statement of the architect with whom I went over the matter, and he said it would cost \$5,000. I know that amount is not necessary.

Mr. BENTON. You spoke of the diet which you furnish at the hospital. What do you give the people?

Doctor WHITE. Everything that anybody else gets—meat, fish, vegetables, etc. It is a fairly liberal diet, which has some luxuries. The sick people get a special diet; they have chicken and meat broth for the old people who have not teeth. The other people get meat, fish, and vegetables, like at home.

Mr. BENTON. Just like anybody has at home?

Doctor. WHITE. Yes, sir.

MARCH 8, 1904.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

STATEMENT OF REV. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, ACCOMPANIED BY JUDGE S. J. PEEL, DR. JOHN GORDON, PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY, MR. GEORGE H. SAFFORD, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, AND MR. BRAINARD H. WARNER.

Doctor HAMLIN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am president of the board of trustees of Howard University, and I would like to call your attention to some matters relating to the university.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you do not deal with the estimates. We would be glad, however, to have you submit such suggestions as occur to you, Doctor.

Doctor HAMLIN. May I first, Mr. Chairman, call your attention to the

report to the Secretary of the Interior, on pages 188 and 189, concerning the Freedmen's Hospital building? You will notice a reference to it at the bottom of page 188.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall have to limit you to about 10 minutes' time. If you can get through in that time, all right.

Doctor HAMLIN. I will be just as brief as I possibly can. You will remember that last year Congress appropriated \$50,000, available on the 1st day of July last, as part of the total sum of \$300,000 to complete a new Freedmen's Hospital; and the bill provides that the hospital shall be erected on the site of the present hospital.

When the Interior Department came to investigate that matter they found that there was not room, in their judgment, for a modern hospital of 200 beds, such as was provided for by Congress, and they further found that there would be some question about the title to part of this tract. They have therefore done nothing about the construction of the hospital.

In the meantime we called the attention of the Department of the Interior to the fact that many years ago the university ceded to the United States Government a certain tract of land for a public park. This was in remission of taxes due and of taxes to come; and it was on condition that this park should be made a public park and be maintained as such. It lies between Howard University grounds and the Freedmen's Hospital, between Fourth and Sixth streets, and between Pomeroy and College streets. We now ask, and the Secretary of the Interior indorses our request, that Congress will retrocede to us that ground on condition that we shall rent it in accordance with the terms of the bill of last year for the nominal sum of \$1 per year in perpetuity, as a site for the Freedmen's Hospital.

Nothing has ever been done with that ground. It stands exactly as it did when the grant was made. We base this request on the fact that Congress has done similar things heretofore. At the same date that we made this cession or grant the Georgetown University paid in cash to Congress, or to the Government, thirty-odd thousand dollars for back taxes and remission of taxes for the future; and the next Congress gave that money back to the University. The ground of that action was that it was not a proper requirement on the part of the Government to exact the payment of that tax. We have still other precedents that we could cite to you; and on the basis of that we ask you to modify the legislation of last year to the intent named—that is to say, that the tract described above shall be retroceded by the United States to the Howard University, and that it shall be used exclusively as a site for a hospital. It will take only a portion of the park, and its uses as a park will not be interfered with, in our judgment.

And, further, we ask that you will continue and renew the appropriation of last year. My understanding is, however, that an appropriation for a building does not lapse for three years. Is that correct, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. I guess that is true.

Doctor HAMLIN. If that is true, no action is needed on that subject. Now, sir, we ask if that is a sufficient statement on that? If not, I shall be glad to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee has no jurisdiction to legislate, and that is legislation.

Doctor HAMLIN. It was in the sundry civil bill last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess it was a Senate amendment. They legislate on the Senate side sometimes.

Doctor HAMLIN. I am not informed as to that. But we would like to ask for some amendments in the matter that was submitted in July last.

We would like to ask that the heads of departments at Howard University be granted an increase in salary of \$300 each. It will be understood by the committee that the appropriations made by Congress pay in part, not in full, the salaries of professors. The question is frequently asked, "Why are the salaries divided?" It is because they are paid in part from our endowment and donations, and so on, and in part by Congress. Our donations and endowments, however, are entirely exhausted by the salaries we are now paying, and by other expenses, and we ask for increases of salary of \$300 each for four heads of the academic departments in the university.

Mr. GARDNER. Can you pay any increase out of the donations and endowments?

Doctor HAMLIN. We are not at present able to do so. We hope to enhance our donations in future years. The institution is now under new management. President Gordon is here. He has recently been made president of the university, and he is exerting himself very actively in that direction. But at present we could make no increases.

I will not go over the items further than to say that the deans of the departments are in receipt of \$1,500 per year. That is the salary paid to professors who are not administrators, and we believe that the efficiency and general standing of the deans would be much enhanced, not to say that they most thoroughly earn a little increase in salary. But if we could discriminate them from the other professors and add an increase of \$300 each in their salaries it would be well.

We also ask for the president of the university a salary of \$5,000 per year. And we ask further—and this we feel is very important—that you will increase the appropriation made for our industrial department. You have been giving to the university for industrial work in the past the sum of \$3,000 a year. It is hopelessly inadequate.

I was in charge of the university for six months and did my best to put the industrial department on something like a working basis. President Gordon, who is an experienced educator, has been doing his very best for the last six months in the same direction. But we have found that that sum of money is so inadequate that we can not do anything with the industrial work. The teachers there are simply artists or artisans or mechanics. They are not educated men. The department is theoretically in charge of one of the deans, but it is impossible for him to handle it in addition to his other work. We ask for \$10,000 for the industrial department. That is an increase of \$7,000 over and above the present appropriation to that department.

The CHAIRMAN. On the question of salaries, Doctor, do I understand you have four deans, and you want to increase their salaries \$300 each?

Doctor HAMLIN. Yes, sir. That will make \$1,200 increase in the salary of the deans. The secretary says that on this you will find marked an increase of one, and we desire to raise it to \$300 instead of \$100.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$4,500 for six professors in the academic branches in your first item there. Do you want that increase there?

Doctor HAMLIN. That would increase that by \$1,200 plus \$5,000—the salary of the president and the increase of the deans.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you pay the president's salary now?

Doctor HAMLIN. It has been paid in the past by the appropriation—in part at least, and almost entirely by appropriations that were made by Congress to pay for the rent of the Freedmen's Hospital. But under the new legislation, as you will see, that will lapse. We have been receiving \$4,000 from the Government in rentals for the buildings of the Freedmen's Hospital, which stands upon our ground, and that will lapse when the new legislation takes effect.

The CHAIRMAN. You take \$4,000 and apply it to the payment of the salary of the president?

Doctor HAMLIN. Yes, sir; that is what has been done in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. And when your new hospital has been constructed, that will end the receipts?

Doctor HAMLIN. Yes, sir. Not only when it is constructed, but as soon as a contract is made by the Government of the United States the rent will be terminated.

The present buildings are falling to pieces. They are really unfit for human habitation. They are unfit for anything. I need not go into that, however, because that has been fully argued before the committee in previous years.

There is one other item that I would like to bring to your attention with a great deal of emphasis, if I may. The inspector of buildings in the District of Columbia has visited the university, and gone very carefully over all the buildings, and condemned as unsafe the heating plant of the university. The inspector's department has also recommended that a heating plant entirely separate from the university be erected, and that steam heat and electric lights be used throughout the university. We ask Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of such a plant and the installation of it in the university building. I think I have said my say, Mr. Chairman.

**STATEMENT OF JUDGE S. J. PEEL, OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HOWARD UNI-
VERSITY.**

Judge PEEL. I recollect, gentlemen, being in this room many years ago, when it was used by another committee.

Now, these deans at the Howard University have been getting the same salary for about twelve years without any increase. Fifteen hundred dollars a year has been all that they have been getting. Certainly the increase proposed is a reasonable increase for them.

I can see nothing more important than the industrial system for our colored people. I have seen the necessity for it since I have been on the board of management at the university. I have seen the necessity for this industrial school there. While classical training will do for the few, this industrial training is necessary for the many. The board of trustees consists of men who are looking after the welfare of the university, and the board thought this a small item to begin with, in addition to what we were getting.

Doctor Hamlin was modest in not saying anything about himself in connection with the university. New blood has been put into the board of trustees—not with any criticism; I am not intending to make

any criticism on the former trustees—but as a matter of fact Doctor Rankin had served his time, and ought to have quit a little before he did, as the institution had become somewhat demoralized and it needed an infusion of new blood. We saw the situation, and intimated to Doctor Rankin that it would be greatly to the interest of the university for him to retire. He was past 70 years of age. He was a fine educator and a remarkable man. He tendered his resignation, and the board of trustees gave him his salary up to the end of the commencement year, which I think was two or three months. We then elected Doctor Hamlin as acting president of that university. He infused new life and new discipline into it at once, and put it on a high plane, until the selection of Doctor Gordon, who succeeded him in September last. For the six months that Doctor Hamlin served he received no compensation. At a salary of \$4,000 a year the time he served would give him \$2,215.01. He should be paid that sum before any money—

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it not paid to him?

Judge PEEL. The endowment fund has all been taken to keep up the repairs. The buildings have been standing for thirty-five years. The expenses have been increased. Congress a few years ago gave us an appropriation of \$5,000 to put a heating plant in the hall. Before that they had nothing but little stoves on three legs, and it was a matter of absolute protection to these halls that the heating plant was put in. The same is true with reference to the rest of it. I do not know that I could add very much more to what you gentlemen have already heard of it.

The board of trustees of Howard University now consists of Doctor Hamlin, the president; Judge Barnard and Judge Anderson, of the District court; Gen. Charles Bird, a retired army officer, and myself. There are some 1,000 or 1,200 colored young men and girls in there, in all the various departments.

Mr. BENTON. Where do they come from?

Judge PEEL. From all over the country. Forty States in the Union are represented there.

Mr. BENTON. It is their national institution?

Judge PEEL. Yes, sir; and the only one of the kind in the country. It is the only one, I believe, where the colored men can get a classical education.

Mr. BENTON. Is there a school of law there and a school of medicine?

Judge PEEL. Yes, sir. I am happy to say that those departments of the institution are self-supporting.

Mr. BENTON. I should say that I asked you the latter question because of something that came up on another bill that we had before us.

Mr. GARDNER. You speak of \$9,000 revenue from endowments. What other revenues or sources of revenues have you?

Judge PEEL. We had a theological department in that institution, but none of the expenses of its administration are paid for out of the endowment or by Congress.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you no tuition fees?

Judge PEEL. The law and medical departments are self-sustaining, and all the money that is used for the 10, 12, or 15 men who go through the theological department is furnished by good, charitable people throughout the country.

Mr. BENTON. Does any particular church have charge of the theological department?

Doctor GORDON. None whatever, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you any revenue from dormitories?

Doctor GORDON. About \$1,600 from that source.

Mr. GARDNER. Are we to understand, President Gordon, that \$1,600 covers the revenues to the institution, aside from what the Government gives and the receipts from endowments?

Doctor GORDON. Except such donations as we receive, which last year amounted to \$1,087, and about \$550 on rents.

Mr. GARDNER. As a matter of fact, are you not sort of settling down on the Government for the support of this institution? All other institutions, from Harvard down, have to hustle to get money as endowments and as sources of income. Is not this an exception?

Doctor GORDON. I am hustling. I am going to hustle. I am spending my time very largely outside doing that.

Mr. GARDNER. This institution has a claim on the benevolent people of the country that would be recognized if properly presented.

Judge PEEL. I would say it is the purpose of the board of trustees from now hence to try to secure contributions by which we can have our endowment fund enlarged, so as to be as nearly self-supporting as can be. The wisdom of not taxing the students in that institution is apparent. Those people have to make their own money, and can hardly pay their rent. Their board is \$9 a month.

Mr. GARDNER. You furnish the table?

Judge PEEL. Yes, sir; 75 or 80 men and young women take their meals there. The rest work around as waiters, and so on.

Mr. GARDNER. What is the university endowment?

Mr. SAFFORD. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. GARDNER. Has that been increasing in the last five or ten years?

Mr. SAFFORD. No, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. I mean has it been productive?

Doctor GORDON. It is, I believe, \$215,000 for the entire university.

Mr. GARDNER. By what amount has that been increased in five years?

Doctor GORDON. Not a cent.

Mr. GARDNER. In ten years?

Mr. SAFFORD. Very little.

Mr. GARDNER. In fifteen years?

Mr. SAFFORD. Practically the whole endowment was created in 1884 at the time when we sold our land to the Government for the construction of the new reservoir.

Mr. GARDNER. And the board of trustees has virtually settled down on the Government for support?

Mr. SAFFORD. This is a new board.

Mr. WARNER. I can give you a partial reason for that. One reason was the desire not to interfere with these other institutions at Hampton and Tuskegee. It is likely that the same class of people who would naturally contribute to those institutions would contribute to this, and we never had an equipment with which to go out and collect this money. Now we are trying to do it and making an experiment to see what can be done along that line. Of course attention naturally goes to Hampton and Tuskegee.

Mr. GARDNER. Because they have put their claims before the people, and in doing that they have advertised their institutions?

Mr. WARNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. But you know it is a fight in the country at large all the time for the upbuilding of institutions for the white people. Even Harvard and Yale and Chicago are not exceptions.

Mr. WARNER. That is true; but this institution stands in a different relation from those. It was commenced under the patronage of the United States Government, and it has continued so.

Mr. BENTON. Will it be forever that way?

Mr. WARNER. As long as the colored race are in the condition they are now it ought to be continued, and it ought to improved and made a model institution.

Mr. BENTON. Has there been any improvement in the forty years by the education of them here? Are they getting to be more self-sustaining?

Mr. WARNER. Certainly. Education naturally makes them better. I am asked that question a good many times, whether the education of a negro has really done him much good and the country much good, and I have come to the conclusion, as of course all other people do who investigate the matter and look into it, that it has done both the colored men and the country good. Perhaps some of you gentlemen saw an article in the Outlook a few weeks ago on this very topic. There was a large number of answers given by different prominent people who were asked that same question, and the consensus of opinion was that a very great improvement had taken place.

Mr. BENTON. I want to ask you a question, Judge. How is this endowment of \$215,000 invested?

Mr. SAFFORD. It is invested in first mortgages of the District of Columbia, principally.

Mr. BENTON. First mortgages of the District of Columbia, or of individuals in the District, or companies?

Mr. SAFFORD. Yes, sir; individual notes, secured by deeds of trust.

Mr. BENTON. What is about the amount of interest?

Mr. SAFFORD. The rate is about 5 per cent. The amount is about \$8,000 or \$9,000. That is our average income.

Mr. GARDNER. From what source did you obtain this \$215,000 of endowment?

Mr. SAFFORD. About \$100,000 of it was obtained from the sale of land for the construction of the reservoir in 1884, and \$40,000 is a fund held in trust by the American Missionary Association, of New York, for the benefit of the theological department.

Mr. GARDNER. That was a gift?

Mr. SAFFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. That leaves \$65,000 to be accounted for.

Mr. SAFFORD. We received, for instance, a bequest three years ago of \$2,500 from the widow of the late Senator Pomeroy, who was very much interested in the school, and was one of the incorporators.

Mr. BENTON. You mean to say that the balance was obtained by contributions from people?

Mr. SAFFORD. Yes, sir. I might say entirely by contributions.

MARCH 8, 1904.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF
ORDNANCE.

AUGUSTA ARSENAL, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is on page 209 of the bill, "Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.: For increase of water supply by connecting with the system of Augusta, Ga., \$2,500?"

General CROZIER. That is for the purpose of securing a water supply from the city of Augusta or the village of Summerville, a suburb right next to the arsenal, and will constitute the inauguration of a system of supply of the arsenal by the method now ordinarily in use. The only system they have at present is one of wells from which they pump. It is out of date and the supply is not sufficient. Rather than dig any more wells I think it better to expend this moderate sum to connect with the water supply of the neighboring municipality, as is the usual practice.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you have to pay for the water?

General CROZIER. If we got 20,000 gallons a day, it would be \$730 a year, which would be payable out of the current appropriation for the service of the Ordnance Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it cost you now?

General CROZIER. It is difficult to say, because it is so tied up with other expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you stationed there?

General CROZIER. The proposed maximum number which I expect to provide for is 100—men, women, and children—also one or two steam boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what importance is this as compared with the other items in the bill?

General CROZIER. It is not of the most importance. They charge 10 cents per 1,000 gallons. I do not think that that is a very high rate compared with the usual rate, although I have known it to be as low as 6 cents.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.: For brick stable with slate roof for public horses, \$7,500." What have you to say as to the necessity for that item?

General CROZIER. I can say that the stable at this arsenal will have to be replaced before a great while. It is not in good condition. The horses are not houseless and homeless at present, and it could go over for another year if it were considered not advisable to make the appropriation this year. It is such an expenditure as ought to be made in the interests of efficiency, but it is not absolutely imperative at the present time.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.: For storehouse for storage of small-arms cartridges, \$46,000." How important is that?

General CROZIER. That is important. We are, of course, engaged in accumulating a supply of ammunition for war purposes. It can be easily understood that a large amount should be accumulated. Just as an example: Suppose we were providing for an army of 500,000. 300 rounds per man would be 150,000,000 rounds. We would probably not need as much as that in order to consider ourselves prudently safe, but you can see that it easily runs into large quantities.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much trouble in securing these cartridges promptly in case of war?

General CROZIER. The greatest delay would occur in getting the manufacturing plants of the country, both private and governmental, into operation at their full capacity. After that full capacity should have been attained cartridges could be produced in the country at the rate of about 1,000,000 a day. That being the case I should say that we might go into a war with about half the number of cartridges per man that would otherwise be prudent.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this item is important?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. How do these cartridges keep as to time? Do they deteriorate?

General CROZIER. No element is subject to deterioration except the primer and the powder, and they can be unloaded and recharged at any time and without great expense.

Mr. BENTON. Are the caps made of brass?

General CROZIER. There is a brass primer which is inserted in the cartridge case. It is the fulminate composition that would deteriorate. We hope that we have gotten the powder to such a point of excellence of manufacture that it will not deteriorate, but I can not come before you and make that as a positive statement. It is still a matter of discussion. So I must tell you that we can not positively assert that it will not deteriorate, but we use considerable numbers of the cartridges every year for target practice, and we always take from the older stores and replace from the newer.

Mr. GARDNER. Are you using smokeless powder?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; altogether.

Mr. GARDNER. Both for the artillery and infantry?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extension of shop used for loading small arms and cartridges, \$6,500."

General CROZIER. That is for an extension of a shop already in existence. It is for loading the powder and bullets into the cartridge cases and for completing the cartridge after the manufacture of it has advanced to the assembling points in other portions of the factory. The sum is modest and it is needed. The capacity of the Frankford Arsenal will be, with its addition, about 250,000 rounds a day. I will say that we do not operate it at the full capacity all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. You consider this item as of the first importance?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; I consider it of the first importance.

MANILA ORDNANCE DEPOT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Manila ordnance depot, Manila. P. I.: For completion of a building for office, \$16,000." What have you to say as to the necessity for this work?

General CROZIER. At the Manila ordnance depot we found upon taking possession a building which the Spaniards considered necessary to add to that establishment in a state of partial completion. In the five years that we have had possession of the islands nothing has been done toward the completion of that building. In operating the depot, at which we employ some 250 workmen, we have found the same necessity for the building that the Spaniards did. We have gotten along without it by crowding our people and by performing some of the work not to the best advantage. The conclusion therefore is that this would be a wise expenditure.

Mr. GILLETT. How many people have you to occupy the building?

General CROZIER. I suppose the office building will be for about 30.

Mr. GILLETT. Clerks and all?

General CROZIER. Clerks, draftsmen, and officers.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much money has been expended on this building, what would be your estimate up to date?

General CROZIER. I think that what is seen in the picture in the way of material and the disposition that has been made of it in the structure, could be reproduced for from \$12,000 to \$14,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You think \$16,000 would complete the building?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; I think it would. Captain Montgomery reminds me—I also having been there—that the present office is partially below the level of the ground. The window sills are just about on the ground level, and it is not healthy. It is badly located. It is right next to the carpenter shop, and the dust from the circular saw permeates it and makes it disagreeable to handle the papers.

Mr. GILLETT. Where will the new building be located?

General CROZIER. Right beside the old one.

Mr. GILLETT. In the city of Manila?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; the whole plant is in the city.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 211 of the bill, "Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.: For new hospital building, \$22,500."

General CROZIER. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that I can say anything more about that item than is stated in the note. and than I have said before.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people do you have employed at the Rock Island Arsenal that you have to provide hospital quarters for in the event of sickness?

General CROZIER. There are 100 enlisted men. There are also 1,500 workmen and there will be very soon 2,000, who are treated there in the first instance in case there is an accident, as occasionally occurs in all machine establishments.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not kept there permanently, only in case of an accident; they are taken to the hospital and remain until moved to the city hospital or their homes?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; the only ones who have to be permanently cared for are the 100 enlisted men.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average number of the 100 enlisted men who would have to be cared for in the hospital?

General CROZIER. On an average I do not suppose more than 3 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. We would hardly be warranted in building a \$22,000 hospital to take care of five or six people.

General CROZIER. I think that any member of the committee who would see the present hospital would conclude that the hospital arrangements were not sufficient and that something should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need a hospital there at all, with only 100 men; is it not advisable to use the city hospital?

General CROZIER. That is not the practice at any of the posts in the Army, and that would be the only consideration upon which this appropriation should be withheld. That is a policy which I should say the Surgeon-General would be better able to make explanation about to the committee than myself. We are there some 2 miles distant from the nearest city, with no regular means of communication, and we would have to use our own transportation for the sick.

The CHAIRMAN. How far are you did you say?

General CROZIER. Two miles from the city of Moline. The arsenal is located on an island in the Mississippi River. Rock Island and Davenport are at a little greater distance. The whole policy of the Army in every instance that I know of is to have hospitals at the posts to take care of the soldiers. It would be a radical departure to adopt the other system, of depending upon city hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. Admitting that to be true, you usually only have 100 soldiers stationed there?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it then altogether necessary to build a hospital that will cost \$22,500; can not arrangements be made for a hospital of sufficient capacity to take care of the few people there at a great deal less money?

General CROZIER. This plan includes a dispensary and includes an isolated ward for infectious and contagious diseases; it includes an operating room, with the proper appliances for it, and it should include the quarters for the hospital steward, who is usually a married man.

Mr. GARDNER. Is not that a smaller post than usual to have a hospital?

General CROZIER. No, sir; I do not think there is any post in the Army where there is not a hospital.

Mr. GARDNER. How many are there in the surgical corps?

General CROZIER. The surgeon is a medical man who practices in the vicinity and who has a contract with the Government, for so much a month, to furnish all the medical attendance required by the men. There is a hospital steward, with one or two men of the hospital corps, to take care of the building, keep it clean, put up the prescriptions, assist in operations, nurse the sick, and do all the work of the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. At a point like this, with only 100 soldiers, the officials, those connected with the hospital, would outnumber the sick 90 per cent of the time?

General CROZIER. That is pretty nearly the case in almost every hospital in the country. It takes more than one man to take care of a sick man.

Mr. GILLET. Not in the big city hospitals?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; if you count the surgeons and the entire staff and the nurses and the orderlies.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean a military hospital?

General CROZIER. I think that would be pretty nearly the case in the civilian hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For one set of officers' quarters, \$13,500." What have you there now in the way of officers' quarters?

General CROZIER. There are five sets altogether. The commanding officer's and four assistant officers', and there are six officers, so that one officer has to be stationed in Moline.

In a short time the number of officers will be increased, when we commence the manufacture of the small arms in the armory which we have established there, and which will be in operation as soon as the fixtures for the making of the rifle just adopted have been completed at the Springfield Arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. You are making the small arms there?

General CROZIER. We are doing that, and in addition we are making all the horse equipments, saddles and bridles; and all the artillery harness; all the field artillery gun carriages and caissons; all the siege gun carriages and caissons. We are employing there, as I said before, 1,500 men, and after the commencement of the operation of the armory we will be employing over 2,000 men. The number of officers is small for an establishment of that size.

The CHAIRMAN. Would a building costing \$13,500 be better than the other buildings you now have there?

General CROZIER. No, sir; it would not.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be in line with the other buildings?

General CROZIER. It would not be as large as some of the buildings. This is for a lieutenant, and that would reduce the size a little. Later on additional quarters will be necessary, and if they were appropriated for now then the price could be reduced. We could build more quarters at a less price per set. I am asking only to accommodate the one officer who is not now accommodated and who is living in the neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. Where you quarter an officer at Moline, does the Government pay his expenses?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay him now?

General CROZIER. He gets \$36 a month for his quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount is fixed by law?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; it is \$12 a room, and he, being a captain, is allowed three rooms.

Mr. GILLETT. You really will need another set of quarters before the year is out?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; before a year from to-day I shall need a second set, and it would be a matter of economy to provide for it now. You could make provision for two sets of quarters for \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that mean a double building?

General CROZIER. No, sir; we have given that method of building a very thorough trial and it has not proved satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For one artillery storehouse, \$55,000." Please tell us as to the necessity of that item?

General CROZIER. That is to store the reserve artillery for war purposes. We are now manufacturing field guns of the newly adopted method for issue to the service within a few months, and the artillery now in possession of the troops will commence to be turned in. It is

too good to be thrown away. It consists of breech-loading guns and serviceable carriages, and will be available for a number of years to come as a reserve in case of a war and the rapid loss or damage of the artillery in use by the troops. This would then come in and must be stored somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you occupying all the storeroom now?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. This class of material, reserve guns and gun carriages, has heretofore been stored in some of the buildings which have been there for some years, but which are now to be utilized for shops for the small-arms plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you consider this item as of the first importance?

General CROZIER. It will be absolutely essential before long. It may be possible to postpone it another year, but it will be indispensable ultimately.

Mr. GILLETT. Why could they not be stored in the old shops at Springfield?

General CROZIER. I think the shops are all used for the storage of small arms, and such material as that. We have not any waste space up there.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For one set of stables, \$18,000." What have you to say as to the necessity for that appropriation?

General CROZIER. As the note says, these stables were built during the civil war and, like the hospital, they were built out of green lumber. They are not such stables as anybody would have on his place. The buildings are long, and as one looks at them the eaves make a graceful curve up and down. They and this hospital are as incongruous at that establishment as are the little frame negro shanties out on Sixteenth street in Washington. This committee will replace them undoubtedly. They will not allow them there very much longer. If they are replaced now, and at the same time I could get funds for the artillery storehouse and the hospital and the officers' quarters, they could be constructed more cheaply than later on.

The CHAIRMAN. Of all this work at the Rock Island Arsenal, you consider the officers' quarters the most important?

General CROZIER. I consider the hospital building and the storehouse as the more important.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood that the storehouse could be delayed for a year.

General CROZIER. I was speaking of the ultimate necessity. The storehouse will be ultimately indispensable. The officers' quarters, of course, should be built at once. We actually have the officer, and should have the quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. The storehouse can go over for another year?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; but ultimately it will be indispensable.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the stables; can they go over for another year?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; they are not such buildings as any member of this committee would have on his own place, or any longer than absolutely necessary. I really think as between the stables and the hospital, the hospital is more important just now, and unless the policy of the Army is to be changed that hospital ought to be provided for. Either hospitals are not to be built at such military posts or else that one should be built.

Mr. GARDNER. Is there a public hospital at Moline now?

General CROZIER. I do not know, but I should think so. I consider the hospital most pressing, because I can make the officer endure his inconvenience of living over at Moline, and pay him the \$36.

The CHAIRMAN. In Document No. 259 there is the item, "For completing the installation of the plant and the purchase of tools, fixtures, and other appliances for the manufacture of small arms in the armory shops at Rock Island Arsenal, to be available until expended, \$75,000." What have you to say in regard to that item?

General CROZIER. That is an important matter. There have been some changes in the design of the rifle since the plant was commenced. If the plant were in operation at present I could charge any such expenditure as that to the appropriation for manufacturing arms at national armories, but as the plant is not yet in operation I can not charge anything to that appropriation, and the plant must be completed for the capacity of 250 guns a day, which is prescribed in the act making appropriations for it, with the money appropriated for its establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. So you think this is a necessary appropriation?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. General, what do you make out there now?

General CROZIER. We make artillery harness, horse equipment, saddles, bridles, currycombs, halters, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make carriages?

General CROZIER. We make field-gun carriages and siege-gun carriages.

The CHAIRMAN. When you have this \$75,000 expended, then you will be prepared to commence the manufacture of small arms?

General CROZIER. At the rate of 250 guns a day.

Mr. GILLET. When do you expect to begin that?

General CROZIER. I do not believe I will get up to that rate within a year, but I expect to start within six months.

Mr. GILLET. The next item is "For machinery and shop fixtures."

General CROZIER. Those two items are the same as have been appropriated for in previous years.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular annual appropriations?

General CROZIER. Yes; and experience shows that they are necessary for their purposes.

Mr. GILLET. The Rock Island bridge is the same?

General CROZIER. That is the same; yes. I have been estimating for some years \$15,000 and I have been getting \$12,500, and as I have been operating the bridge for what I have been getting, I now make my estimates for that amount.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUNDS.

Mr. GILLET. "Sandy Hook proving grounds, New Jersey." I notice that you have the word "rebuilding" instead of "building."

General CROZIER. "And repairing roads and walks and for general repairs of shops, storehouses, and quarters." As far as the walks are concerned I do not intend to use any of that money for repairing walks. Sandy Hook Proving Ground has been in the past a place where work of that kind has been done frequently with the idea that it was to be temporary. It is not temporary. Sandy Hook is one of the most permanent places that we have. In fact, we might say one

of the most indispensable establishments of the Ordnance Department, for, although we might get the things which we make manufactured by private industry, we could not get our guns proved by private industry, or our projectiles tried or powder tested, or any of that class of work done. So this establishment is absolutely indispensable and is going to continue to be so. Now, plank walks are expensive. The civilized world has abandoned them. It costs more to maintain them than the interest on the cost of any proper kind of artificial-stone pavement, and this sum which I have asked for here is to be used partly for building the latter.

Mr. GILLETT. That is the reason for the increase?

General CROZIER. That is the reason of the increase; yes. To be put into permanent improvements. I think some of the members of the committee have seen something of the conditions down there and know that they are wasteful.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "For one passenger and freight boat, \$65,000." You want \$10,000 additional?

General CROZIER. Yes. This committee gave last year \$65,000 for such a boat. The boat which I have attempted to get is one of moderate size, of 120 feet length only, which puts it in the class of large tugs. I advertised for a steel boat, deeming it a poor expenditure of public money in these days to get a wooden boat, for it would simply deteriorate, and would have to be replaced after a comparatively short time. I did not get any bids that were anywhere near the amount appropriated.

Then I made changes in the plan, took off some of the features, and notified the bidders that we would use the lifeboats from the old boat, and we would use the steam steering gear from the old boat, and anything else that could be used from the old boat. Still I got no bid within the amount. I tried by private arrangement with the people to get amount down, made a change substituting wood for steel in all the upper works of the boat, but keeping the steel hull, which I considered I should not abandon, and was still unable to get the sum down to the limit of the appropriation. Therefore I considered it was necessary to come again to Congress and ask for the additional \$10,000.

Mr. GILLETT. What are you using there now?

General CROZIER. A boat which is hired for us by the Quartermaster's Department, at \$35 a day. It is demonstrated that a steel boat 120 feet long can not be built for \$65,000.

Mr. GILLETT. If there are no further questions we will go over to the next item, "Fireproof vault."

General CROZIER. For the office building, \$1,600. That is in the estimate, but it is such a small amount that I do not consider it worth while to take up the committee's time with it. It can be crossed out, if you like, and I will put in that fireproof vault from the general sum for "Repairs and improvements to arsenals."

Mr. GILLETT. "Two-story building for employees."

General CROZIER. That is needed for a post-office building. The post-office is now in a little old frame house that was built originally for workmen, near the old fortification, which was long since abandoned, and which was under construction before the civil war. This building will have to be removed, as the site is needed for something else, and some other kind of a building will have to be put up. I do not

think that it is good policy to put up a building that is not a good one and is not a permanent one. This \$5,000 is a moderate sum.

Mr. GILLET. It will be used as a dwelling? You call it a dwelling house?

General CROZIER. One of the permanent employees of the proving grounds will have to live there; is in it now, and a member of his family, I think his wife, is the postmistress.

Mr. GILLET. Does the Post-Office Department pay rent for it?

General CROZIER. No; there is no rent.

Mr. GARDNER. Could you make that do another year?

General CROZIER. I do not know that it could positively be said that it could not last another year.

Mr. GARDNER. You would not have to remove it within a year?

General CROZIER. I do not think it is absolutely necessary, but as long as it is there it is the wrong thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions on that item, gentlemen, if not, we will go to the next, "For removing old ordnance barracks building to the site recommended by the board appointed to establish the line of demarcation between the proving grounds and Fort Hancock, \$10,000."

General CROZIER. That is a good building. It is to be used as laborers' quarters when the new barrack building, for which an appropriation already exists, is finished. A change will be made sometime or other in order to straighten out the lines of the place and make it what it should be.

The CHAIRMAN. I remember you drew a line along there by which you undertake to establish the line between Fort Hancock and your proving ground?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Both sides belong to the Government?

General CROZIER. It is not to move this building from one side to the other of the line, but in drawing that line, General Chaffee and myself, who were aboard for the purpose, indicated where certain buildings ought to go, and this was one of them that should be moved. But it is not a question of moving it from one side or the other of the line, it is simply for the general improvement of the place, so it should be in the proper place, and there should be an open space where it is now. It is not one of the items that is absolutely essential now, if you are looking for something by which the amount of the bill can be decreased.

The CHAIRMAN. "For the purchase and installation of engine and generator for electric lighting purposes?"

General CROZIER. That is a necessary item for the actual operation of the proving ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Absolutely necessary for the operation of the proving ground?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For brick building for housing three locomotives and locomotive crane, \$6,000." You have got a wooden building?

General CROZIER. We have a wooden building that will take the locomotives and will not take the crane, and the latter stands out in the open. The locomotive crane runs on the railroad tracks and moves itself about by its own power and lifts things about. It is in constant

use, and it of course requires more careful and expensive care by reason of standing out in the open. A building should be put up for it, but I do not care to put up a ramshackle building which will just cover it. We ought to get the right kind of a one that will take all three of them and that will be a permanent structure.

Mr. GILLETT. Was there not some question about that building being on the line—the present building?

General CROZIER. The present building. And when a new one is put up it can not go where the old one is. That feature is not pressing now.

Mr. GILLETT. It ought to be a good building that will house engines and crane?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For one car shed, fireproof, to accommodate four passenger cars of standard dimensions, \$6,000?" You have got them under a wooden shed now?

General CROZIER. No; we have not even a wooden shed for them. We have not anything. They have to stand out in the open, and, of course, they have to be painted and fixed up very much more often than they would if they had some kind of protection. Those cars are used for bringing the employees from down at Highland Beach to work at the proving ground and taking them back every day, and enable us to avoid the necessity for building houses for these people on Sandy Hook and taking care of them there. They are well worth what they cost and ought to be preserved.

The CHAIRMAN. When you do build a house you ought to build one for locomotives and cars together?

General CROZIER. I do not think that we have got a place there where we could build quite the building that would take them all. We would have to build two buildings alongside of each other.

The CHAIRMAN. "For brick buildings for storing types and models of ordnance material, \$12,000." That is in your frame building, is it not?

General CROZIER. There is not anything there. A good part of it stands in the open. Sandy Hook being a proving place we always have there samples of guns and gun carriages which have been subjected to test and either have been accepted or have been rejected; and the accumulation of them constitutes a series of object lessons which makes part of the school of the ordnance officer. In order that we shall not go back again later on and test or spend money or spend time upon some of these same old ideas that have been gone through with in previous years, these things should be preserved. Now, the things have never been taken care of before. There has been no systematic or educational use made of them, and there should be, and we should have a place to put them. This will be a rather large building, but the low estimate is because it will be cheaply constructed. Every article will have a tag and reference put upon it, showing where the information is to be found, which was acquired at very great expense, so that it may not be lost.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not we put that off for another year?

General CROZIER. If you promise it for next year I should say yes.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you not have drawings of those generally that you can preserve?

General CROZIER. They are in big volumes like that [pointing],

which nobody ever has time to go through. If we had the article itself, and have upon it a statement of what it is, and an indication of where the drawings and report and description of its test could be found, it would guide people looking at the things—officers and students—to the place where information might be had; and then you would make that information available, which it is not now, because it is buried in big volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. "For one lumber shed, \$2,000?"

General CROZIER. We are using lumber all the time for various purposes, for targets and for other structural use. It is a community of some size. There is no place to keep it. It should be kept under shelter.

DOVER POWDER DEPOT, NEW JERSEY.

The CHAIRMAN. "Powder depot, near Dover, N. J.: For one additional magazine for high explosives, \$19,650;" how about that item?

General CROZIER. The powder depot is where we store our artillery ammunition for current use and for reserve supply, and where we do the work of making up cartridges and making changes in the ammunition, such as putting caps on the projectiles and putting base covers on the projectiles which are loaded with high explosive, and other changes which are found in the course of progress to be necessary in order to bring ammunition of earlier manufacture up to the condition which the date requires. I had a board of officers two years ago make a plan for completing this powder depot in all its essential elements, so that it would answer our purpose, and also make estimates distributing the expense over a series of years. Last year Congress appropriated for the purpose \$72,500; the year before it appropriated \$67,700, and this year I have asked for something like \$70,000, I think; about \$70,000. The items are necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You notice last year, General, for this year you estimated \$180,000 and we gave you \$72,500. We struck out then what seemed to be unnecessary.

General CROZIER. I think what was guiding the committee at that time was, that they struck out what they thought might be postponed.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, can you strike out any of the items? Of course, we only want to provide for what is absolutely necessary at this time.

General CROZIER. I should say, Mr. Chairman, if any of those items should come out I would take the largest, for storehouse for projectiles.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$25,000?

General CROZIER. Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the others are absolutely necessary?

General CROZIER. I think they are. Those projectiles, although they should not be ultimately so stored, could for a while be stored in the open.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions, gentlemen? If not, we will go to the "Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.; for general repair, and improvement;" you add "and improvement" of quarters.

General CROZIER. The amount is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you add "and improvement?" Is there

any trouble in doing what you want to do under the head of "repairs," or didn't you add that?

General CROZIER. I do not care for that word, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. "And for care and repair of grounds and roads." You have not had any difficulty in taking care of the grounds?

General CROZIER. No; the same wording that was in previous years would be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten thousand dollars is necessary?

General CROZIER. Ten thousand dollars is expended every year, and I do not think that anybody would say that the place now is in any better repair than it should be—that it is extravagantly maintained.

The CHAIRMAN. "For one oil house of brick, with storage tanks, \$1,500?"

General CROZIER. There is a great deal of oil used, of course, in the establishment, and it is kept now down in a contracted cellar, under a tower in one of the buildings. It is inconvenient of access, it is dangerous in case of fire and from spontaneous combustion. Nobody is near it in the way of watchmen, and it is troublesome to get oil from there to places where it is needed. The commanding officer of the arsenal estimated \$5,000 for an oil house with such appliances as he thought were necessary for the convenient utilization of it. I cut that down to an oil house that would be simply a shelter, and cut out all the appliances except those of the ordinary kind, leaving the people to go after the oil and carry it to the place where used.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this is sufficient and necessary?

General CROZIER. I think so; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For rebuilding and rendering fireproof floor of forge shop, \$15,000."

General CROZIER. That is a shop in which the floor is in very bad repair. The commanding officer of the arsenal made estimates for a considerable amount of new floor. This was all which I considered, however, to be necessary, and I cut all the rest out.

Mr. GILLET. Where is that? At the water shop?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; at the water shop.

Mr. GILLET. That is not in the new building?

General CROZIER. No, sir; that is in the old building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you consider this absolutely necessary?

General CROZIER. I think it should be done, of course. That floor is not now in much worse condition than it was a year ago, but it is a menace as long as it is there, and it ought to be replaced. The other floors which the commanding officer estimated for could with advantage be put in also, but they were not necessary, and I cut them out. These estimates that I have presented to you run 44 per cent below the estimates submitted to me by the commanding officers of the different establishments, and in each case it could not be said that the items which they have submitted were not for work upon which money could be advantageously expended if we were simply trying to make these establishments efficient, without reference to the consideration of stringency. I cut them down in the proportion I have mentioned about 44 per cent.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go on to the next item, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.: "For construction of brick wall in rear of officers'

quarters, \$1,500." You say in the note: "This is necessary on account of the old buildings in the rear of these quarters, which are to be removed." Why?

General CROZIER. This is in pursuance of a plan of modern improvement that has been going on up there. There were old soldiers' barrack buildings, which have been replaced by new barracks, and there was an old office which was replaced a year or two ago by a new office. Those buildings are over eighty years old. They are small and unsightly, and not useful, and are to be removed; and that would uncover the officers' quarters, the rear of which looks out upon this space. In that respect they would be unfinished and without anything to close them in; this wall is to replace these buildings. It will leave an entirely open space behind the officers' quarters instead of a built-up and contracted place. I realize that it is difficult to convey a good idea of it without a photograph, or without visiting the place personally.

Mr. GILLET. How high a wall?

General CROZIER. I suppose about 8 feet high. There is a plan of improvement—of one set of quarters that has to be closed in by the wall—which is among the items estimated for here, "for remodeling one set of officers' quarters, \$8,500." That set of quarters was built in 1812, and it has been extended toward the rear by one little one-story addition after another, until there is a string of rooms along on the ground, very inconveniently situated, and not very sanitary. These should be replaced by a two-story addition to the rest of the house, which is of two stories. The main portion of the house is of two stories, and that is what was intended to be done with this \$8,500. The wall is intended to finish that off, both for that set of quarters and for the other two, which are in the same row.

The CHAIRMAN. Next go to the testing machine, Watertown Arsenal.

Mr. GILLET. Has the General spoken of these three sets of quarters for married enlisted men?

General CROZIER. No. In regard to this I will say that those quarters are to replace old wooden tumble-down buildings, which have to be repaired every year, and which are of the class of unsightly and unsuitable frame structures which everybody replaces now with masonry ones.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do there, now?

General CROZIER. The principal work done there is the manufacture of seacoast carriages for artillery service. The establishment is not a large one. It employs about 400 men and about 60 enlisted men. It does not make one-third of the seacoast carriages which are needed, and I do not intend to enlarge it. I intend to improve it as we go along, and keep it as an efficient establishment; but the class of work that is done there is that which can be obtained in good machine shops in the country having large plants, and therefore there is no necessity for enlarging it.

The CHAIRMAN. These officers are now quartered in the old quarters, are they?

General CROZIER. These are enlisted men that I am speaking of now.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that be just a house for each of them—three houses?

General CROZIER. Those houses will be built, either all three of them together, or two of them together, with a wall between.

Mr. GARDNER. To what extent does that obtain in furnishing quarters for married men? Have you others there?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; there are others there. The Government provides quarters at the arsenal for a certain number—not exactly determined—of married men, and any men of the detachment who are married, in addition to this number, must maintain their families outside. These men are usually old soldiers who have served in the cavalry, or artillery, or infantry, and they enlist afterwards in the Ordnance Department, because they are not very subject to removal or likely to be ordered elsewhere. They remain years in the same arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they taken care of now?

General CROZIER. In frame houses, which, as I say, are constantly needing repairs, and are unsightly, and none too sanitary.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the item "For remodeling one set of officers' quarters, \$8,500."

General CROZIER. I spoke of that a moment ago, and told what the work would comprise.

TESTING MACHINES, WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us pass, then, to the testing machines, Watertown Arsenal. You still require \$15,000 for that?

General CROZIER. That work goes on every year. It is partly commercial work. It justifies itself.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is headed "Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y."

General CROZIER. That is for replacing an iron bridge across the Erie Canal, which runs through the grounds. This bridge was being repaired and it fell down, showing that it should probably have been replaced before, it was so broken and old.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we have to have a bridge?

General CROZIER. Oh, yes; it has always been there—that is, it has been there for a great many years. There is one other bridge there now which is not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. It is necessary to continue the bridge there, is it?

General CROZIER. I think it should be continued; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That was bad luck to let it fall in the canal.

General CROZIER. Yes; it is a pretty old bridge, and I was thankful it fell in when there was nobody on it.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Repairs of arsenals."

General CROZIER. That is the general fund with which I keep the arsenals in order and make small improvements. It is the fund out of which I would take a vault—for instance, for the proving ground, as I mentioned a few moments ago. This is the same as last year. There is never quite enough of it. It is always hard up. I would not cut it down, Mr. Chairman, and I would hardly ask for its increase, although every year we need more of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads: "Hereafter all appropriations made for specific objects at the various arsenals," etc., "shall be

accounted for under the appropriation title of the arsenal, depot, and proving ground for which these appropriations were made." What does that mean?

General CROZIER. You will notice that for the proving ground, and at Watertown and various other arsenals, I ask for different objects to be appropriated for. They have to be carried separately in accounting for the fund. That increases the clerical work, which would be diminished if this legislation were enacted. It will not make any difference in any way except in the matter of accounting. It does not increase the liberality with which I can use these funds, or the indefiniteness of their application, but simply makes the accounting work easier.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions, gentlemen, on that item?

General CROZIER. It is simply what has been done on the fortifications bill in reducing the number of items for armament for fortifications.

MARCH 8, 1904.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF COL. THOMAS W. SYMONS, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

GRANT MEMORIAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, please take up the matter of the Grant memorial, which I believe is in a document we have here.

Colonel SYMONS. I can only say about that that the contract has been let, and the sculptors and architects are going on getting out their work. They have already submitted some of their designs for their bronze work, upon which, under the contract, we will have to pay them several thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an appropriation of \$50,000 in this document. How much will you probably expend this year?

Colonel SYMONS. We have \$50,000 now, and the chances are that we will not have to expend any of it. It is only necessary as a precaution to have it on hand if the artists earn their money.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand, of course, that Congress will be in session again in December next, and you can then present a deficiency if you need it. In view of that fact, is it necessary to make an appropriation at this time?

Colonel SYMONS. I do not think it is, particularly. I think that could go out. It would be a little annoying, however, if the architects should earn their money and we should need it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not think it is likely they will?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir.

GROUNDS SOUTH OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for improvement and maintenance of grounds south of the White House, \$4,000. Do you expend that money?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; it is necessary.

CARE OF GREENHOUSES AND NURSERY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, \$2,000.

Colonel SYMONS. That is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$2,000 last year?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes; we had \$2,000 last year for the ordinary care of greenhouses.

LAFAYETTE PARK.

For the ordinary care of Lafayette Park, which is the next item, we had \$1,000 for the current year, and we ask for \$2,000 for next year. That park is very much frequented, and to keep up the walks and trees and everything about that park requires more money than we have. Other parks, like Lincoln Park, which is about the same size, get \$2,000. We should have more for Lafayette Park.

Mr. GILLET. Where is Lincoln Park?

Colonel SYMONS. East of the Capitol about half a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. You think \$2,000 would be necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes; I do.

FRANKLIN PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for ordinary care of Franklin Park, \$1,000.

Colonel SYMONS. Yes; we can get along with that much for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expend that?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; every cent of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for improvement and ordinary care of Lincoln Park, \$2,000. Is that necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

MONUMENT GROUNDS AND ANNEX.

The CHAIRMAN. For care and improvement of the Monument grounds and annex to Monument grounds, formerly called Potomac Park, \$7,000. Is that necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir. That includes all the grounds around the Monument.

The CHAIRMAN. That money is used every year?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. What do you use that for?

Colonel SYMONS. We have to keep the grass and the walks in order and the trees trimmed. The children use it for playgrounds and we have to keep it cleaned up and we have a regular force of men working on it all the time to make the grass grow.

GARFIELD PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. "For continuing improvement of reservation No. 17 and site of old canal northwest of same, \$2,500."

Colonel SYMONS. That is the Garfield Park, down here in South Washington. It is a very large park.

The CHAIRMAN. That money is expended each year, is it?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For construction and repair of post and chain fences," etc., \$16,050. Is that expended each year?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

IMPROVEMENT OF VARIOUS RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. In a document which we have here, House Document No. 259, you ask an additional sum of \$5,000, making in all \$25,000, for improvement and care of the public grounds of the District of Columbia—the improvement and maintenance of various District reservations. Now, in a general way, what is this property, and where is it, Colonel?

Colonel SYMONS. The largest piece of that property is this center parking on Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol away down to the Anacostia River. That is an area of about 10 acres, which we have to keep up with the trees and the grass in order and mow it, and where it is tracked across to keep it up. Then there is that parking up Massachusetts avenue—Highland Terrace; and there is a large number outside the old city—new triangles and circles that have been donated to the city and are used for park purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is necessary to do this?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; we would like to have the item increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000. We can not keep up the parks unless we have the money.

SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The item after that is for the improvement, care, and maintenance of the Smithsonian grounds, \$3,500. You had \$2,500 for the present fiscal year?

Colonel SYMONS. I am going to ask you to let that go as it is, as the new buildings that will go up down there probably will make an entire rehash of that parking down there.

JUDICIARY PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for the improvement, care, and maintenance of Judiciary Park, \$2,500. Is that necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; it is not really enough.

WALKS, ETC., IN RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for laying asphalt and other walks in various reservations, \$2,000. That is necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For broken-stone road covering for parks, \$2,000. That is necessary again, is it?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For curbing, coping, and flagging for park roads and walks, \$2,000. You add coping there. What do you do that for?

Colonel SYMONS. That is to put a new coping in and around the walks—at the edges of the walks, in many instances.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, here come a number of new items. You ask for stone coping for Franklin Park, \$2,000. Can you not take that out of the general appropriation for Franklin Park?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir. There is only \$1,000 for Franklin Park, and they have taken the entire fence down from around it and it leaves the natural edges of green grass. We want to keep those edges up, as in the case of Lafayette square, where we had a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this is necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for establishing, fitting up, and maintaining children's playgrounds, \$10,000. Where do you propose to establish them?

Colonel SYMONS. That is in my report. The people, in searching around for a place to put these playgrounds, found we had a number of unimportant reservations where we could allow these playgrounds to go, and it seemed to be such a very good thing to have these playgrounds that I put the item in here.

The CHAIRMAN. But do not the children play in the parks?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes; but those are not real playgrounds. Our idea is to put up swings, and something in the way of merry-go-rounds, and parallel bars at places where the children can come and have the apparatus to amuse themselves with.

The CHAIRMAN. Do other cities do that?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; the city I came from—Buffalo—has spent quite a little money on it, and the general sentiment is that they never expended money that has done such good as that in keeping the children out of mischief.

GARFIELD PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for commencing the work of re-laying out the grounds of Garfield Park, \$2,000.

Colonel SYMONS. That is the park that is being cut up by the railroads in South Washington.

Mr. GILLET. Where is it?

Colonel SYMONS. South of the Capitol. I am perfectly willing to let that go, because the railroads will not have their work done in time so that we can do that to good advantage this year.

The CHAIRMAN. That can go out?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "For completing the improvement of the grounds of Mount Vernon square around the new public library building, \$13,000."

Colonel SYMONS. That is the estimate submitted by Mr. Bernard R.

Green, who is in charge of the new free public library building as architect, for finishing up that square by copings and granite borders.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that?

Colonel SYMONS. The Carnegie library building. It is work pertaining to the reservation itself.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an awful lot of money to expend on that.

Colonel SYMONS. It is a good deal of money, but it is right in the heart of the city where there will be a great deal of travel on it. I have a letter here from Mr. Bernard R. Green, and can put it in the record; can I?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; put it in the hearings.

Colonel SYMONS. They need a granite border around the reservation.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1903.

Col. T. W. SYMONS,

In charge Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In view of the preparation of your annual estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year 1905, I beg to suggest that the sum of \$13,000 be included for completing the walks and granite borders of the approaches to the new public library building, in Mount Vernon square. The original estimate for the work was \$25,000, of which \$10,000 was appropriated for the present fiscal year. In the expenditure of this sum the immediate approaches of the south and north entrances have been provided for and mostly constructed and the grounds improved.

In making a careful estimate of the remainder of the work I arrived at the above sum total, as follows:

12-inch granite borders, set complete with foundation, 3,000 feet, at \$3.50....	\$10,500
10,000 square feet granolithic pavement, at 17 cents.....	1,700
2 cast iron 2-light lamp-posts of special design, say	500

The proposed lamp-posts are an appropriate design by the architect to occupy the two pedestal blocks on the sidewalk at the ends of the park steps in front of the building, and to carry powerful arc lamps for illuminating the approaches all the way to the front door.

Yours, very respectfully,

BERNARD R. GREEN.

POTOMAC PARK—"SPEEDWAY."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to complete the improvement of the portion of Potomac Park between the tidal reservoir and the Washington Monument grounds, etc., \$20,000.

Colonel SYMONS. That is to complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what is known as the "speedway?"

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; and the ground in the vicinity of the speedway. The estimate for that work last year was \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It fronts right along the Potomac. Why do you call it the speedway?

Colonel SYMONS. That is an absolute misnomer. It was not intended for a speedway. It is too crooked and too hard.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they allow people by any rule to drive horses fast there?

Colonel SYMONS. Until that road got thoroughly broken down they were willing to drive their horses on it and we have been willing to let them speed their horses on Saturday afternoons. But nobody who has a good horse will drive him on that.

The CHAIRMAN. We can see a race there any Saturday afternoon, can we?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir. The road has been finished, but the grounds in the vicinity have not been.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that distance from here?

Colonel SYMONS. It is nearly a mile. This appropriation that we ask is simply to complete that work and give it a proper setting. We want to set out about 800 trees.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it require \$20,000?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes; and even that is considerably less than the original estimate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for constructing a riverside drive in Potomac Park, \$160,000.

Colonel SYMONS. This is the one thing we are asking particularly for. Here [indicating on a map] is a great flat that has been built at great expense to the Government—at an expense of \$2,500,000. Those flats have been reclaimed. The Washington people were never before able to get to the riverside. The reclamation of these flats makes it possible now for them to do it. By building this driveway we could show how popular a driveway would be.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the one we have already got?

Colonel SYMONS. Here [indicating on the map] along this reservoir; but we want to build this one, the riverside drive, along here [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. What observatory is that?

Colonel SYMONS. The old Naval Observatory. It is abandoned now.

Mr. GILLET. How far is that, Colonel, from the opening to the end?

Colonel SYMONS. A mile and a half. This ground is now all fitted and ready for use.

Mr. GILLET. You can do it all for \$160,000?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How wide would the driveway be, Colonel, and how constructed?

Mr. BENTON. It seems to be double on the map.

Colonel SYMONS. That part of the driveway [indicating], the carriage driveway, would be 50 feet wide. Here is the river [indicating], with the wall already built, all ready for improvement; and here [indicating] is the soft earth driveway, inside of the wall. This is the water [indicating], and the wall comes up about 6 feet above the water, and then it rises up here [indicating] to about 12 feet. Then we propose to make this right along the river bank—the soft earth driveway, and then a walk, and then macadam—a regular track driveway. This would be 80 feet wide and the other 50 feet wide. All these other roads [indicating] would be approaches to this riverside drive.

Mr. GILLET. You mean a soft driveway and bridle path?

Colonel SYMONS. No; an earth driveway, where you can let horses out.

The CHAIRMAN. It is suggested that the popular driveway would not

be the one where you would speed horses. Your inside driveway is macadamized, is it?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; for carriages.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that the one which the general public would like to drive over? If so, why should it not be out near the water side?

Colonel SYMONS. It is near enough, and they would get all the water effects. This could be used as a speedway, more or less, and we would wait to cross it, coming in here [indicating]. If the speedway was inside we would have to cross it to get out on the outside.

The CHAIRMAN. All that ground inside there has been filled up—what we have there now?

Colonel SYMONS. The ground all along here [indicating] and along the edge here [indicating] is filled up to the final grade. There is an area here [indicating] known as the old Kidwell Meadows, which is not completely filled up. But when the river is dredged out more the filling will be put in there. We do not propose to do anything with that now. We leave that for the future. The only thing we want to do is to get a driveway now, so that the people can go down here and drive. We know that this will be an exceedingly popular thing. This old sewer [indicating] is to be abolished, and so is the canal. The edge of the sewer they are now building will reach this point [indicating].

Mr. GILLET. Where is the entrance to Rock Creek on that map?

Colonel SYMONS. It is just a little bit off there [indicating].

Mr. GILLET. And these squares I see are on the present system?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; this is Seventeenth street, and the new Columbian University building is here [indicating], and the new building of the Daughters of the Revolution here [indicating].

PROPAGATING GARDENS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item, "For a central heating plant for the propagating gardens, \$25,000." Where is that to be?

Colonel SYMONS. We have 30 greenhouses, and we have 26 different separate heating plants there. All such institutions everywhere, that are conducted for gain, have all their greenhouses and everything heated from a central plant, for convenience and economy and simplification. That is something that should be done for our propagating garden.

That is something that should be done. It is not absolutely essential and we can get along without it now, but it is a matter of economy and it should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For sewerage and draining the propagating gardens, \$2,500?"

Colonel SYMONS. The propagating gardens are so situated that they have to have a lot of sewage. This is all made ground.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$2,500 is necessary for that purpose?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; it is very desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along without it?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; I would rather get along without it than some of the other things.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For improvement, care, and maintenance of grounds of Executive Departments, \$1,000?" You had \$1,000 last year?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; we had \$1,000 last year, and we gave

over \$3,000 worth of plants—at any ordinary computation—to the Departments, and we think that we should have the money that is expended by those Departments for use in their own parks. We furnish the flowers, plants, and foliage to the Departments and put them out and then they are not properly cared for, and we want money enough to care for them with our skilled men all through the season.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the Superintendent of the Library building, \$1,000?"

Colonel SYMONS. That is very desirable. We want that appropriation so that we can furnish the plants. We have been doing it for eight years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is similar in regard to the grounds of the Capitol?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; the same thing.

WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For improvement and maintenance of the White House grounds (within iron fence), \$7,500." You had \$4,000 last year?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir. The rebuilding of the White House has brought a new condition into the south part of the White House, and there are a lot of old roads that do not fit in with anything. They are sort of relics of old times and we want to remove the roads. This [indicating on plat] shows the network of roads that we want to remove.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the White House lot?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; here [indicating] is the White House. We want to take the stone and gravel out and substitute grass, bushes, etc., and that will necessitate removing the roads.

Mr. BENTON. That is on the north side?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; on the south side.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that part of the McKim scheme?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; it is a part that he did not do. It should have been a part of the original scheme of remodeling the whole business.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. McKim had a scheme here a year or two ago for wonderful changes in the White House lot and all that territory back of the White House?

Colonel SYMONS. This is not a part of it. This is entirely independent and has nothing to do with the McKim scheme.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it that you propose to do?

Colonel SYMONS. We want to do away on each side with one road and have only one road instead of two, and we want to cut out this [indicating on plat] and to put in trees and bushes, and have more flowers in here [indicating on plat]. We have also started some colonial gardens which will add very much to the attractiveness of the White House, and we have not money enough to do everything that we want in this large area and make these gardens and fix up the roads unless we get more money. We will not want so much money next year, but we would like to have the appropriation this year so as to fit in with the new conditions at the White House.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For the employment of an engineer by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, \$2,400." Is that necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For purchase and repair of machinery and tools for shops at nursery, \$2,000?"

Colonel SYMONS. That is the amount we have had for some years, and it is a necessity.

WHITE HOUSE, CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "White House: For care, repair, and refurnishing of White House." You had \$60,000 last year. Can you get along with less this year?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; and not do what we want to do. It is a very expensive place to maintain, and there is a great deal of furniture needed.

Mr. GILLETT. What part of the care does this mean? This does not mean any of the servants or anything in the house?

Colonel SYMONS. It means the ushers and the heating and the plumbing and everything.

Mr. GILLETT. And the coal?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; but it means pay of engineer and the fireman and the running of the filter in both the office building and the White House itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For fuel for the White House, greenhouses, and stable?"

Colonel SYMONS. We find that we can reduce that item to \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For care and maintenance of conservatory and greenhouses, \$9,000." Can that amount be reduced?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; we asked for \$9,000, and that is not any too much.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your conservatory and greenhouses?

Colonel SYMONS. They have all been moved down to the propagating gardens.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is for the White House greenhouses and conservatory?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You simply moved the old establishment down to this place?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$7,000 last year. Did not you get along with that amount all right?

Colonel SYMONS. We can get along with that amount if we can not get any more, but we really ought to have this increase. We are saving in every other department.

The CHAIRMAN. You are specially anxious to have this increase?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. As to the item "For care of the White House" you ask for \$60,000, whereas you had \$35,000 last year?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; we had \$60,000 last year, and that is the appropriation for this fiscal year.

Mr. BENTON. No; for the year 1903 you had \$35,000. You then explained at that time why you wanted to have the amount increased from \$35,000 to \$60,000?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Do the same reasons impel you to ask for \$60,000 now?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; caused by the absolute expense of running that house properly.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For repairs to and reerection of greenhouses." Is \$3,000 necessary for that purpose?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; it is not for any reerection, and I do not think that word should be in the item. It should be "For repairs and maintenance." I think it is a mistake in putting in that language.

Mr. BENTON. If you get the \$9,000, which is \$2,000 additional, do you need that \$3,000 also?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; I think that is a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better look into that matter and let us know.

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For building two new greenhouses, \$6,000?"

Colonel SYMONS. Some of the old greenhouses when taken down could not be put up again, because they were mere wrecks, and we need these greenhouses, because there is one thing we have, all those big expensive bay trees that are put up on the terraces of the White House have to be cared for in the winter and we want one of the greenhouses specially built to care for those trees, and then we want to raise more flowers for the White House. We have to buy flowers every year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For building a stable for the use of the President, the executive office, and the office of public buildings and grounds, on a location in the President's park, to be selected by the President, \$60,000."

Colonel SYMONS. The conditions down there have become so very bad that it seems to be an absolute necessity to improve that stable this year, if possible. The horses have been ruined by simply standing in that miserable stable.

Mr. GILLET. Is not \$60,000 a large amount?

Colonel SYMONS. We have to provide for 30 horses and vehicles. We expect to spend \$30,000 for land.

Mr. GILLET. Why do you have to care for 30 horses?

Colonel SYMONS. There are the horses for the President and for his secretary and the executive office horses, and all the horses we use in the public buildings and grounds.

Mr. GILLET. How many horses do you have?

Colonel SYMONS. There are seven or eight now, and they are increasing all the time—the work horses and all sorts of horses.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be a general stable for all the public buildings and grounds horses, executive office horses, and the horses of the President and his private secretary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the extent of it?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

(Colonel Symons subsequently stated that he was directed to withdraw the foregoing estimate.)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,

Washington, March 9, 1904.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY, M. C.,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following explanations in addition to those made verbally by me before your committee yesterday

afternoon in regard to some of the items of estimates for buildings and grounds for the fiscal year 1905 (pp. 227 and 228, printed pages of estimates):

For care and maintenance of conservatory and greenhouses (Executive Mansion) \$9,000

The amount allowed for this item for the present fiscal year is \$7,000, but as explained by me the last named amount is not sufficient to provide the force of gardeners, firemen, and laborers necessary for the proper care of the White House greenhouses, which have been reerected at the propagating gardens, and for the purchase of supplies, tools, plants, and seeds, and an increase of \$2,000 is recommended.

For repairs to and reerection of greenhouses (Executive Mansion)..... \$3,000

This is the same amount that was granted for the fiscal years 1903 and 1904, and is needed for the next fiscal year for keeping in repair the woodwork, heating apparatus, glass, etc., of the six greenhouses which it has so far been possible to reerect at the propagating gardens, after they were removed from their old site west of the White House, in order to make room for the new building for the President's office, and for the utilization as far as practicable of the materials of the two old greenhouses and conservatory not yet reerected. It is respectfully urged that this amount be provided for the next year, the same as for this year and last year, and it is further recommended that the two items above mentioned be consolidated to read as follows:

For care, repair and maintenance of the conservatory and greenhouses (Executive Mansion)..... \$12,000

This would be an increase of \$2,000 over the amounts now allowed for those purposes, which increase is much needed.

I beg also to recommend the following additional wording to that of the item "Lighting the (Executive Mansion) White House and public grounds," on page 229:

Provided further, That not more than five thousand dollars of said appropriation may be expended for lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, repairing, and painting park lamps of a higher candlepower than those provided for above, and not less than sixty candlepower, which lamps shall cost not to exceed twenty-eight dollars per lamp per annum and shall otherwise be subject to the restrictions of this paragraph.

This will permit this Office to provide burners of greater illuminating power than the ordinary burners heretofore used in the Smithsonian Grounds, Henry Park, Seaton Park, etc., where more light is needed.

This provision is similar to the one incorporated in the District of Columbia appropriation act, which enables the city authorities to maintain gaslights of great brilliancy on some of the city's prominent thoroughfares.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SYMONS,
Colonel, United States Army.

WHITE HOUSE AND GROUNDS, LIGHTING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For lighting the White House and public grounds." You had \$20,000 last year. Can you get along with less than that amount?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; we get that light very cheaply, too. I have an item which provides that for each 5-foot burner we shall pay not more than \$20 per lamp for gas. The District has an arrangement by which they have these incandescent lights, for which they pay a little more and get a greatly increased amount of light, and I have asked for the same item here that is put in the District appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. All these items in regard to lighting have to be continued?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

WATER PIPES, REPAIR OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 231 of the bill, "Repair of water pipes."

Colonel SYMONS. That is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to have \$2,500 for that purpose?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office: For care and repair of existing lines, \$1,500." That is necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that \$1,500 just for the care of the line?

Colonel SYMONS. We have to pay a man to watch and take care of the line \$100 a month.

Mr. GILLETT. Not a telegrapher?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; not a telegrapher, but a man who makes repairs to the line.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that just the line running from the White House to the Capitol?

Colonel SYMONS. It is the line from the Capitol to the Government Printing Office and to the Departments. It is quite a large system. There are a good many miles of line.

Mr. BENTON. How does that line come under your charge?

Colonel SYMONS. I can not tell you; it has been there for a good many years.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Washington Monument," and you ask for an appropriation of \$8,200?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; that is the same amount which has been appropriated for a good many years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For fuel, lights, oil, waste," etc., at the Washington Monument, and you ask for \$3,000. Is that amount necessary?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For constructing a reception room on the lower floor of the Monument, \$2,500." That has never been in the bill before?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir. That is a very necessary thing. A good many people go there, and in good weather they can sit outside and

wait for the elevator, but when the weather is bad they have to sit inside, and it is a perfect cave, and with the draft caused by the elevator going up and down they are very apt to take cold, and many people take cold and are liable to contract pneumonia. On the south side of the Washington Monument, on the inside of the main building, there is a nice room which will accommodate 30 or 40 people and where the people can wait with a little comfort.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people go up and down the Monument? What is the average?

Colonel SYMONS. Four hundred or 500 a day. In the summertime the number goes up to 1,400 or 1,500.

Mr. GILLETT. Do they have to pay anything?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; it is all free. This matter was taken up by the Monument Association, and they have written here recommending that this be done. It is a very small amount, and will do a tremendous amount of good and save a lot of sickness.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For paving the roadways around the Monument with asphalt," and you ask for \$7,500. What do you want to do with that?

Colonel SYMONS. On account of the winds that blow on top of the hill—it is a gravel roadway, and the Monument makes a perfect eddy up there—people going up are tremendously annoyed by the sand and gravel blowing in the eyes, and some people have been very seriously injured by the blowing of this sand and gravel from the roadway. It is like the Flat Iron building in New York—it creates a tremendous force of wind.

MARCH 4, 1904.

MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE I. G. KIMBALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Judge KIMBALL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I suppose I am called now in that matter in which the Grand Army, the Spanish War Veterans, and the Sons of Veterans are so much interested—the memorial amphitheater at Arlington, for which the Secretary of War has made an estimate for plans, and so forth, of \$5,000. Arlington, as we all know and appreciate, is now, and will continue to be more and more so, the Westminster Abbey of America. There will never be a time when Arlington will not be the place of all others in the United States on the 30th of May and on all other similar occasions. It is now not only the burial place of the war of 1861, but there are more soldiers of the Spanish war being buried to-day there than soldiers of the war of 1861. It is the place where all the great soldiers want to be buried.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, what is the rule about burials at Arlington—that is, what class of soldiers? Can a private or any soldier that wants to be buried there be buried?

Judge KIMBALL. He can. Anyone who served his country in the war of 1861 or the wars since is entitled to burial at Arlington, and they are bringing them now from the Philippines. As department commander this past year, as senior and junior vice the preceding

years, I saw the necessity of something being done for the amphitheater at Arlington. The amphitheater that is there is inadequate, inappropriate, and is not fit at all for the place where it is. Every other year when Congress is in session the President, when he is here in Washington, is present on the 30th of May; the Cabinet goes; Senators and Representatives go; the foreign ministers go. In other words, it is the one place in the nation on the 30th of May where the whole nation delights to go.

I found such pressure for places in the amphitheater that it was impossible to fill them. It is open to the heavens, no floor, no proper seats, no proper platform, nothing as it ought to be; and I made up my mind there ought to be something done. I presented the matter to the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General, to Senators and Representatives; and all agree with me that the thing ought to be done, not for the present generation, but something that will last for all time, that is a suitable memorial for the dead, the great dead of this nation.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you some plans?

Judge KIMBALL. Mr. Hastings, of New York, has drawn suggestive plans, tentative plans, but of course this is only a suggestive plan for the committee. That is the ground plan [indicating plan].

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the present site?

Judge KIMBALL. That is for the present site. That is the idea of the Grand Army and of the Spanish War Veterans. We want it right where it is now. There is plenty of room for it, and we want it there. You see it is of a clam-shell shape. It will seat, as calculated by Mr. Hastings, 5,000 people. The platform will seat 500 people, with room here for the music, the Marine Band, and the Grand Army choir, which we always have, with boxes for Senators and Representatives, Cabinet ministers, and other invited guests, with retiring room when the President comes, where he can leave his wraps, and for the commander in chief and others of the Grand Army, and other invited guests; and the idea, as suggested by me to the architect—Mr. Hastings can explain it more fully—is that it shall be in the form of the old Roman amphitheater, open sides, marble columns, a covered building, and of such height that it will be in proper proportion, and such a memorial as will in deed and in truth be a memorial.

There is a place between the columns—these are supposed to be double columns—where the States can have statuary of their great soldiers, and let the States put them in. Of course this is only a tentative plan. This is only a suggestion; but the idea is Secretary Root's idea, to which the Grand Army and the others of the committee fully agreed, and it should be laid out and get the best plans that could be obtained for the best building, and the object of this appropriation is to secure such plans by competition so that the best architects will be willing to compete. It will not be a matter of very much money for them; but to have the name connected with such a building as this ought to be, as the building of the Capitol of the nation in remembrance of its dead, an honor for any architect and any others connected with it. I will ask Mr. Hastings to address you.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS HASTINGS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an estimate here for \$5,000. What do you suppose such a memorial as suggested by the commander would cost?

Mr. HASTINGS. When Judge Kimball told me about this scheme it interested me so much I offered to make this sketch without any thought of pay for it, just as an interesting study. I think that the \$5,000, as I understand it, would obtain plans to be made and studied in detail sufficiently, in order to get the approximate estimates, to know exactly what the building would cost before you were asked for an appropriation; and I think that is sufficient. I should think that such a building as that might be built for about \$300,000, in round numbers; but that is entirely guesswork. On such an unstudied plan as this you could not say nearer than that. You could do something for that money if you could get the money.

Judge KIMBALL. Just the object now is to have an appropriation to pay for plans and specifications, and get in shape so that it can be presented to the committee next year for an appropriation for the building and for their examination.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want this year is \$5,000, to be used for plans and specifications?

Judge KIMBALL. Yes, sir. There is a suggestion of the elevation.

Mr. HASTINGS. From an architectural point of view the idea is to make a great corinthian colonnade around an amphitheater, very much like the Roman amphitheaters and the Greek amphitheaters, very classic in character, and at the same time in the spirit of the early colonial architecture of this country, making it appropriate for the place and purpose.

Mr. GILLET. You would have a roof on it?

Judge KIMBALL. Yes, sir; a roof, but open sides.

The CHAIRMAN. It would all be open around there between those columns?

Mr. HASTINGS. All open between the arches.

The CHAIRMAN. Inside of that would come your seats?

Mr. HASTINGS. This [indicating] would be a promenade—standing room for people—to circulate all the way round.

The CHAIRMAN. Those seats arise above the ground?

Mr. HASTINGS. These would be higher, and these would curve according—

The CHAIRMAN. There would be an excavation there?

Mr. HASTINGS. All this portion [indicating] would be left with a balustrade, and then Judge Kimball's suggestion on that was a very interesting one, of getting memorial statues between every colonnade, which could be put in at different times. If started in with one or two it would not make any difference. The general scheme is not dependent upon the different statues.

Judge KIMBALL. Those are to be presented by the States. It has been suggested that there ought to be a commission or somebody in charge of that. There has been handed to me a suggestion of that kind, which I will hand the committee for their action—

Memorial amphitheater at Arlington, Va. (commission composed of Judge I. G. Kimball, Col. T. W. Symons, General Humphrey, Elliott Woods, and Abm. Hart):

To enable the commission to procure plans and specifications for the construction on the grounds of the Arlington National Cemetery, in Virginia, of a suitable structure to be used on Memorial Day and on other public occasions as a place of assembly..... \$5,000

and to submit the same to Congress at its next session.

MARCH 9, 1904.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS UNDER CONTRACT.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. H. F. HODGES, CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
U. S. ARMY.

Mr. GILLETT. You are here this morning on river and harbor work, Major?

Major HODGES. I have brought up here the usual sheets, showing the estimates which are made under the continuing contracts for each one of the different works, and giving on each one of the sheets an explanation, as far as I can, of the reasons for the amount asked, explaining whether it is covered by existing contracts, and if not, for what reason the amounts are asked.

Mr. GILLETT. Are not all of them covered by existing contracts?

Major HODGES. No, sir; there are some for which no contract at all has been let, for some reason or other, but in each one of those cases the reason is explained.

Mr. GILLETT. Of course we do not care to hear all those papers read; but you can leave them with the stenographer, and he will put them in as a part of your statement.

Major HODGES. Yes, sir. The total shows a reduction of \$5,693,753 on river and harbor work on the itemized estimates submitted in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. GILLETT. You have cut it down to that extent?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir. Originally something over \$13,000,000 was asked for on the sundry civil bill, and we now estimate \$7,872,200.

Mr. GILLETT. That is enough to do what is necessary?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir; what is necessary during the year.

Mr. GILLETT. Please tell us how long that will run?

Major HODGES. In most cases it is intended to run the whole year, but in some cases where there was a doubt it would carry us until March 4, when we would have another bill. But in general it is intended to cover expenditures for the entire fiscal year.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not quite understand why there are some cases where you say the work is not under contract yet. Does that mean you are preparing contracts?

Major HODGES. In some cases, yes; and in some cases the work is to be done by hired labor.

Mr. GILLETT. Not directed by you?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. That is not all in fulfilling contracts?

Major HODGES. The greater part of it is, but not all of it.

Mr. GILLETT. Then they have all been authorized?

Major HODGES. Oh, yes; they have all been authorized. They are all within the Congressional limit.

River and harbor continuing contract estimates for 1905, sundry civil act, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.

	Annual Report and Book of Estimates.	Present statement.	Reduction.	Increase.
Boston Harbor, Mass.....	\$650,000	\$350,000	\$300,000	
Gloucester Harbor, Mass.....	167,083	100,000	67,083	
New London Harbor, Conn.....	60,000	60,000		
Gowanus Bay channels, N. Y.....	226,000	175,000	51,000	
Lake Erie Entrance, Black Rock Harbor, etc., N. Y.....	200,000	125,000	75,000	
New York Harbor (Ambrose channel), N. Y.....	600,000	50,000	550,000	
Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J.....	100,000		100,000	
Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	98,000	73,000	25,000	
Winyah Bay, S. C.....	120,000	70,000	50,000	
Savannah Harbor, Ga.....	280,000	105,000	175,000	
Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla.....	96,000	55,000	40,000	
Gulfport Harbor, Miss.....	10,000	10,000		
Galveston Harbor, Tex.....	100,000	100,000		
Black River Harbor, Ohio.....	166,000	100,000	66,000	
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio:				
1902 project.....	500,000	460,000	40,000	
1896 project.....		25,200		\$25,200
Conneaut Harbor, Ohio.....	240,000	240,000		
Toledo Harbor, Ohio.....	246,000	70,000	176,000	
Waukegan Harbor, Ill.....	5,000	5,000		
Sand Beach Harbor, Mich.....	50,000	50,000		
Oakland Harbor, Cal.....	19,000	19,000		
San Pablo Bay, Cal.....	81,000		81,000	
San Pedro Harbor, Cal.....	600,000	350,000	250,000	
Kennebec River, Me.....	41,000		41,000	
Passaic River, N. J.....	100,000		100,000	
Delaware River, Pa. and N. J.....	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Great Pedee River, S. C.....	40,000	10,000	30,000	
St. Johns River, Fla.....	500,000	395,000	105,000	
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Ala.....	300,000	225,000	75,000	
Pascagoula River, Miss.....	25,000	25,000		
Southwest Pass, Mississippi River.....	1,250,000		1,250,000	
Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	200,000	200,000		
Trinity River, Tex.....	25,000		25,000	
Ouachita River, Ark. and La.....	108,954		108,954	
Mississippi River from—				
Ohio River to Missouri River.....	650,000	650,000		
Missouri River to St. Paul.....	400,000	400,000		
Tennessee River (Colbert and Bee Tree shoals).....	50,000		50,000	
Ohio River below Pittsburg:				
Dam No. 8.....	50,000	50,000		
Dam No. 11.....	50,000	50,000		
Dams Nos. 13 and 18.....	583,400		583,400	
Dam No. 37.....	250,000		250,000	
Monongahela River (Locks Nos. 10-15), W. Va.....	100,000	100,000		
Big Sandy River, W. Va., and Ky.....	125,000		125,000	
Detroit River, Mich.....	450,000		450,000	
Middle and West Neebish channels, St. Marys River, Mich.....	500,000		500,000	
Stockton and Mormon Channels, Cal.....	124,316	75,000	49,316	
Columbia River at Threemile Rapids, Oreg. and Wash.....	100,000	100,000		
Mississippi River Commission.....	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Total.....	13,540,753	7,872,200	5,668,753	25,200
Reduced by Secretary of War.....	4,843,716			
Total rivers and harbors.....	8,697,037	7,872,200	850,037	25,200

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BOSTON, MASS. (35-FOOT CHANNELS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$3,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	150,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	2,850,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	665,602.43
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Dredging.....	\$358,000.00
Surveying for rock removal.....	3,000.00
	359,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	306,602.43

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Dredging	\$606, 802. 43	
Rock removal.....	50, 000. 00	
		<u>\$656, 602. 43</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 350, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The dredging is being done under contract for full completion of amount authorized. If the contractors finish on time they will earn the average of \$606,748.20 per annum.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$227, 083. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	60, 000. 00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 167, 083. 00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	78, 149. 57
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904: Constructing breakwater (superstructure, \$40,000; substructure, \$60,000).....	<u>100, 000. 00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	-21, 850. 43
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905: Constructing breakwater, superstructure.....	<u>78, 149. 57</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 100, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work is being done by contract for full completion, and expenditures are based on estimated progress.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$120, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	60, 000. 00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 60, 000. 00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	49, 001. 05
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Retained percentage and outstanding liabilities.....	\$15, 663. 72
Dredging	47, 440. 91
Contingencies	<u>3, 600. 00</u>
	66, 704. 63

Probable minus balance June 30, 1904.....	17, 703. 58
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	38, 696. 42
Contingencies	<u>3, 600. 00</u>
	42, 296. 42

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 60, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under continuing contract with Morris & Cumings Dredging Company, for probable completion on January 1, 1905.

IMPROVING CHANNEL IN GOWANUS BAY, NEW YORK (BAY RIDGE AND RED HOOK CHANNELS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$2, 400, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	774, 000. 00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 1, 626, 000. 00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....		\$350, 206. 53
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:		
Dredging	\$190, 000. 00	
Contingencies, inspections, examinations, etc.....	15, 000. 00	
		<u>205, 000. 00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....		145, 206. 53
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:		
Dredging	\$300, 206. 53	
Contingencies, inspections, examinations, etc.....	20, 000. 00	
		<u>320, 206. 53</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....		175, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for entire completion of channels 1,200 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The date of completion and probable expenditures for next year are based upon the rate of work required by the contract.

IMPROVING LAKE ERIE ENTRANCE TO BLACK ROCK HARBOR AND ERIE BASIN, NEW YORK.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$614, 643. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	200, 000. 00
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>414, 643. 00</u>

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	254, 684. 56
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904, for rock removal	125, 000. 00
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	129, 684. 56
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905: For rock removal	254, 684. 56
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	125, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for full completion, to be finished December 31, 1906.

IMPROVING NEW YORK HARBOR, NEW YORK (AMBROSE CHANNEL).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$3, 000, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1, 013, 000. 00
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>1, 987, 000. 00</u>

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....		1, 260, 376. 45
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:		
Dredging	\$180, 000. 00	
Construction of dredge (estimated partial payment)	456, 000. 00	
Contingencies, inspections, examinations, etc.....	20, 000. 00	
		<u>656, 000. 00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....		604, 376. 45
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:		
Dredging	362, 376. 45	
Construction of dredges (final payment)	152, 000. 00	
Dredging with United States dredges, after completion	100, 000. 00	
Contingencies, inspections, examinations, etc.....	40, 000. 00	
		<u>654, 376. 45</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 50, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for entire completion of channel to 2,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep. Completion of work to be furthered by construction and operation of two

Government dredges. Probable date of completion, 1911. Probable total cost, \$4,000,000.

The date of completion and the probable expenditures are based upon the requirements of supplementary contract and upon the estimated operation of the Government dredges.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of July 13, 1892.....	\$1,953,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,855,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	98,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904	98,189.62
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Dredging	\$50,000.00
Plant	5,000.00
Contingencies.....	8,189.62
	63,189.62
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	35,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	90,000.00
Contingencies.....	18,000.00
	108,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	73,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging will be with Government dredges in continuing the improvement. Two dredges will be available.

IMPROVING WINYAH BAY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,996,250.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,778,500.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	217,750.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	211,331.93
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Plant	\$9,000.00
Dredging	20,000.00
Dike work	18,500.00
Contingencies	5,331.93
	52,831.93
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	158,500.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Plant.....	10,000.00
Dredging	75,000.00
Dike work	12,500.00
Jetty construction.....	120,000.00
Contingencies	11,000.00
	228,500.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	70,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging will be with Government plant in continuing the improvement. Dike will be built by contract at estimated cost of \$25,000, to be completed within one year, except a small portion by day labor. Jetty construction will be by contract for partial completion.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$1,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	720,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	280,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	^a491,397.78
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Construction of mooring dolphins (under contract) ..	\$11,800.00
Dredging (under contract)	334,950.00
Jetty work (under contract)	5,000.00
Contingencies	15,000.00
	366,750.00
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	124,647.78
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Dredging (under contract).....	147,487.78
Operation of seagoing dredge	25,000.00
Jetty work (under contract).....	27,160.00
Contingencies.....	30,000.00
	229,647.78
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	105,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	

IMPROVING CUMBERLAND SOUND, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$2,345,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	2,250,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	95,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	92,251.54
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Jetty work.....	\$40,000.00
Dredging	25,000.00
Contingencies	17,251.54
	82,251.54
Probable balance June 30, 1904	10,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	\$50,000.00
Contingencies	15,000.00
	65,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905	55,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
The jetty work referred to above will be construction of dike under contract. Date of probable completion, April 1, 1904; probable cost, \$40,000. All dredging to be done by U. S. dredge <i>Cumberland</i> .	

^a Exclusive of \$200,000 for construction of dredge. The contracts are to be finished before July 1, 1905.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT GULFPORT, MISS.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	150,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	50,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	10,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	150,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904, dredging.....	150,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905, maintenance..	10,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	10,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This work is under contract for full completion; the probable date of completion is June 30, 1904, and the probable total cost is \$150,000, with \$10,000 per annum for five years after completion to be applied to maintenance.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT GALVESTON, TEX. (RESTORATION OF CHANNEL AND JETTIES).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$400,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	300,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	100,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	486,984.78
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Jetties.....	\$400,000.00
Maintenance.....	20,000.00
Contingencies.....	10,000.00
	430,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	66,984.78
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Jetties.....	125,000.00
Maintenance.....	25,000.00
Contingencies.....	16,984.78
	166,984.78

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 100,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for partial completion, which is to be finished July 31, 1904, and will use up substantially all of the unexpended balance. The new appropriation asked is for continuing work after completion of present contract.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BLACK RIVER, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$600,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	434,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	166,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904	257,948.70
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
2 pierheads	\$33,000.00
212 lineal feet east pier superstructure	7,360.00
300 lineal feet west pier superstructure	10,000.00
20,000 tons core filling, west breakwater	14,000.00
20,000 tons heavy riprap, west breakwater	18,000.00
15,000 tons small riprap, west breakwater	13,350.00
Office expense and inspection.....	8,000.00
	103,710.00
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	154,238.70

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

27,000 tons paving stone, west breakwater.....	\$50,490.00
42,447.6 tons core filling, west breakwater.....	29,713.32
13,847.2 tons heavy riprap, west breakwater.....	12,462.48
59,250 tons small riprap, west breakwater.....	52,732.50
Office expenses and inspection, west breakwater.....	12,000.00
Retained percentage, west breakwater.....	21,350.79
East breakwater, partial construction.....	64,875.00
Office expense and inspection, east breakwater.....	10,614.61

\$254,238.70

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 100,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work, except east breakwater, is under contract to be finished before July 1, 1905. Contract for east breakwater will be made soon.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CLEVELAND, OHIO. (NEW HARBOR ENTRANCE AND BREAK-WATER EXTENSION.)

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$2,300,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	227,500.00

Balance remaining unappropriated 2,072,500.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... 513,558.84

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Pierhead, west entrance.....	\$38,000.00
Pierhead completed.....	30,000.00
Paving stone.....	27,000.00
Heavy riprap.....	8,000.00
Large riprap.....	45,000.00
Small riprap.....	40,000.00
Core filling.....	25,000.00
Office expenses and inspection.....	20,000.00

233,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1904..... 280,558.84

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Paving stone.....	182,500.00
Heavy riprap.....	72,500.00
Large riprap.....	182,500.00
Small riprap.....	160,000.00
Core filling.....	82,500.00
Office expenses and inspection.....	60,558.84

740,558.84

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 460,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This estimate is based on the earnings required under existing contracts.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CLEVELAND, OHIO (GENERAL IMPROVEMENT).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1895.....	\$1,354,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,108,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated 248,000.00

Annual allotment authorized..... 400,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... 35,865.00

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

2,600 cubic yards concrete, west breakwater repairs..	\$13,780.00	
Sheathing lake side, west breakwater.....	3,000.00	
Extra labor at "break," west breakwater.....	2,000.00	
Repairing concrete superstructure, west breakwater..	3,000.00	
Sheathing and repairing, east breakwater.....	9,000.00	
Office expenses, supervision and inspection.....	5,000.00	
		<u>\$35,780.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1904..... 85.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Sheathing lake side, west breakwater.....	\$7,780.00	
Repairing concrete superstructure, west breakwater..	3,000.00	
Completing sheathing and repairing, east breakwater..	12,200.00	
Office expenses, supervision and inspection.....	2,305.00	
		<u>25,285.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 25,200.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

These items are for certain necessary repairs enumerated in the project upon which legislation of 1896 was based. No estimate was submitted in the annual report, as it could not at that time be determined how much of the work was chargeable to this appropriation.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CONNEAUT, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902..... \$250,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 10,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 240,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... 97,240.22

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Dredging in channels.....	\$6,000.00	
Pier work.....	35,000.00	
Breakwater work.....	45,000.00	
Contingencies.....	8,600.00	
		<u>94,600.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1904..... 2,640.22

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Pier work.....	85,000.00	
Breakwater work.....	127,000.00	
Retain percentage.....	10,000.00	
Contingencies.....	20,640.22	
		<u>242,640.22</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 240,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The contractor has declared his desire and intention to complete the work before the 30th of June, 1905. It will be advantageous to the United States if this is done. Existing contracts cover the entire authorization.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899..... \$800,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 553,500.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 246,500.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... 198,282.41

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Contract dredging and retained percentage.....	\$40,500.00
United States dredge plant.....	18,000.00
Contingencies.....	6,782.41
	<u>\$65,282.41</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1904	133,000.00
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1905:	
Contract dredging	\$103,000.00
United States dredge plant.....	40,000.00
Dike (under contract)	35,000.00
Contingencies.....	25,000.00
	<u>203,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905	70,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Work is now under contract and estimate is based on contract rates.	

IMPROVING HARBOR AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$245,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	240,000.00
	<u>5,000.00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	291,436.42
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Dredging	\$5,000.00
Pier work	60,000.00
Contingencies.....	4,500.00
	<u>69,500.00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	221,936.42
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	29,987.04
Pier work	165,039.60
Repairs.....	14,000.00
Contingencies.....	17,909.78
	<u>226,936.42</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	5,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Work, except repairs, under contract for full completion on or before December 31, 1904.	

HARBOR OF REFUGE AT SAND BEACH, MICH.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	150,000.00
	<u>50,000.00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1904.....	150,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904, work upon breakwater..	50,000.00
	<u>100,000.00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	150,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905, work upon breakwater	150,000.00
	<u>150,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	50,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	

Contract is now in force for partial completion to full amount of available funds, and will be finished during autumn of 1904. Additional funds, as estimated, are needed for work after completion of present contract.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT OAKLAND, CAL.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$150,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	131,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated	19,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	19,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This estimate is submitted with the understanding that Congress will continue the work of improvement to this extent, and will indicate to which of the projects of improvement the funds are to be applied. The river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, left this in doubt, there being three plans in the document to which reference is made therein.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SAN PEDRO, CAL.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$2,900,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,557,085.00

Balance remaining unappropriated	1,342,915.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	(a)

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	390,991.21
Outstanding liabilities	35,464.16

355,527.05

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Breakwater construction.....	\$220,000.00	
Engineering, office expenses, etc	10,000.00	
		230,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	125,527.05
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Breakwater construction.....	455,000.00	
Engineering, office expenses, etc	20,527.05	
		475,527.05

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905	350,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This work is being done under contract for the completion of the breakwater. The estimated cost of the breakwater, using the quantities on which bids were canvassed and the prices bid for stone and concrete and allowing 10 per cent for engineering expenses and contingencies, is \$2,613,100.66. Probable date of completion, 1906. The estimate for 1905 is founded on the average rate of progress for eighteen months prior to January 1, 1904, in which time \$642,000 were expended.

IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY (FROM CHRISTIAN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, TO DELAWARE BAY).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$2,400,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	1,400,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated	1,000,000.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	817,499.92
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^a See section 5 of the act of June 3, 1896.

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Dredging and retaining banks.....	\$323,912.08	
Bulkhead work.....	332,483.80	
Purchase of plant and repairs thereto.....	48,000.00	
Rock removal.....	17,500.00	
		<u>\$721,895.88</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1904..... 95,604.04

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Work under contracts July 1, 1904—

Dredging.....	436,600.00
Bulkhead work.....	169,500.00

New work to be undertaken—

Dredging (United States dredge).....	39,504.04
Rock removal (hired labor).....	50,000.00
Plant (construction of dredge).....	400,000.00

1,095,604.04

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905. 1,000,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The foregoing work is for the partial completion of the approved project.

IMPROVING GREAT PEDEE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA (UPPER PORTION).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$106,300.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>40,000.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 66,300.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... 50,871.11

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Plant.....	\$14,000.00	
Snagging and dredging.....	4,000.00	
Contingencies.....	2,871.11	
		<u>20,871.11</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1904..... 30,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Plant.....	5,000.00
Dredging.....	25,000.00
Contingencies.....	10,000.00
	<u>40,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 10,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging will be with Government plant in continuing the improvement.

IMPROVING ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA (JACKSONVILLE TO THE OCEAN).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$950,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>350,000.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 600,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... ^a 429,648.57

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Dredge (seagoing suction).....	\$150,000.00
Jetty work.....	150,000.00
Training walls.....	90,000.00
Dredging, hired labor and contract.....	70,000.00
Contingencies.....	10,000.00
	<u>470,000.00</u>

Probable minus balance June 30, 1904..... 40,351.43

^a This does not include expenditures on account of seagoing suction dredge.

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Training walls	\$60,000.00
Dredging, hired labor and contract	250,000.00
Contingencies, maintenance, etc	44,648.57
	<u>\$354,648.57</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 395,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The estimate is based on existing contracts and probable cost of operating dredges.

IMPROVING BLACK WARRIOR, WARRIOR, AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, ALABAMA (LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, TOMBIGBEE AND WARRIOR RIVERS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902..... \$500,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 200,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 300,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... 450,000.00

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Contract work on locks 1, 2, and 3.....	\$95,000.00
Gates for locks 1, 2, and 3.....	20,000.00
Valves and special irons for locks 1, 2, and 3.....	14,000.00
Buildings at locks 1, 2, and 3.....	6,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	15,000.00
	<u>150,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1904..... 300,000.00

Payable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Contract work on locks 1, 2, and 3.....	475,000.00
Gates for locks	8,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	42,000.00
	<u>525,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 225,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work on locks and dams Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, is under contract for completion, except gates and special irons, which are to be furnished by the United States, and houses to be the subject of separate contract. Probable date of completion, October 1, 1905.

IMPROVING PASCAGOULA RIVER, MISSISSIPPI (FROM 3 MILES ABOVE DOG RIVER TO 17-FOOT CONTOUR IN MISSISSIPPI SOUND).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902..... \$125,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 100,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 25,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904..... 69,741.60

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Dredging	\$81,680.00
Contingencies.....	8,000.00
	<u>89,680.00</u>

Probable minus balance June 30, 1904..... -19,938.40

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905, maintenance..... 5,061.60

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905..... 25,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This work is under contract for partial completion. The probable date of completion is June 30, 1904.

IMPROVING GALVESTON SHIP CHANNEL AND BUFFALO BAYOU, TEXAS (DIVISIONS 1 AND 2).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$700,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	500,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....	200,000.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	529,189.70
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Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

Dredging	\$400,000.00	
Contingencies	40,000.00	
		440,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	89,189.70
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

Dredging	260,000.00	
Contingencies	29,189.70	
		289,189.70

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905	200,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Contract to be finished December 31, 1904, covering full amount authorized.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
(BETWEEN MISSOURI AND OHIO RIVERS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$1,950,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	650,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....	1,300,000.00
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Annual allotment authorized.....	650,000.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	432,602.85
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Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:

1. Extraordinary repairs and construction of plant..	\$25,000.00	
2. Office and care of fleet and plant	25,000.00	
3. Mouth of Missouri River revetment.....	8,673.42	
4. Emergency repairs and maintenance of existing works	50,000.00	
5. Construction—completion of project, extension of works	267,219.47	
6. Engineering and contingencies	25,000.00	
		400,892.89

Probable balance June 30, 1904 (Burlington Railroad revetment, Sawyer Bend, \$21,709.96; Wittenberg, Mo., special allotment, \$10,000).....	31,709.96
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:

A. Dredging and temporary expedients	150,000.00	
B. Extraordinary repairs and construction of plant..	75,000.00	
C. Office and care of fleet and plant	50,000.00	
D. Burlington Railroad revetment (Sawyer Bend) ..	21,709.96	
E. Emergency repairs and maintenance of existing works	100,000.00	
F. Construction—completion and extension of existing project.....	225,000.00	
G. Engineering and contingencies	50,000.00	
H. Wittenberg, Mo., special allotment.....	10,000.00	
		681,709.96

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	650,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project—project of 1881.

The river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, authorizes an annual expenditure of \$650,000.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
(FROM MISSOURI RIVER TO ST. PAUL).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$1,200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	400,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated	800,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	189,489.77
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Plant, including care, repair, and new pieces.....	\$35,945.00
Dams and shore protection.....	88,544.77
Rock removal.....	15,000.00
Dredging.....	30,000.00
Contingencies.....	20,000.00
	<u>189,489.77</u>

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Dredging.....	20,000.00
Rock excavation	15,000.00
Plant.....	30,000.00
Dams and shore protections.....	305,000.00
Contingencies.....	30,000.00
	<u>400,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	400,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, authorizes an annual expenditure of \$400,000.

IMPROVING OHIO RIVER BELOW PITTSBURG, PA. (DAM NO. 8).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$250,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	200,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated	50,000.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	200,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904, for building lock.....	50,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	150,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905, for building lock.....	200,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	50,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The funds appropriated and authorized are for the completion of the lock. Efforts are now being made to place the work under contract. If, as seems probable, the bids are such that the cost exceeds the authorization, the work can not proceed unless Congress removes the present limit of cost. If the work can proceed, the funds asked for above will be needed.

IMPROVING OHIO RIVER BELOW PITTSBURG, PA. (DAM NO. 11).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$250,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	200,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	50,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904	200,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904, for building lock	50,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	150,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905, for building lock	200,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905	50,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The funds appropriated and authorized are for the completion of the lock. Efforts are now being made to place the work under contract. If, as seems probable, the bids are such that the cost exceeds the authorization, the work can not proceed unless Congress removes the present limit of cost. If the work can proceed the funds asked for above will be needed.

IMPROVING MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA (LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 10-15).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,100,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	100,000.00
Annual allotment authorized	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	39,588.51
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Building locks and dams 12-15 (under contract).....	\$24,588.51
Completing lock houses under contract.....	8,100.00
Superintendence and contingencies	6,900.00
	39,588.51
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Completing locks and dams 12-15	20,411.49
Building lock houses and outbuildings.....	19,000.00
Building offices at locks 12, 13, and 15.....	3,600.00
Building shops, storehouses, etc	7,000.00
Paving terrepleins, locks 10-15.....	20,000.00
Filling behind upper guide walls, locks 10, 11, and 14	3,500.00
Purchase of additional land, locks 11 and 13	1,500.00
Protection of river bank below locks and dams 11-15.....	20,000.00
Superintendence and contingencies.....	4,988.51
	100,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	100,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Contracts for building locks and dams 10 to 15 are practically completed, except for the items specified for probable expenditure during year ending June 30, 1905.

IMPROVING STOCKTON AND MORMON CHANNELS, CALIFORNIA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$175,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	50,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	125,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1904.....	100,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	100,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905, dredging and earth excavation	175,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905	75,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work has not yet been commenced, as the appropriation act requires the right of way for the canal to be furnished by the city of Stockton, or the State of California, free of expense to the United States. Active steps are being taken to do this, but the land has not yet been acquired, and it is believed that the amount asked for will be expended in dredging by the end of the fiscal year 1905.

IMPROVING COLUMBIA RIVER AT THREEMILE RAPIDS, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON (BETWEEN THE DALLES AND CELILO FALLS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$100,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	100,000.00
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1904.....	199,073.11
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Removal of obstructions at Threemile Rapids.....	\$52,339.00
Preparation of plans, surveys, etc.....	10,734.11
	<u>63,073.11</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	136,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Preliminary work and excavation.....	136,000.00
Completion of removal of obstructions in Threemile Rapids	100,000.00
	<u>236,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905.....	100,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

It is expected that the full amount asked for can be expended profitably by June 30, 1905. The work of removing obstructions in Threemile Rapids has been advertised, and the remaining work will be initiated as soon as the right of way has been obtained.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER (MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$6,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	2,000,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	4,000,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	2,000,000.00
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1904.....	1,638,745.68
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1904:	
Surveys, gauges, and observations	\$45,516.72
Dredges and dredging	133,127.76
Levees.....	725,168.65
Bank protection.....	143,893.93
Plant.....	175,267.35
Contingencies.....	52,078.40
	<u>1,275,052.81</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1904.....	363,692.87
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1905:	
Levees	1,000,000.00
The distribution of the remainder has not yet been decided upon by the Commission.....	1,000,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1905	2,000,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The "probable balance for June 30, 1904," includes reserve for low-water survey, amount already allotted for new dredge, and levee reserves for high water, together with amounts which may become due on levee contracts in the fourth district if the stage of water permits work.

The river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, authorizes an annual expenditure of \$2,000,000.

MARCH 9, 1904.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. B. BELLINGER, ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

Mr. GILLETT. For maintenance of national cemeteries you had last year \$110,000, and now you ask for \$125,000. Why is that?

Major BELLINGER. Because the amount of money we now have is not sufficient to keep up the buildings and grounds, and they are deteriorating—principally the buildings. There are a number of cases now where they have been calling for repairs amounting in single cases to \$2,500 or \$3,000 for buildings in various cemeteries, and we can not take them up, but have to postpone them.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you tell us what buildings?

Major BELLINGER. At Fort Scott, Kans., and at Little Rock, Ark., for example. They say the lodges there need repairs that are practically new buildings or new lodges, and it is the same way down at Beaufort, S. C., and a number of other places. I did not bring a list up because I did not know that you wanted each one specified, but those are specimens of the nature of the calls on this expense appropriation. We have sent inspectors—engineers—there to make estimates of the work and report on the necessities of the same, and they report on the necessities as being absolute to keep the buildings in proper repair. We have increased the amount in order to carry on the work and keep the buildings from deteriorating.

Mr. GARDNER. What is the necessity, Major, of having so many of these national cemeteries?

Major BELLINGER. That was determined by the original act of Congress. About 76 of them were established, and the others that have been indicated since, so as to carry the number up to 83, have been due to the fact of their location, being necessary as a matter of economy; and where there have been large settlements of Grand Army men and as you see they are dying off rapidly and want to be buried in a national cemetery, a great many of these cemeteries have been located to accommodate them, and also either because they are the sites of battle grounds or are near large hospitals. In the case of Mound City, Ill., they had a large hospital there during the civil war and a large number of burials. Of course every year the Grand Army men are dying and are entitled to burial.

Mr. GARDNER. The national cemetery near Fort Stevens looks like a little country cemetery. I can not see any reason why there should be a cemetery there, with building, care taker, and other expenses within 3 or 4 miles of Arlington.

Major BELLINGER. That was due, I presume, to the fighting that occurred there, and to the idea of keeping up the battle ground. You can concentrate these smaller cemeteries and group them, I believe, if you set about doing it, and could thus reduce their number a great deal, but I would like to see who would undertake to do it. The sentiment is there.

Mr. GARDNER. At the Chattanooga National Cemetery, for instance, there is a considerable number of battlefields in the neighborhood—

Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Rock Face Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, and others.

Major BELLINGER. They were all in that vicinity, and it was done at the time, in the first move. There are a number in the vicinity of Washington—Arlington and the Soldiers' Home, and at various cemeteries roundabout; and in Virginia they took a certain area, and transplanted the scattered burial places.

Mr. GARDNER. This seems to be a waste of money out here.

Major BELLINGER. If you legislate on that and want them reduced in number, and some abandoned, it can be done. The remains do not practically exist now and could be readily transferred. The Department is not advocating the keeping up of all these cemeteries. We are ready to do whatever is wanted. But if you want these to be maintained in the proper way this appropriation is necessary. There are a number of cases which do not come up under these acts at all, where old posts have been abandoned years ago, and the people have gone away, and everything is falling into decay, and we are helpless. We can not do anything. There was the case of Camp Flood, Cal., and another at old Fort Crittenden, Utah, which was abandoned about 1860. All the soldiers dying out there at that time were buried there. It is reported to us that that is a shame and a disgrace, but we can not do anything. The ground was all turned over to the Interior Department years ago with the reservation.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you tell us just what lodges you intend to repair if you had this full appropriation?

Major BELLINGER. We will repair those, Mr. Gillett, which are in need of repairing. I can send you up a memorandum of the different lodges.

Mr. GILLETT. Yes; where you wish the repairs to be made, if that is what this extra sum is for?

Major BELLINGER. It is not entirely for that. It is partly based on that, and also on the needs of the general increase of the work, as we find improvements necessary. But there are over \$15,000 worth of repairs now waiting to be made upon lodges.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, March 9, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to certain questions regarding appropriations for national cemeteries, on which the committee desired further information to-day, I have the honor to furnish the following:

First. The increase of \$15,000 for "maintaining and improving national cemeteries," etc.; the following work has been postponed during the fiscal years 1903 and 1904 because the appropriations would not admit of the expenditures, though the work should be done in order to keep the property from deterioration:

Natchez, Miss., new gateway.....	\$481.00
Andersonville, Ga., repairs to wall	400.00
Fayetteville, Ark., new lodge, or repairs to old lodge.	3,500.00
Loudon Park, Md., new privy.....	465.00
San Antonio, Tex., repairs to wall.	520.00
Florence, S. C., repairs to lodge.....	1,827.00
Fort Scott, Kans., kitchen addition to lodge.....	390.00

New Albany, Ind., 2-room brick addition to lodge.....	\$1,390.00
St. Augustine, Fla., improvement of cemetery.....	612.00
Beaufort, S. C., new outbuilding.....	1,600.00
Little Rock, Ark., repairs to lodge.....	2,350.00
Staunton, Va., new gateways.....	325.00
Port Hudson, La., new brick outbuildings.....	1,588.00
Total.....	15,446.00

Second. Regarding the appropriation of \$5,000 for continuing the wall around the national cemetery at San Francisco, Cal., the cost of this wall has been averaging from \$5.75 to \$6 per lineal foot. The report of July 6, 1903, showed 9,975 feet yet to be constructed.

Third. Regarding the appropriation of \$3,000 for the work on the Antietam battlefield, it is not considered that this amount should be reduced this year, though it will undoubtedly be reduced next year. There are 26,190 feet of roadway to be kept in repair, and probably more than twice that amount of wire fencing, the posts of which have to be constantly repaired. Besides, three bridges need to be replaced, and it is considered that the entire appropriation will be needed for the purpose.

Fourth. Regarding the roadway from Sharpsburg to Burnside Bridge, it is not considered that this road is necessary to the Government, as it does not follow any lines of battle. General Carmen, who was on the Antietam Battlefield Commission; and is now with the Chickamauga Battlefield Commission, whose office is in the War Department, could probably give any detailed information on this subject that the committee might desire.

Fifth. The appropriation for the roadway to the Keokuk National Cemetery seems to be a necessity. This is the only approach to the cemetery and is a road owned by the city, but used so little by them that they have not kept it in repair, which makes it at times practically impassable. The city is willing to deed the entire right of way of this roadway to the Government if the Government will maintain the road.

Respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a special document suggesting appropriations for Gettysburg, \$10,000.

Major BELLINGER. Yes; for a new lodge there. The lodge that is now there was reported as inadequate and in bad repair, and Colonel Ruhlen and I went up there and inspected it, and we came to the conclusion and reported that there should be a new lodge there, better arranged and with better facilities. We made an estimate on it and had drawings and specifications drawn up. The present lodge is simply a little two-story brick building.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the matter with the present lodge?

Major BELLINGER. It is old and out of repair.

Mr. GILLETT. How old?

Major BELLINGER. About thirty-odd years or forty years. I suppose that lodge was built there in the latter part of the sixties.

This is the cemetery. Time is flying. The national cemetery at Gettysburg was one of the first ones established. I think it was established in November, 1863, the year of the battle; and President Lincoln was present at the dedication ceremonies.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the condition now? Is it a brick building?

Major BELLINGER. Yes; a small, brick building with a kind of half story as the second story—a mansard-roof effect to it; and it is quite out of repair, and the rooms are very much cut up by this effect upstairs, making them hardly headroom. Then there is no water in the house, and no water-closet facilities, or anything of that kind in the house, and since it was put there the water supply of the town has been gotten just across the road from it, and gas has been introduced there. The arrangements for visitors who come there are very inadequate. The water-closets and earth closets are entirely out of keeping with the place.

Mr. GILLETT. Do visitors have the right to enter the lodge? Is it not the superintendent's home?

Major BELLINGER. When they speak of the lodge they mean that that is not only his home, but his official residence. He has an office there, and visitors come there and make their inquiries, and are supposed to register. In the summer time they need water to drink, and they make all kinds of demands, such as any sightseers would make.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is the lodge?

Major BELLINGER. At the right-hand side of the entrance gate, facing the road by which you drive up from the railroad station. You can enter just at the right of the gate, and you can drive on through the cemetery and go on out to the battlefield. You also might go to the battlefield without passing the lodge.

Mr. GARDNER. You could not get along without this for another year, if necessary?

Major BELLINGER. Well, I do not think so, sir. They had started to repair the building, and when Colonel Rublen and I were there we stopped the repairs, because the estimated repairs were about \$4,000 or \$5,000, and we thought if they were going to do that they had better build an entirely new lodge and do it completely. And we went up there and stopped pulling the place to pieces.

Mr. GILLETT. How much had they expended on it then?

Major BELLINGER. They had not started.

Mr. GARDNER. Out of what fund did they propose to make these repairs?

Major BELLINGER. Out of the general appropriation.

Mr. GARDNER. They could do that?

Major BELLINGER. The money was available for the purpose, but whether or not they could do it with the amount of the general appropriation on hand was another thing. Do I understand by your question that you ask if the appropriation was available for such a purpose, or was it if the appropriation was large enough to admit it?

Mr. GARDNER. I mean was the appropriation large enough to allow it?

Major BELLINGER. No; we stopped it on that account, because we considered that the appropriation was not sufficient to bear that; that if that amount of repairs was necessary on the building there ought to be a special appropriation for it.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is for superintendents of national cemeteries, \$61,880. That is the same regular amount as heretofore?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS

Mr. GILLETT. The next is headstones for graves of soldiers.

Major BELLINGER. That is the same thing as heretofore.

Mr. GILLETT. I see you doubled up a few years ago. Why was that?

Major BELLINGER. That is because we were getting the demands from the Spanish-American war, and the demand was also increasing by reason of deaths of civil-war veterans, and the appropriation had been too small before that. We were getting behind. We have not yet caught up. We have some 25,000 or more still short.

Mr. GILLETT. Of unmarked graves?

Major BELLINGER. No; graves unfurnished with headstones. The graves are all marked with a board when put in. There are 25,000 applications for headstones now waiting. The graves are marked now with boards, you understand.

Mr. GILLETT. Where are those?

Major BELLINGER. Scattered all over the United States.

Mr. GILLETT. The policy now is to put in headstones on every unmarked grave?

Major BELLINGER. That has always been the policy. We simply take the appropriation and make a contract for so many headstones. The demands for stones during a year are variable. If they are in excess of what the money amounts to for that year, we have to wait until next year to fill those demands. In that way you will see that the Spanish war and the increase of deaths from the veterans of the civil war caused us to hold them up.

Mr. GILLETT. How much do you pay for the headstones?

Major BELLINGER. About \$2.50 apiece.

Mr. GILLETT. Then \$50,000 would pretty nearly even you up with your applications?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir; and of course next year it will depend largely on what the demand is. It was reduced before, Mr. Gillett. If you will run back on that appropriation you will find that the Department has tried to follow, as far as possible, the variations, although we stuck to a certain amount for a given number of years until it was evident that they were running behind so that they could not catch up; and then we have kept up that appropriation until the demands showed a diminution, and then reduced it.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not understand that. When you once get up, there would be 25,000 more to come in.

Major BELLINGER. But we have not caught up yet.

Mr. GILLETT. But you say if we give you \$50,000 that will enable you to catch up.

Major BELLINGER. That is not for this present year; that is for the year 1905.

Mr. GILLETT. It does not seem possible that there should be a gain of 25,000 a year.

Major BELLINGER. No, I do not think it will be.

Mr. GILLETT. I should not think it could be more than two or three thousand. Where do they come from?

Major BELLINGER. From all over the country. We do not furnish headstones alone for soldiers now dying in the Army, but every man who has ever been a soldier or a sailor in the Army or Navy of the

United States has the right, by act of Congress, to have his grave marked by a headstone by his friends or relatives calling upon the Department to furnish it.

Mr. GILLETT. Whether he is buried in a national cemetery or not?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. But very few do?

Major BELLINGER. On the contrary, everyone does.

Mr. GARDNER. There are very few in our town.

Major BELLINGER. You will find that they are demanding them everywhere. And if the widow does not demand it the Grand Army lodge or post where that man is buried—in that section—will demand it. We get demands by the dozen at a time from the Grand Army lodges.

REPAIRING ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "Repairing roadways to national cemeteries, \$15,000." Do you need all that?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir; and more, because you are increasing the mileage on us by making special appropriations for roadways to cemeteries. I have noticed in a number of cases that these appropriations for roadways go into built-up streets in the towns. I spoke to the quartermaster-general about it. You will find that the special appropriation will go in in the form of an appropriation for a roadway to a certain national cemetery, and they will extend that road to pretty nearly the court-house or the central part of the town. But they will get that built, and you would think it would be the end of it; but we now have a call from Salisbury, N. C., to repair a portion of the roadway, and I have looked it up and find it is in the city limits. They claim that inasmuch as the Government built that roadway it ought to keep it in repair.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you say as to a limitation like this: "*Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in the incorporated limits of a town?"

Major BELLINGER. I should think that would be a very proper provision.

Mr. GILLETT. Why did you build them originally?

Major BELLINGER. Because some member of Congress or Senator introduced a bill to have a roadway built, and it became a law.

Mr. GILLETT. Do they define the limits?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir, of course; otherwise you would not find us building in a town. When I was given charge of that branch of work a question came up, and it caught my eye at once and I said: "Here we are in the corporate limits of a town, specifying that you begin at such a place."

Mr. GARDNER. Ought the Government to build or repair any road on any ground that does not belong to the United States?

Major BELLINGER. I would not criticise the action of Congress.

Mr. GARDNER. I should say that no Government money should be used to repair roads.

Mr. GILLETT. This section, Major, as I understand it, applies not only to roads in the cemeteries, but to approaches to them also.

Major BELLINGER. That is it exactly; yes, sir.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "Burial of indigent soldiers, \$3,000."

Major BELLINGER. Those are confined to deaths in the District of Columbia, and were provided for by a special appropriation, passed some years ago, and put in each year since.

Mr. GILLETT. Do they practically use the whole appropriation each year?

Major BELLINGER. About.

Mr. GILLETT. There is an application before us from a Grand Army post to enlarge the scope of it somewhat by saying, "Dying in the District of Columbia and the immediate neighborhood." What do you say about that?

Major BELLINGER. I should say it would be necessary to define what the immediate neighborhood would be.

Mr. PIERCE. That would be like the case of "at or near it."

PRESIDIO NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is for the road to the national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., \$5,000. You seem to get that every year. I should think that ought to be finished.

Major BELLINGER. I asked the question once as to why they did not apply for a sufficient appropriation to put in the whole wall at once on the boundary line of that reservation, and it was explained to me that it was impossible for them to expend more than \$5,000 a year and do it economically. They said that the ground was such, with the grading and the difficulty of getting stone, and one thing and another, that it made it advisable to build only that amount each year. I told the principal clerk who had charge of the records, and all that, that I disagreed with him, and I thought if they appropriated a given amount of money and called for a contract they would find a contractor who would build it all in one year.

Mr. GILLETT. How near finished is it?

Major BELLINGER. That I do not know; but I will send you a memorandum on that. (See p. 307.)

Mr. GILLETT. Very well.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD.

The next item is for Antietam battlefield, repair and preservation of monuments, tablets, etc., \$3,000.

Major BELLINGER. That is the same, sir, as last year.

Mr. GILLETT. Why is that not included under the first general provision?

Major BELLINGER. That is the battlefield and not the cemetery.

Mr. GILLETT. Oh, yes; the first were exclusively cemeteries?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you use this \$3,000 for?

Major BELLINGER. To keep the roads in repair and just as is specified there—monuments, tablets, observation tower, roads, fences, etc.

Mr. GILLETT. I mean what part of these items really uses up the money?

Major BELLINGER. It is distributed among them all. It is all

expended as it is needed by the Board. There was a board, you know, on the Antietam battlefield. The other day a recommendation came in for changing certain data on certain tablets, amounting to something like \$300, and the paper was referred to Gen. George W. Davis, who had been president, to find out why this thing had not been put on correctly in the beginning. He referred it to General Carman, I think, and he stated that General Carman had been making a life study of the battlefield, and had been writing to everybody when he got data or when making changes. When he would find that a certain army, or corps, or division debouched from a certain direction, and he found out afterwards that that was not the correct language or not in harmony with the movements of other troops, he would want this corrected. This is one of the items.

Mr. GILLET. I see you got \$1,500 for that for several years, and then doubled up. Could you not get on with a couple of thousand dollars? Before last year you had from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for several years back.

Major BELLINGER. I will have to inquire about that. (See p. 307.)

Mr. GILLET. Very well.

The next paragraph is for pay of superintendent of Antietam battlefield, etc., \$1,500. That is the regular amount, I suppose?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir.

BRINGING HOME THE REMAINS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO DIE ABROAD.

Mr. GILLET. The next item is for bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad, \$40,000.

Major BELLINGER. There is a change that I would suggest there, sir, with the approval of the Quartermaster-General. I made this recommendation to him: I would like to have that changed so as to read: "To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of officers and soldiers who die while on the active list of the Army"—not varying the amount of the appropriation at all. The reason for that is this: In the last few months and since we have been transporting the remains from Alaska and the Philippines, on the different items, people have requested to have the remains of soldiers dying in the United States sent home for burial. We told them we could not do it. Then they would telegraph to Senators and Congressmen to see to it, and they would come down and we would have to explain that we had no appropriation, and they would say, "Why should a man be brought back from the Philippines—and you give it to the Philippines—and not a man who dies in California or on the eastern coast?" And a Congressman from a border Northern State came down there the other day with a case of that kind and wanted to know if it would be agreeable to the Department if he should introduce a bill to allow the Department to do as I suggested to the Quartermaster-General—simply to change the reading of the provision so that when the demand is made we can fulfill it.

Mr. GILLET. What do you think the expense would be?

Major BELLINGER. It would probably amount to a dozen cases a year.

Mr. GILLET. It would mean, would it not, if it was done at the Government expense, that everybody would want it?

Major BELLINGER. No; even in the case of transportation from abroad we have letters asking for burials in the national cemetery, because the graves are kept up there, and the men are buried with their comrades; and very often when people request originally that a body be sent home from the Philippines, for example, they would afterwards say, "Well, bury him in San Francisco or at Arlington," when the matter is explained to them, and not bring the body home, but bury it in a national cemetery there. I think they would prefer the latter method. There are only exceptional cases where they would stick to the idea of transportation home.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you use up this appropriation of \$40,000? Did you last year?

Major BELLINGER. Very nearly. We can not tell what it will be this year.

Mr. BENTON. What does it cost to transport a body from Manila, say, to the central part of the United States?

Major BELLINGER. After you get it to Manila I should say the average expense would be about \$150. But the proportion dying in the vicinity of Manila is rather small. We very frequently have to send out expeditions to the different islands to bring in the bodies. There was a sailor's remains brought from one of the islands the other day, and it cost \$250 to get the body to the United States; but that was because it was buried in some outlying place, where they had to send a special party and charter a small boat, or something of that kind. I think an average of \$150 would cover general cases.

Mr. GARDNER. The number of troops abroad is constantly diminishing. Why keep up this appropriation at \$40,000? You are not likely to have so many deaths?

Major BELLINGER. We are not burying those here who die abroad now. It is those who died two or three years ago. You can not dig up a body and transport it from there inside of two years. The health people do not allow you to dig them up in less than two years. In cases of cholera and bubonic plague we can not get them to the sea-board of the United States. There is no danger in it, however, and we always bring them to San Francisco or the Eastern coast and bury them.

Mr. GILLETT. Have we a national cemetery in the Philippines?

Major BELLINGER. Not a national cemetery; but at Manila there are post cemeteries. If a man dies in the Philippines, he is buried and the grave is marked, and a report is made so that the burial party can locate the remains; and after the time limit is passed they can bring them to this country. Every ship that comes to this country nowadays brings home a certain number of bodies.

BRINGING HOME THE REMAINS OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES OF THE ARMY, ETC.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "Bringing home the remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports, \$5,000."

Major BELLINGER. There have been a number of cases where civil employees, teamsters, and wagon masters, and bakers, and people of that kind, go over there and die, and their families want their bodies brought home; and the Department considered it was right and proper.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you need as much as that this year?

Major BELLINGER. I think we do.

There is another thing. A soldier will go out there and get his discharge and then become a civilian employee. He is no longer in the military service, and therefore that other appropriation of \$40,000 is not available to transport him.

Mr. GILLETT. How can he be a civil employee?

Major BELLINGER. He may become a teamster or clerk or wagon master, or something of that kind. He is entitled to burial in the cemetery by virtue of his previous service in the Army, but you have no appropriation to bring him back to the country, because he is no longer in the service, but is a civilian employee. That item was prepared for that reason.

ROAD TO ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For the road to Antietam National Cemetery, Maryland, etc., \$8,000."

Mr. GARDNER. There is a case in point on that matter of roads into towns.

Mr. GILLETT. Yes; in the town of Sharpsburg. The language here reads:

For the construction of a road on or near the present highway from the intersection of Mill street and the Antietam National Cemetery roadway, in the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland, to the Burnside Bridge, eight thousand dollars.

What do you say about that? Perhaps we had better pass that by. (See letter, p. 307.) And the same with the road to the National Cemetery at Balls Bluff, Va.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY, CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

The next item is, "Confederate Cemetery, at Camp Chase, Ohio?" How about that?

Major BELLINGER. That is due to the fact that the other appropriation was not sufficient. There was an appropriation passed for it—\$2,000—but the stone wall provided for there could not be built for the money, so we ask for another appropriation.

Mr. GILLETT. This means \$3,600 in all, does it, or is that in addition to the \$2,000?

Major BELLINGER. No; the \$2,000 has lapsed.

Mr. GARDNER. None of that was used?

Major BELLINGER. No, sir; we got it all back.

MARKING CIVILIAN GRAVES IN POST CEMETERIES.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is, "Marking civilian graves in post cemeteries, \$5,000."

Major BELLINGER. That is a matter of economy.

Mr. BENTON. Is not that last item legislation?

Major BELLINGER. We are required to mark them. Here is what it means: Take the case of civilians who have died at a Western post on the frontier, and civilians dying in the islands and brought home, and people not claiming them. They are put in a special division of the cemetery for that purpose. We are required to mark those graves, and we have marked them heretofore by simply a board, and putting a number on it. But these boards rot and fall down, and

every two or three years we have to go to the expense of renewing them. It costs \$2.50 to put up a stone there that would last forever; and that is the end of it.

Mr. GILLET. You do not mean that you want \$5,000 for a single year?

Major BELLINGER. Not a single one of them in any cemetery is now marked by anything more than a board. At Fort Myer, Va., you will find the graves of these civilians brought back from Cuba marked by nothing but a board. These men die out there in the service.

Mr. GILLET. I do not know how you can bury civilians there.

Major BELLINGER. We can not bury civilians. I say the Fort Myer plat. Take a national cemetery that is near a post, and instead of maintaining two separate cemeteries—a post cemetery and a national cemetery—they lay aside a plat of ground that they call a post plat. It is not technically a national cemetery, but a post cemetery; but being right next to the national cemetery, we speak of it as the post plat of such a national cemetery.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask the Major why not buy headstones for civilians who die in other places?

Major BELLINGER. How do you mean?

Mr. GARDNER. I mean why not buy them also for graves in other cemeteries?

Major BELLINGER. For this reason: In the post cemetery you are supposed to keep records of burials, and the Government is responsible for it. We can absolutely tell who is buried there. We are required to mark those graves. It is simply a matter of economy. You have got to keep the graves marked.

This Government is not interested in the other cemeteries. It is the people themselves who are interested in those. Here is a man put in there. Why is he put in there? Because he has not a family, or his family is not known. But he was in the service of the United States at the time he died, and you are not going to put him in the potter's field, but in this Government cemetery. There he is. You have got to put a mark there for him. We put up boards, and the idea of this, on the basis of economy, is, instead of putting up a board every two or three years to put up a little stone that cost \$1, or \$1.50, or \$2, or whatever you please; but when once put up, that stone is there, and that is the end of that expenditure. If you do not do that, as long as that cemetery is kept up, those boards must be maintained and renewed.

Mr. GILLET. If he was not buried there would he have to be buried in a potter's field?

Major BELLINGER. I suppose it is simply a matter of sentiment. If a man was working on your place anywhere, and would happen to die, and you could not locate his family, you would not send him out to the potter's field. Theoretically, it might not make any particular difference.

Mr. GARDNER. It would not be necessary to build a monument to him to give him a respectable burial.

Major BELLINGER. He does not need a monument. Have you ever seen these headstones?

Mr. GARDNER. In Arlington, Chattanooga, and other national cemeteries I have seen them.

Major BELLINGER. Of course, that is just for you gentlemen to decide.

BIG HOLE BATTLE GROUND, MONTANA.

Mr. GILLETT. On page 257 is an item reading, "Fence about monument, Big Hole Battle Ground, Montana, \$1,200."

Major BELLINGER. I think that note fully explains that. It is simply a question of whether you would consider that the place should be marked or not.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, KEOKUK, IOWA.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is a road to national cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa.

Mr. GARDNER. That is off from Government grounds there. That is a public highway? (See letter, p. 307.)

Major BELLINGER. I should say so, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Is there a national cemetery at Keokuk?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir. You understand, where we make a suggestion as to the expense of bringing back bodies, it is done to relieve you gentlemen from being called upon to do something that the law does not now permit.

MARCH 9, 1904.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF COL. GEORGE RUHLEN, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

Mr. GILLETT. We will now take up the subject of military posts. Here is this estimate of \$1,500,000. If there are any general remarks first, that you would like to make about it, we will be glad to hear you before you go into detail. You sent us, you know, a detailed estimate as to apportionment of the current appropriation and proposed allotment of the pending estimate, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, February 23, 1904.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In accordance with the request contained in your telegram of the 20th instant, I have the honor to furnish you, herewith inclosed, tabular statements containing the following information, namely:

1. Disposition made and to be made of the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for military posts for the current fiscal year.

2. Statement showing purposes for which amount of estimate submitted to Congress for military posts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is to be used.

Very respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Tabulated statement showing disposition made and to be made of the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for military posts for the current fiscal year.

Purpose for which allotted.	Place.	Amount.
<i>For buildings under contract.</i>		
1 double stone barrack for 2 companies.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	\$52,791.00
2 double brick barracks for 4 companies.....	Fort McPherson, Ga.....	93,844.00
2 double brick barracks for 4 companies.....	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	99,077.40
2 single barracks, each for 1 company.....	Fort McKinley, Me.....	67,649.62
2 double brick barracks for 4 companies.....	Des Moines, Iowa.....	94,652.80
1 double frame barrack for 2 companies.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	40,938.00
2 double brick barracks for 4 companies.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	97,637.80
2 double frame barracks for 4 companies.....	Chickamauga Park, Ga.....	85,156.00
2 double brick barracks for 4 companies.....	Fort Snelling, Minn.....	86,000.00
1 single frame barrack for 1 company.....	Fort Rosecrans, Cal.....	25,747.00
1 single brick barrack for 1 company.....	Fort Michie, N. Y.....	35,500.00
1 administration, office, and school building; brick.	Fort Totten, N. Y.....	28,800.00
2 double brick barracks for 4 companies.....	Fort Ontario, N. Y.....	83,264.52
1 fireproof brick quartermaster's storehouse.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	32,075.00
1 fireproof brick subsistence storehouse.....	do.....	32,356.00
1 frame barrack for 1 company.....	Fort Flagler, Wash.....	27,634.00
Advertising and printing specifications in connection with foregoing buildings.		599.13
Extras on a number of buildings in foregoing list.		30,225.00
Total allotted for buildings under contract to Feb. 20, 1904.		1,013,847.27
<i>For purchase of land.</i>		
Purchase of land to enlarge reservation.....	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	54,000.00
Do.....	Fort Fremont, S. C.....	5,250.00
Additional land to secure water supply.....	Fort Casey, Wash.....	1,320.00
Purchase of land.....	Fort Douglas, Utah.....	1,000.00
Purchase of land to enlarge reservation.....	Omaha, Quartermaster's Department.	3,000.00
Total for purchase of land.....		64,570.00
<i>For buildings yet to be erected, as approved by the Secretary of War. Estimated cost.</i>		
Construction of guardhouse.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	62,000.00
2 double barracks, brick, for 4 companies of cavalry.....	Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	102,000.00
1 single set field officers' quarters.....	do.....	8,500.00
1 artillery-school building.....	Fort Monroe, Va.....	250,000.00
Total estimated cost of buildings yet to be erected during present fiscal year, cost of which is chargeable to appropriation "Military posts."		422,500.00

RECAPITULATION.

Buildings under contract.....	\$1,013,847.27
Land purchased.....	64,570.00
Buildings yet to be erected (estimated).....	422,500.00
Total.....	1,500,917.27

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 23, 1904.

Statement showing purposes for which amount of estimate submitted to Congress for military posts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is to be used.

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

Purpose.	Place.	Estimated cost.
1 single barrack, frame, for 1 company	Fort Barrancas, Fla	\$29,500
Do	Benicia Barracks, Cal	27,500
1 single barrack, brick, for 1 company	Fort Constitution, N. H.	35,000
2 double barracks, brick, for 4 companies	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	102,000
Do	Des Moines, Iowa	100,000
1 single barrack, frame, for 1 company	Jackson Barracks, La.	35,000
1 office and library, fireproof, brick	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	50,000
1 single barrack, brick, for 1 company	Fort Levett, Me	35,000
1 double barrack, brick, for 2 companies	Fort Meade, N. Dak.	52,000
2 single barracks, frame, for 2 companies	Fort Mott, N. J.	64,000
1 fireproof storehouse, stone	Fort Riley, Kans.	37,500
1 double barrack, brick, for 2 companies	Fort Sam Houston, Tex	68,000
1 double barrack, brick	Fort Slocum, N. Y.	52,500
1 double barrack, frame, for 2 companies	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	42,500
3 single barracks, for 3 companies	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	92,500
1 single barrack, for 1 company	Whipple Barracks, Ariz	41,000
Total for new buildings		859,000

FOR PURCHASE OF LAND.

Place.	Estimated cost.
At Fort Moultrie (Sullivans Island) S. C.	\$110,000
At Fort Andrews (Peddocks Island) Mass	65,000
At Fort Monroe, Va	17,000
At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	100,000
At Fort Fremont, S. C.	13,000
At Fort Screven, Ga	26,500
At Honolulu, Hawaii	30,000
At Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	55,000
At Fort Niagara, N. Y.	225,000
Total for land	641,500

For construction of new buildings	\$859,000
For purchase of land	641,500
Total	1,500,500

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

February 23, 1904.

Colonel RUHLEN. It is intended to cover that part of construction work for buildings which cost over \$20,000, because the regular appropriations for barracks and quarters is not applicable to that, and also for the purchase of land. We have heretofore always drawn upon this fund for purchase of lands for enlarging reservations and making new reservations.

Mr. GILLET. In other words, the building sites are entirely for sea-coast defenses?

Colonel RUHLEN. The sites? Yes, sir; the land.

Mr. GILLET. They could not be for anything else. Have you any special suggestions? Or, first, suppose you tell us in general your purpose as to this list.

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C.

Colonel RUHLEN. The first on the list I have is Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. It cuts into the present reservation to such an extent that it almost separates the two parts of the post. There

are a number of small improvements on it. It is a little village or town, and so near to disagreeable and disreputable houses that it is very necessary, as a matter of discipline, in the first place, to get rid of them, and in addition we also need grounds for building purposes.

Mr. GILLETT. Is the land valuable there? It seems to me \$10,000 is a prodigious price.

Colonel RUHLEN. It is the lowest valuation we have been able to obtain for it.

Mr. GILLETT. How much of a force do you keep there?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have now three companies of coast artillery. It is a very important post, and it will have to be enlarged, because the works are quite expensive, and the force is not at present sufficient for the garrison that will ultimately be kept there.

Mr. GILLETT. What other defenses have you at Charleston?

Colonel RUHLEN. A small post called Fort Sumter. That is the old Fort Sumter. That is detached from this. It is at present taken care of by a single company.

Mr. GILLETT. Is this new land needed for the guns or anything of that sort, or for simply the garrison?

Colonel RUHLEN. Almost entirely for the quartermaster's purposes. To my knowledge, no more batteries are intended to be built on that particular land. It may possibly be so, but I do not know that.

FORT ANDREWS, MASS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is for Fort Andrews, Peddocks Island, Massachusetts. Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is in Boston Harbor. We want to build a post there for two companies. The contracts have been made and negotiated, but not let. It was expected that we could take it out of this year's appropriation, but it will not be sufficient. The title deeds are not yet clear; that is, the Department of Justice has not passed upon them. But the purchase is practically consummated, and we desire to begin to build a post there next fall.

Mr. GILLETT. What is that for?

Colonel RUHLEN. There is a battery there. The engineers purchased a tract of land for defensive works, but did not consider the quartermaster's requirements for building. We have a tract in contemplation of 63 acres.

Mr. GILLETT. How much have you now?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know, sir. It is not very large—15 or 20 acres. It is taken up so much that you can not build upon it on account of the peculiar arrangement of the batteries.

Mr. GILLETT. Why should they have started in and bought land for defenses, without buying enough for barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is a question that has very often occurred to us. But it has been done, nevertheless.

Mr. GILLETT. Who did it? Your predecessors?

Colonel RUHLEN. They began some years ago. The engineers took that system apparently for simply providing for batteries, and not looking any further; and it has caused us a great deal of embarrassment.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean when they purchase land for a battery they do not buy enough for barracks and quarters?

Colonel RUHLEN. I only know that they have done it in many cases.

Mr. GILLETT. I suppose the land at once grows more valuable when the post wants it?

Colonel RUHLEN. Certainly. Moreover, when the battery is there, that of itself compels us to buy a particular tract, and that does away with competition. The owners of the land know we must have this particular tract adjacent to the batteries. When we buy land for another post, cavalry or infantry post, we throw it all open to competition.

Mr. GILLETT. You are sure you have not enough at present for barracks at Fort Andrews?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; I am sure we have not. That has been very carefully canvassed.

FORT MONROE, VA.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is Fort Monroe, Va.?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is an adjacent, narrow strip of land that we particularly want for extending their range-finding apparatus. It should be used also as a camp ground for large bodies of troops that would have to be placed there in time of hostilities.

Mr. BENTON. How much land has the Government there?

Colonel RUHLEN. I am not able to tell you. This is a narrow neck extending down on a sand spit.

Mr. GILLETT. Outside the walls?

Colonel RUHLEN. Oh, yes; a mile and a half away from the main post, but along the line of batteries that have been built there.

Mr. GILLETT. I remember a narrow strip of sand that runs up there.

Colonel RUHLEN. This is a part of that. This is needed to complete the whole.

Mr. GILLETT. Why is it necessary to own that?

Colonel RUHLEN. Because the artillerymen need it for their signal station—their triangulation station.

Mr. GILLETT. It is not for quartermaster's purposes?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is incidental to it. The incidental quartermaster's purpose in view is that it may be used as a camp ground.

Mr. GILLETT. Temporarily?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, temporarily, in case of a cantonment of troops. That is the only place we would have to put in infantry defense for the artillery.

Mr. GILLETT. It is right out in front of the fort, is it not? It is toward the sea from the fort?

Colonel RUHLEN. No. This tract that we want to buy is back of the batteries. The batteries were strung along this sand spit on the water front, and this land is back of the batteries. It is mostly woodland.

Mr. GILLETT. Consisting of woodland?

Colonel RUHLEN. The greater part of it; yes, sir.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is for Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Colonel RUHLEN. We have tried for years to rebuild that post on some specific plan.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that? Opposite Staten Island?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; near Fort Hamilton. The reservation is entirely insufficient and the post is very badly arranged, and in order to rebuild it properly we need this additional land.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that the one that is down near Coney Island?

Colonel RUHLEN. I am not familiar with localities up that way. I only know we pass it on the way going down to Sandy Hook.

Mr. GILLETT. It is on the mainland?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Opposite Staten Island and the Narrows?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; it is opposite Fort Hamilton on the one side.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know what land this is? I was down there last summer myself.

Colonel RUHLEN. I have never been there, and do not know the local geography of the place.

Mr. GILLETT. For what purpose do they want it?

Colonel RUHLEN. For the enlargement and rearrangement of the post on modern lines.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do they want to enlarge the post?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is not so much an enlargement as an entire reconstruction of it. The post is in very bad shape. It is very old, and many of the buildings are nearly falling to pieces.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not need new land for that, of course?

Colonel RUHLEN. No; but to arrange post properly the present reservation is not sufficient.

FORT FREMONT, S. C.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is the Fort Fremont, S. C.?

Colonel RUHLEN. That station is very much the same as Fort Moultrie, where we want to get a small additional tract of land to round out the reservation and keep undesirable features a little farther away.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is on the South Carolina coast.

FORT SCRIVEN, GA.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is Fort Scriven, Ga.?

Colonel RUHLEN. There we need this additional land, partly for the same reason—that the enlargement of the post necessitates an extension of the line of officers' quarters.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is Fort Scriven?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is just outside of Savannah—about 10 miles outside; and we need this also for the construction of additional buildings.

Mr. GILLETT. Is this a new post?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir. It was first started about five years ago, under that same system, where they took a piece of land just sufficient to put the batteries on, and then we afterwards had to buy more; and this is really the third time we have had to round out and get what is really necessary.

Mr. GILLETT. You bought some before this for quartermaster's purposes, did you?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. When was that?

Colonel RUHLEN. I think the purchase was closed last year for a part.

Mr. GILLETT. Did you think that would be sufficient at that time?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; they seemed to think that at that time.

Mr. GILLETT. I suppose you personally do not know the details?

Colonel RUHLEN. I consider from my personal knowledge that this additional tract is necessary to round out, because the private lands now cut into the reservation and interfere with the systematic development of the post.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not understand me. What I wanted to ask was: You personally do not know whether this is necessary or not, or except as it is reported to you?

Colonel RUHLEN. Not except as I find it in the records of the case.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is Honolulu. What about that?

Colonel RUHLEN. There we have a military reservation about 3 miles outside of the city of Honolulu. It was public land of the Hawaiian government, transferred and deeded with the islands; but it was under a private lease, which has about ten years to run, and of course we can not use it. It is strictly a military reservation under this private lease, and we want this amount of money so that we can extinguish the lease, in order that we can commence to build upon it.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you want to build upon it?

Colonel RUHLEN. A post of two companies next year, and possibly more later on.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you any coast defenses there?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir. This is intended for the garrison, probably infantry, as contemplated at present. It would not be available for coast defenses. In fact, the site of these defenses has not yet been fixed.

Mr. GILLETT. How can you get this under this appropriation? What right have you to use land for military purposes under this appropriation which are not purposes of seacoast defense?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know, sir. When the question was up last year it was not intended to put coast artillery there; and they recently concluded to build a post for infantry.

Mr. GILLETT. That could not come in under this section.

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know how they construe the law that way.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not see how it could come under the seacoast defenses.

Colonel RUHLEN. I could not strictly say it is a seacoast defense. Under the law I should say it would not strictly come in.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT, N. Y.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is a part of the defenses of the city of New York.

Mr. GILLETT. How far from the city?

Colonel RUHLEN. I should say it is 8 or 10 miles from the city.

Mr. GILLETT. Is there any other post nearly opposite and on the other side of the Sound?

Colonel RUHLEN. There are a number of places there. Fort Terry and Fort Totten are not very far away. The engineers wanted to enlarge their defense of the city and rearrange it, and in order to do this they contemplate purchasing a considerable tract of land for their purposes. Incidentally we would need more land for our purposes, too, and accordingly we came together and each branch of the service indicated what part of this land which it is contemplated to purchase would be needed for its purposes, and our proportion of the total cost was estimated at this amount.

Mr. GILLETT. How much is the whole going to cost?

Colonel RUHLEN. I am not familiar with the engineers' part of it.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you need this new land? How long has Fort Wright been there?

Colonel RUHLEN. We began about four years ago to build there.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do the engineers already need additional new land there?

Colonel RUHLEN. I understand they want to change the system of defenses. I do not know whether it was faulty or not, but at least it was not sufficiently extensive for the purposes required, and they want to put in additional batteries, as I understand.

Mr. GILLETT. Is there a part of that under this bill or do they come in under the fortifications bill?

Colonel RUHLEN. They come under the fortifications bill.

Mr. GILLETT. Was theirs allowed?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know.

Mr. GILLETT. Will you ascertain that and let us know?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is Fort Niagara, N. Y., \$225,000. You want that?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. The War Department desires to build a very large post in that vicinity. The question was between Buffalo and the Lakes, and they had a board of officers look into the matter, and that board concluded that the most desirable and advantageous situation was to take the present post of Fort Niagara for what it was worth instead of building a new post.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is Fort Niagara?

Colonel RUHLEN. On the lake shore, just east of the mouth of the Niagara River. They wanted to buy sufficient land there to provide for this enlarged post—a post of 1,000 acres, a large post; a very good post, similar to Fort Sam Houston, and Fort Sheridan, and Fort Riley, and those places.

Mr. GILLETT. How does that post come under the seacoast defenses? It seems to me it would not come under this section.

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know how the War Department construes that. But it is not a seacoast post.

Mr. GILLETT. Will you not write us a letter and tell us the reason why, if it is not a seacoast post, the Government or your Department has used the money that has been appropriated under this section for military posts for the purchase of land otherwise than for seacoast

defenses? I would like to know. If I am right, it seems to me that it ought to be limited to seacoast defenses. If the practice has been the other way, we would like to be informed about that. Can you have that looked up and write us about it?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; I can give you two instances of that kind last year.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you think it has been done in the last year?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What are the instances?

Colonel RUHLEN. One is Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio, where we bought land to enlarge the post. That purchase has been closed. Then another case is Fort Douglas, Utah. We purchased a small tract inside the reservation.

Mr. GILLETT. Suppose you look back for five years, and give us the instances in five years?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir. As I understand, what you want is to know what has been the practice of the Department in purchasing land, except for coast artillery purposes. (See letter, p. 337.)

Mr. GILLETT. Yes; under this general section of appropriations for military posts. Now, how are you going to use the rest of the money?

Colonel RUHLEN. Several weeks ago the Quartermaster-General had prepared this statement, showing how it was contemplated to expend the appropriation when the estimates were made. I have a list of the buildings here.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA.

First, beginning with the barracks building at Fort Barrancas, at Pensacola, Fla.—

Mr. GILLETT. Is that necessary?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What have you there now in the way of barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have one old building, built about fifty years ago, and the three companies are crowded in together very uncomfortably there, at least in that hot climate. Then we are partly rebuilding that post on modern lines, and a new barrack building is a very necessary part of the work.

Mr. GILLETT. I suppose that in that climate they could live in camps pretty comfortably.

Colonel RUHLEN. They say it gets pretty cold there in the winter. They complain more about the cold there than they do in North Dakota.

Mr. GILLETT. That is a barracks with one company—a frame building, \$20,000?

Colonel RUHLEN. These estimates, of course, are based almost entirely on the cost of similar work that has already been done elsewhere under similar conditions.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the next?

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Colonel RUHLEN. Benicia Barracks, Cal. That post has become so old that if it is desired to keep it up at all it will be necessary to reconstruct it.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that, Colonel Ruhlen?

Colonel RUHLEN. In the inner bay of San Francisco.

Mr. GILLETT. You have barracks there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. And what are you going to do with them—tear down the present ones?

Colonel RUHLEN. Eventually; yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. This is a substitute, then, for what is there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What comes next?

FORT CONSTITUTION, N. H.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Constitution, N. H. That is one of the defensive points in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H. We have nothing there yet, but we expect to build, for one company, quarters, barracks, and storehouses next year, and this is the estimated cost of the barracks building.

Mr. GILLETT. You say you have nothing there yet?

Colonel RUHLEN. Only a few temporary shanties in which the men are housed.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you the defenses, and are the guns up?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; we have a company there, but, as I say, they are crowded in these temporary shanties. They were nothing but boarding sheds for employees.

Mr. GILLETT. So that there never were any barracks there?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; it is practically a new establishment.

Mr. GILLETT. How large a force do you expect to have there?

Colonel RUHLEN. Two companies, but we are now building for one.

Mr. GILLETT. Ultimately you have got to have two?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What comes next?

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Double barracks. We contemplate an enlargement of that post by adding to it a squadron of cavalry, and these barracks are intended for the four troops of cavalry.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean if it is permanent it will be a cavalry post?

Colonel RUHLEN. No; it will be a mixed barracks.

Mr. GILLETT. How much infantry—do you know?

Colonel RUHLEN. When the buildings are finished you will have room for an entire regiment of infantry. We are also building for two batteries of field artillery, and with the cavalry there it will be a regular mixed garrison of all arms.

Mr. GILLETT. You have no barracks at all for this cavalry force?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; because all the barracks now there and under way would be required for the infantry and the artillery.

Mr. GILLETT. And that is to be a permanent post of that size?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; that is to be permanent.

Mr. GILLETT. When you keep enlarging posts in this way, what becomes of the old quarters where the troops are now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Somehow or other they always happen to stay. We rarely succeed in getting rid of one. But that, of course, is a

matter of policy; but it does not apply to us, who do not originate policies.

Mr. GILLETT. It seems to me we ought to be informed.

Colonel RUHLEN. As an actual fact the building of these accommodations for the four troops of cavalry will not necessitate vacating anything, because we have not as yet sufficient cavalry accommodations for the troops in the United States. Of course that time will come eventually if we can go on enlarging.

Mr. GILLETT. To-day we have not barracks enough for the cavalry?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the next?

FORT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Des Moines, Iowa. That is the same condition there. We have now under way accommodations for the headquarters of a regiment and eight troops of cavalry. The intention of the War Department, as known to me, is to put a regiment there.

Mr. GILLETT. A regiment of cavalry?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; and we need the room for four more barracks and the other buildings.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean that you are permanently going to have at Des Moines a whole regiment of cavalry?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; that is the now declared intention of the War Department.

Mr. GILLETT. How many regiments of cavalry have you now altogether?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have 15 altogether.

Mr. GILLETT. Are they all in this country now?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; I think 11 are in this country, or probably 10. I believe it is the intention to keep 11 in the United States.

BARRACKS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. GILLETT. Would it be too much trouble for you to send to the committee a statement telling what barracks you ask for in the United States for the different arms of the service, and what you already have now? In other words, what barracks you have and how many, where located for infantry and how accommodated, and the same for cavalry? Can you do that?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; we can get that. (See letter, p. 334.)

Mr. GILLETT. Because it looks to me as if we ought to know, if we keep on building these new barracks, what we are abandoning, and whether there are enough or whether there are not; so that if you could give us a general statement as to that, it would enlighten us.

The next is where?

FORT JACKSON, LA.

Colonel RUHLEN. A new barracks at Fort Jackson, La.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is at New Orleans. There are no defenses there; yet it is really a seacoast post, because we keep them there and send them down the river by detachments. It is so old and sinking that it is necessary to rebuild.

Mr. GILLETT. This, then, is to take the place of barracks already there?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Are these to be torn down?

Colonel RUHLEN. In fact, they are tearing themselves down. They are falling to pieces. They are giving way.

Mr. GILLETT. So that this is indispensable?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What comes next?

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

(See also page 332.)

Colonel RUHLEN. An office and library building at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Mr. GILLETT. How much is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. An estimated cost of \$50,000.

Mr. GILLETT. Is not that a good deal for an office building?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is not only an office building, but it is a library, and a place to keep records, as they explained it. They have no suitable building for the purpose there now.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by a building for the records; what records?

Colonel RUHLEN. A large library that has accumulated.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean a library for enlisted men?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; for the officers in connection with the schools; not only the general library, but the scientific collections, which are used in connection with the course of instruction pursued there, similar to that at Fort Monroe.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean the records of the post?

Colonel RUHLEN. Not so much of the post as the records of the school.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean the school of the younger officers?

Colonel RUHLEN. You know, Fort Leavenworth is maintained principally as a school—as a general school of instruction for infantry and cavalry officers.

Mr. GARDNER. How many such have you?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have 1 at Fortress Monroe—an artillery school; and 1 at Fort Riley for field artillery and cavalry, and 1 at Fort Leavenworth, which covers more general ground, including the infantry. Fort Riley is entirely a practical school. Fort Leavenworth is theoretical as well as practical.

Mr. GILLETT. How large a force have you at Fort Leavenworth?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have now a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery, four companies of engineers, and a company of the Signal Corps. But in addition to that there are now probably over a hundred officers who do not belong to the garrison, but are under instruction there.

Mr. GILLETT. They have quarters there?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. I suppose they have some office building there, have they not?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do they need a \$50,000 office building?

Colonel RUHLEN. This request comes to us with very strong recom-

mendations of its necessity from the commanding general of the school.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know the situation, of your own knowledge, there?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Could you send us a letter stating the amount you have expended at that post within the last five years?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir. (See p. 332, and also letter. p. 337.)

Mr. GILLETT. I see that last year you spent about \$60,000. What is the next item?

FORT MOTT, N. J.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Mott, N. J.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is on the Delaware River—one of the defenses of the river. There we really want to begin the buildings. We have a few temporary buildings, two sets of permanent quarters, but have never been able to build permanently on account of the land trouble. That was settled only a few weeks ago and we now have the land and can begin the construction of a proper post. I think they will eventually require three companies.

Mr. GILLETT. How much have you there in the way of barracks now?

Colonel RUHLEN. One of the temporary board shanties that was put up in the early part of the construction work during the early part of the Spanish war, and the troops are living in those.

Mr. GILLETT. Is not that a pretty big price, \$64,000, for frame barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is above the average, but the cost there has been above the average.

Mr. GILLETT. Is it not beyond the legal limit as to the amount you should spend?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir. We build on a certain plan and the cost varies very much, according to the locality.

FORT LEVETT, ME.

Colonel RUHLEN. The next item is Fort Levett, Me.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is Cushing Island, inside of Portland Harbor. It is a part of the defense. We have not started any buildings there at all. We only got the land last fall, and we expect to commence a building for one company next year.

Mr. GILLETT. Are there not any barracks there?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. There are defenses?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; very heavy defenses.

Mr. GILLETT. What does the company live in now?

Colonel RUHLEN. There is only a small detachment there, simply a guard—probably a dozen men—living in one of the houses purchased with the land.

Mr. GILLETT. There is a big hotel?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Why can not you use that hotel for barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have not gotten it yet. We do not want it. They want us to buy it.

Mr. GILLETT. I thought that item went into the bill last year.

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir. That is not on the ground we bought last year.

Mr. GILLETT. I thought we bought it last year.

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir.

FORT MEADE, N. DAK.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "Fort Meade, N. Dak."

Colonel RUHLEN. That is for the continuing the system of reconstruction of the post and to build two more of the barracks next year. The buildings there were very hasty frame constructions, built mostly out of green lumber back in 1878, and they have reached their last days.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is Fort Meade?

Colonel RUHLEN. In the Black Hills, just outside of Fort Edward.

Mr. GILLETT. Are you going to put up a brick building?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; going to make it a permanent post.

Mr. GILLETT. How much of a post are you going to have there?

Colonel RUHLEN. A troop of cavalry, a regimental headquarters.

Mr. GILLETT. That is a cavalry post?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Here is the limitation with reference to barracks at seacoast fortifications: "*Provided*, That for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted of seacoast defense there shall not hereafter be expended at one point more than \$1,200 per man for each man required for one relief to man the guns at the post up to 83 men, the present permanent strength of a battery enlisted and commissioned and for each man required beyond this number, \$600 per man." You observe that?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; that is our guide in that respect.

Mr. GILLETT. That only applies to seacoast artillery?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "Fort Riley, Kans.?"

Colonel RUHLEN. They are in need of additional storage room.

Mr. GILLETT. That is one of the new posts?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; it is a post that runs back into the fifties.

Mr. GILLETT. The development is new?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; it has grown steadily, but the storage facilities have not grown with it. They are badly in need of storage facilities for the quartermaster and the subsistence departments, and there is also a large accumulation of supplies incident to the maneuvers there.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you send us, in regard to Fort Riley, the same information I requested in regard to Fort Leavenworth?

Colonel RUHLEN. What has been expended in the past five years?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes, sir. That post, you say, is very important?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir. (See p. 332, and also letter, p. 337.)

Mr. GILLETT. What troops do you have at Fort Riley?

Colonel RUHLEN. We expect to have 12 troops of cavalry, a whole regiment, and 5 batteries of light artillery. I think they have them all there now, except two of the barracks are not quite finished.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "Fort Sam Houston, Tex."

Colonel RUHLEN. That appropriation is needed to enlarge that post. This is part of the system, so that the post will accommodate a whole regiment of infantry, 4 troops of cavalry, and 2 batteries of field artillery, and the estimate here is intended for barracks for the 2 batteries, 120 men each. They are considerably larger than the ordinary barracks.

Mr. GILLETT. What have you there now in the way of barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have barracks now for 12 companies of infantry.

Mr. GILLETT. But you have no barracks at all for artillery?

Colonel RUHLEN. Of course there is artillery, but they are in the infantry barracks, and in the reconstruction it was concluded to leave the barracks as they are for infantry and build new ones for the artillery and cavalry.

Mr. GILLETT. But you can not have all the troops you need because there are not enough barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; not for the troops we eventually intend to send there.

Mr. GILLETT. In all these places you are not building more barracks than you need for the number of troops for each place?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. You are not having any spare barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; we have troops waiting for them now.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is Fort Sam Houston?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is out of San Antonio, outside of the city.

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "Fort Slocum;" where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is in New York Harbor, and used to be called Davids Island.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the appropriation for.

Colonel RUHLEN. To provide the necessary accommodations for the troops.

Mr. GILLETT. What have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not remember exactly. I think we have two new barracks, but the other part of the troops are in temporary frame structures that were built during the Spanish war to meet an emergency. They are very much in need of permanent barracks.

Mr. GILLETT. How large a force do you have there?

Colonel RUHLEN. I think it is a mixed artillery and infantry post. There are four companies of infantry and one battery of artillery, if I remember aright. It is used as the recruiting-station post for the New York district, and that is the purpose of the infantry there.

Mr. GILLETT. And are these barracks for the infantry or the artillery?

Colonel RUHLEN. For the recruiting of the infantry.

Mr. GILLETT. They recruit them there and send them away?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; they recruit and keep them there and then send them out, but in addition there is an organization of infantry to train the recruits. These barracks would be occupied in common partly by the troops and partly by the infantry garrison.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

Mr. GILLET. The next item is, "Vancouver Barracks, Wash." What is that appropriation for?

Colonel RUHLEN. This appropriation is needed to continue the system of the reconstruction of the post.

Mr. GILLET. Where is that post?

Colonel RUHLEN. Opposite Portland, on the Columbia River. It is to be a post for a regiment of infantry and two batteries of field artillery. We are now building barracks for the artillery and rebuilding the barracks for the infantry. They are frame buildings which were erected about twenty-five or twenty-seven years ago; of rather light construction.

Mr. GILLET. You are not increasing the size of the post?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; this is a substitution for some barracks already there.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y.

Mr. GILLET. The next item is Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is something in the same nature, substitution for buildings already there.

Mr. GILLET. At Fort Wadsworth you spoke about wanting new land?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. Are these barracks needed in place of barracks now there?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; and besides to take the troops out of the casemates.

Mr. GILLET. The barracks now used are brick?

Colonel RUHLEN. There are some barracks there, but the troops are largely still in casemates in the old works.

Mr. GILLET. What objection is there to that?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is considered insanitary and unhealthy and damp.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZ.

Mr. GILLET. The next item is "Whipple Barracks, Ariz." Where is that?

Colonel RUHLEN. Out at Prescott, Ariz. It was a post abandoned for a few years, and then they concluded to rebuild it. It was one of the old frame adobe frontier posts and we are rebuilding it with the expectation of making it a post for four companies of infantry.

Mr. GILLET. Are there any troops there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have two companies of cavalry and infantry in extemporaneous barracks.

Mr. GILLET. They are in the old barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; some of the old barracks.

Mr. BENTON. Was there not a very serious question about the water?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; and that was very largely the cause of the abandonment of the post. The people of Prescott got up a water system and offered to furnish us water at what we considered a very reasonable rate.

Mr. BENTON. They bring the water across the mountains some 18 or 20 miles?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; a long distance, and there is a very high rise.

Mr. BENTON. Do you know what stream they get it from?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir.

Mr. BENTON. They propose to furnish the Government water at a reasonable rate?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; at 15 cents a thousand gallons; that is my impression. That was their offer, and we have accepted it.

Mr. GILLET. Why are you rebuilding that post? What is the reason for the change of policy?

Colonel RUHLEN. Of course, that is a question that would be entirely out of my province to answer.

Mr. GILLET. You stated that they gave it up and then went back there. I thought you might know the reason.

Colonel RUHLEN. We received the instructions of the War Department to make estimates and to commence to rebuild the post.

Mr. GILLET. But you do not know why they gave it up or why they commenced to rebuild it?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; I think they gave it up largely on account of the water question

MARCH 10, 1904.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF COL. GEORGE RUHLEN, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

FORT RILEY AND FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. You were asked, Colonel, when you were before the committee yesterday, to furnish a statement of the amount of money expended during the last five years on Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your report shows that there has been expended on Fort Riley \$1,405,457, and on Fort Leavenworth \$1,999,329. I wish you would advise the committee as to the necessity for expending so much money on these two forts in one State.

Colonel RUHLEN. That is a question that I am unable to answer. All I can say is, that the expenditures are authorized by the Secretary of War, and we looked after the work that is involved. Your question implies a matter of policy, which we do not consider, of course, to be within our province.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is such a large proportion of the whole appropriation, expended at two points, that we were anxious to know the particular reason why so much of the appropriation authorized by Congress had been expended at those two points alone, especially for Leavenworth. You have expended nearly \$2,000,000 there.

Colonel RUHLEN. The only answer that I could give is that the Department considered it necessary to do this work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is nearly one-third of all the money appropriated for these purposes during the last five years. I want to ask you, have not other forts that are of equal importance, perhaps, been neglected in using these large sums at those two points alone?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; I do not think so. I do not think I can say that, from my knowledge of the conditions. I have been in this construction business only a little over a year and a half now. I do not know much of what went on before that, except at the particular place where I was stationed.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES CURTIS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM KANSAS.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to state to the committee that Leavenworth was established as a fort in April, 1827. There were a great many buildings there that had become very much dilapidated, and in such condition that it was dangerous for them to be occupied, and the Inspector-General sent out an inspector who investigated the fort, and it was determined that it was best to tear the old buildings down.

Mr. GILLET. That was about five years ago?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; and upon that report the War Department appointed a board of army officers to go out to the fort and inspect the buildings and recommend what should be done with them. They adopted a plan and submitted it to the Department, and in the last five years they have expended, in round numbers, \$2,000,000 in rebuilding Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Leavenworth is considered, I think, by the Department, and I believe you will sustain me [addressing Colonel Ruhlen], to be probably one of the greatest forts, if not the greatest fort, in the United States. They have an infantry and artillery school there. The cavalry school is at Fort Riley. There are 6,900 acres of land at Fort Leavenworth, and, as I said, it is one of the oldest forts in the country. Fort Riley is not in the district I represent, but is 102 miles from Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. GILLET. Is Leavenworth in your district?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir. There are 20,000 acres of land in Riley. The Department for the last ten years, I think, has been devoting a great deal of attention to cavalry; and they assert that Riley is probably the best adapted to cavalry of any post in the United States, because of the large number of acres of land contained in the reservation and the peculiar formation of the land there.

Colonel RUHLEN. I can confirm that statement.

Mr. CURTIS. It is a flat country. While \$3,500,000 is a great deal of money to expend, yet, gentlemen, I think if you will consider the location of these forts and the length of time they have been in existence, I believe you will agree with me that it would not be good policy to cut down. I do not think the Department has expended a cent there that they were not justified in expending.

The buildings that have been torn down at Leavenworth were old, and have been replaced with buildings that had to be erected in order to maintain a fort at that place. You have now the best school in the United States at Fort Leavenworth—outside of West Point. Every

officer that went into the Spanish war from Leavenworth covered himself with honor; every one of them.

Colonel RUHLEN. Those from Fort Riley also.

Mr. CURTIS. I do not know so much about that, because it is not in the district I represent; and what I say for Riley is said because it is within the great State of Kansas.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, March 10, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with your request for information from this office on matters touching the estimate of \$1,500,000 for military posts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, I have the honor to submit the following:

1. Statement showing barracks for cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry, engineers, and signal corps now on hand, under construction, and contemplated to be erected from current year's appropriations.

2. Reply to questions touching purchases of land and expenditures made during the past five years at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kans.

Very respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

Statement of barracks now on hand, under construction, and to be built out of current year's appropriations at all garrisoned posts in the United States.

Name of post.	Number of barracks.						Remarks.
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	
Adams, R. I.....			4				Ultimate garrison to be 1 troop cavalry. To be abandoned as a post and garrisoned only by a prison guard.
Apache, Ariz.....	6						
Alcatraz Island.....				4			
Awsinniboine, Mont.....	6			4			Ultimate garrison, 3 companies of infantry.
Baker, Cal.....			3				
Banks, Mass.....			2				
Barrancas, Fla.....			2				
Benicia, Cal.....				3			
Bliss, Tex.....				4			
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....				2			
Brady, Mich.....				4			
Brown, Tex.....				4			
Casey, Wash.....			2				
Caswell, S. C.....			2				Ultimate garrison, 4 companies of infantry.
Chickamauga Park, Ga.....	12						
Clark, Tex.....	8						
Columbia, Wash.....			1				
Columbus, Ohio.....				8			
Crook, Nebr.....				8			
Dade, Fla.....			1				
D. A. Russell, Wyo.....		2		12			
Davis, Alaska.....				1			
Delaware, Del.....			1				
Des Moines, Iowa.....	8						

Statement of barracks now on hand, under construction, and to be built out of current year's appropriations, at all garrisoned posts in the United States—Continued.

Name of post.	Number of barracks.						Remarks.
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	
De Soto, Fla.....			1				
Douglas, Utah.....				8			
Duchesne, Utah.....				2			
DuPont, Del.....			2				
Eagle Pass, Tex.....				1			
Egbert, Alaska.....				1			
Ethan Allen, Vt.....	12	2					
Flagler, Wash.....			3				
Fremont, S. C.....			1				
Gibbon, Alaska.....				1			Destroyed by fire Nov. 20, 1903. Post to be vacated.
Grant, Ariz.....	6						
Greble, R. I.....			2				
Haines Mission, Alaska.....				4			
Hamilton, N. Y.....		1		2			
Hancock, N. J.....			4				
Harrison, Mont.....				4			
Howard, Md.....			2				
Huachuca, Ariz.....	4						
Hunt, Va.....			1				
Jackson Barracks, La.....			2				To be rebuilt for 2 companies coast artillery.
Jay, N. Y.....				4			
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	8						
Keogh, Mont.....	4						
Key West, Fla.....			3				
Lawton, Wash.....				4			
Leavenworth, Kans.....	4	3		12	4	2	
Lincoln, N. Dak.....				2			
Liscum, Alaska.....				1			
Logan H. Roots, Ark.....				2			
Logan, Colo.....				8			
Mackenzie, Wyo.....				4			
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....				8			
Mansfield, R. I.....			1				
Mason, Cal.....				2			
McDowell, Cal.....				4			
McHenry, Md.....			2				
McIntosh, Tex.....				3			
McPherson, Ga.....				12			
Meade, S. Dak.....	8						
Michle, N. Y.....			1				
McKinley, Me.....			4				
Miley, Cal.....			2				
Missoula, Mont.....				4			
Monroe, Va.....			8				
Morgan, Ala.....				2			
Mott, N. Y.....			1				Temporary frame building.
Moultrie, S. C.....			3				
Myer, Va.....	4	2				2	
Niagara, N. Y.....				4			
Niobrara, Nebr.....				6			To be vacated and abandoned.
Ontario, N. Y.....				4			
Ord Barracks (Monterey), Cal.....				12			
Plattsburg, N. Y.....				12			
Porter, N. Y.....				4			
Preble, Me.....			3				
Presidio, San Francisco.....	4	3	6				
Reno, Okla.....	4		1				
Revere, Mass.....							
Riley, Kans.....	12	5					
Ringgold, Tex.....				2			
Robinson, Nebr.....	8						
Rodman, Mass.....			1				
Rosecrans (San Diego), Cal.....			2				
Sam Houston, Tex.....	4			12			
Schuyler, N. Y.....			2				
Screven, Ga.....			2				
Sheridan, Ill.....	4	2		12			
Sill, Okla.....	4						
Slocum, N. Y.....				4			
Snelling, Minn.....	4	2		12			
Stevens, Oreg.....							
St. Michael, Alaska.....			2	1			

Statement of barracks now on hand, under construction, and to be built out of current year's appropriations, at all garrisoned posts in the United States—Continued.

Name of post.	Number of barracks.						Remarks.
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	
Strong, Mass.....			2				
Terry, N. Y.....			2				
Thomas, Ky.....				8			
Totten, N. Y.....			4				
Trumbull, Conn.....			1				
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....		2		10			To be vacated.
Wadsworth, N. Y.....				4			
Walla Walla, Wash.....	4						
Warren, Mass.....			2				
Washakie, Wyo.....	2						To be reduced to 1 troop.
Washington Barracks, D. C.....					4		
Washington, Md.....			3				
Wayne, Mich.....				4			
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....				1			
Williams, Me.....			2				
Wingate, N. Mex.....	2						To be retained with a garrison of 1 company cavalry.
Worden, Wash.....			2				
Wright, Wash.....				4			
H. G. Wright, N. Y.....			2				
Yellowstone, Wyo.....	2						
Total.....	144	24	102	263	8	4	

The foregoing table shows that there are now in the United States, or will be when construction work under way and projected is completed, barracks as follows:

Cavalry.....	144
Field artillery.....	24
Coast artillery.....	102
Infantry.....	263
Engineers.....	8
Signal Corps.....	4

There are to be stationed in the United States under present arrangements—

	Companies.
12 regiments cavalry, 12 companies each.....	144
27 batteries field artillery.....	27
118 companies coast artillery.....	118
22 regiments infantry, 12 companies each.....	264
8 companies engineers.....	8
2 companies Signal Corps.....	2

From this it would appear that the barracks for cavalry and infantry now on hand and under construction are about equal to the number required. This is not, however, the case, because from barracks shown in the table to be on hand there must be deducted the following, which can not, for reasons stated, be counted as available for the permanent establishment, namely:

	Deduct.
Fort Apache, Ariz., 6 barracks on hand, only 1 to be used.....	5
Fort Grant, Ariz., 6 barracks on hand, post to be abandoned.....	6
Fort Washakie, Wyo., 2 barracks on hand, post to be reduced.....	1
Fort Walla Walla, Wash., 4 barracks on hand, to be converted to an infantry post.....	4
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., 2 barracks on hand, to be reduced to a 1-company post..	1

Total cavalry barracks to be deducted from list shown in table..... 17

This leaves the number on hand available 127, or 17 less than required for the 12 regiments to be stationed in the United States.

INFANTRY.

From infantry barracks shown in table to be on hand there must be deducted the following, which can not be utilized, namely:

	Deduct.
Alcatraz Island, 4 on hand; post to be vacated by regular garrison and occupied by a prison guard.....	4
Fort Brown, Tex., 4 barracks on hand; only 3 required.....	1
Columbus, Ohio, 8 barracks on hand; garrison to be reduced to 4 companies....	4
Niobrara, Nebr., 6 barracks on hand; post to be abandoned.....	6
Total unavailable to be deducted	15

There will be a gain of 4 infantry barracks on account of change of Fort Walla Walla, Wash., from cavalry to infantry, leaving the net number of unavailable infantry barracks to be deducted from those shown in the table 11, which leaves 252 on hand at permanent infantry posts, or 12 less than the number required for the 22 regiments.

The number of field artillery barracks on hand is still 3 less than the number of batteries of that arm now in the United States.

The coast artillery barracks on hand are 16 short of the number required.

The estimate submitted shows that it is contemplated to erect next year barracks as follows:

Fort Barrancas, Fla., for 1 company coast artillery—new.
 Benicia Barracks, Cal., for 1 company of infantry—to replace an old one.
 Fort Constitution, N. H., for 1 company of coast artillery—new.
 Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for 4 troops of cavalry—new.
 Des Moines, Iowa, for 4 troops of cavalry—new.
 Jackson Barracks, La., for 1 company of coast artillery—to replace an old one.
 Fort Levee, Me., for 1 company of coast artillery—new.
 Fort Meade, S. Dak., for 2 troops of cavalry—to replace old buildings.
 Fort Mott, N. J., for 2 companies of coast artillery—1 new and 1 to replace an old building.
 Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for 2 batteries of field artillery—new.
 Fort Slocum, N. Y., for 2 companies of infantry—to replace old buildings.
 Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for 2 companies of infantry—to replace old buildings.
 Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for 3 companies of coast artillery—to replace old buildings.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for 1 company of infantry—new.

The net result of the foregoing, in as far as affects the number of barracks now on hand, would be:

Additional new cavalry barracks	8
Additional new field artillery barracks	2
Additional new coast artillery barracks	4
Additional new infantry barracks.....	1

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 10, 1904.

Replies to request for information desired by the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, from the Quartermaster-General of the Army, on matters pertaining to estimate for military posts.

Q. What expenditures have been made for construction work and improvements during the last five years at the following posts:

Fort Riley, Kans.?

Expenditures and allotments for all purposes from July 1, 1899, to date

\$1,405,457.89

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.?

Expenditures and allotments for all purposes from July 1, 1899, to date

\$1,993,349.35

Q. Estimate of \$30,000 to purchase or extinguish leases to lands of the Kahauiki Military Reservation near Honolulu, Hawaii?

The authority for this is based upon act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, sundry civil bill, for the fiscal year 1903.

Q. Estimate of \$225,000 for purchase of land to enlarge the reservation at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this not being a coast artillery post.

It is understood that the authorities of the War Department hold that the wording of the sundry civil bill making appropriations for military posts authorizes purchase of additional land when such land is necessary for the enlargement of a post. The wording of the act is as follows:

"For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary."

The records of this office show that in recent years purchases have been made under authority of the law above quoted at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for the purchase of an addition to the reservation at that post, which was concluded in December, 1903, at a cost of \$54,000.

Purchase of 80 acres of land in the reservation at Fort Douglas, Utah, at a cost of \$1,000.

Purchase of a small tract of land required to enlarge the reservation at the Omaha depot of the Quartermaster's Department, at a cost of \$3,000.

This answers the committee's request for information in regard to cases where land has been purchased from the appropriations for military posts for uses other than coast artillery posts.

Q. Purchase of land at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. Estimate, \$55,000.

The Engineer Department is now negotiating for a tract of land required at this post to permit increase and rearrangement of the armament. They have included in their purchase the additional land that will be needed by the Quartermaster's Department to erect necessary buildings for the enlarged post, and the \$55,000 called for in the estimate is to pay for the Quartermaster's Department land—in other words, to reimburse the Engineer Department for their outlay for this land.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

March 10, 1904.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

(See also p. 454.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now we will take up House Document No. 463, relating to the new military post at Indianapolis, Ind. What are the necessities of a post there?

Colonel RUHLEN. The purchase of land has been concluded, and we are now awaiting the results of a survey that has been made with a view to laying out the post there. The map is expected in a few days.

The CHAIRMAN. When can you advise us as to the amount of money necessary for construction at that post during the fiscal year 1905?

Colonel RUHLEN. We can get that estimate as soon as we are informed by the Department as to what its intentions are with reference to the post.

The CHAIRMAN. You have here a document recommending an estimate of \$944,000.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount of money could not be expended there during the next fiscal year, could it? And you have no plans yet on which you propose to expend that?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; not yet. But that estimate is submitted on the basis of the total cost of a full regimental post, with all its features and requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. What we desire, Mr. Quartermaster-General, is to have you write a letter to this committee, and have it up here by Monday, if you can do it, advising us as to what money is necessary to carry on the work you desire to conduct there during the fiscal year 1905. As I understand you, this is an estimate for the complete cost of construction of an army post for one regiment of infantry. Of course, you could not expend that money in one year. We want to

know what you desire to do there in the fiscal year 1905 and the estimate of cost.

Colonel RUHLEN. I will endeavor to furnish what you want. (See letter, p. 454.)

TROOPS OUTSIDE OF UNITED STATES.

Mr. GILLETT. There are one or two questions I would like to ask, supplementary to this paper, as to barracks for troops, which will go into the record. You tell here, Colonel, how many barracks you have of the different branches of the service. Can you tell us how much of the Army is out of this country? This is all tabulated for the Army in the United States. What I want to know is how much of the Army is outside of the United States. If you can state it offhand, very well. If not, you can figure out a statement and hand it to the stenographer.

Colonel RUHLEN. There are now outside of the United States 4 regiments of cavalry, 9 regiments of infantry, 8 companies of coast artillery, 4 companies of engineers, and 3 batteries of field artillery.

Mr. GILLETT. That is exclusive of Porto Rico?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; I did not count the Porto Rican troops.

Mr. GILLETT. Or any native Philippine troops?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; only the regular establishment. Out of those four regiments of cavalry now out of the United States it is contemplated to bring back one as soon as accommodations are ready for them, and also one additional regiment of infantry. That would then make 12 regiments of cavalry in the United States and 22 regiments of infantry.

Mr. GILLETT. To which you refer in your table?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; which I state in my table.

Mr. PIERCE. How many are there in the Philippines?

Colonel RUHLEN. About 17,000 or 18,000 in the Philippines.

GALVESTON, TEX.: PROTECTION OF MILITARY RESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, we have pending before this committee House bill 10157, for an appropriation to construct a sea wall at Galveston, Tex., to protect the property of Fort Crockett Reservation. First, Colonel, we would like to know how much land we have at that reservation.

Colonel RUHLEN. I am not prepared to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, assume that there are 80 acres. What buildings have we on that reservation?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have no buildings there at present which belong to the Quartermaster's Department. They have not commenced construction in our department at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have not commenced construction work in your department?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you authorized to commence any buildings on that reservation?

Colonel RUHLEN. None specially, but we expect to begin work when the engineers indicate that the batteries are ready to turn over to the troops.

The CHAIRMAN. What buildings do you contemplate constructing there?

Colonel RUHLEN. At present it is contemplated to build a post for one company of coast artillery only.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the expense of constructing a building for one company?

Colonel RUHLEN. The average for one company, ordinarily, is about \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any buildings belonging to any other department of the Government on this reservation?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know. Perhaps there may be some temporary structures that the engineers built for their employees while at work.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this reservation purchased?

Colonel RUHLEN. Some purchase has been made there within the last three or four years. I do not know whether the entire reservation or not.

The CHAIRMAN. What do we have in the way of coast fortifications at this point?

Colonel RUHLEN. That I do not know, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined this bill which I mentioned?

Colonel RUHLEN. Just within the last day or two my attention has been called to it, and I have no information about it except what I have picked up by looking over papers that have come to me since then.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not informed as to the necessity of this wall that is asked for?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; except as I might say by inference—that is, if it is necessary to protect the other part of the shore, then the same necessity exists for the protection in front of the Government property.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of the extent of the coast fortifications there?

Colonel RUHLEN. It has been intimated that they would probably be ready to turn over this year to the care of the troops.

The CHAIRMAN. Your office can secure for us information as to whether or not the coast fortifications already emplaced there are protected?

Colonel RUHLEN. We can; but we would have to go to the engineers for it, and therefore I would suggest that you apply to the Engineer Department direct for that. They are in charge of all work that is now going on there. We have not yet taken hold at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

Mr. GILLETT. Does it always cost \$150,000 to house one company of artillery?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; that includes the storehouses, and the guardhouse, and the office buildings, and everything of that sort. For the second company we would need only barracks and officers' quarters, and for the third and fourth the same.

Mr. GILLETT. No buildings have yet been constructed there?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; not by our department.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALEXANDER W. GREGG, REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, all the buildings that were at Fort Crockett prior to the storm of 1900 were swept away by that storm and the forts were damaged. The fortifications and the fort there are now being repaired, and my information is that there are three of those forts, and the Engineering Department will in a short while turn Fort Crockett over to the Quartermaster's Department. Is not that right, Colonel Gresham?

Mr. WALTER GRESHAM, of Galveston. Yes, sir. That is expected.

Mr. GREGG. There were 40 or 50 men drowned in the storm at Galveston.

This matter comes up, gentlemen, in this shape: After the storm the people of Galveston found themselves confronted with the proposition either to abandon the island or to take protective measures to protect themselves and to restore confidence on the part of the public in the stability of the city. So they decided on the plan of building a sea wall. If it will not be tedious to you, I will just demonstrate here upon this map and indicate where the localities are. The sea wall starts there [indicating on map] at the south jetty, and runs around there [indicating] and comes to there [indicating]. Here is the Fort Crockett Reservation, as you will see over here [indicating] on the west end.

In addition to building that sea wall, 200 feet out from the sea wall the area is filled in to the full height of the sea wall, and then it slopes back gradually farther. In other words, they are raising the entire island.

After the city had decided upon that plan of protection, they applied to Congress, and Congress appointed a board of engineers to pass upon the feasibility of the Government extending that sea wall and the fills, just exactly as the city has protected a portion of the island.

There were two propositions. One was to extend the sea wall out there. The board reported against that proposition, and did not advise that. There are two questions involved in this. They submitted an estimate of the cost of building between Thirty-ninth street and Forty-fifth street, which is the eastern border of the Fort Crockett Reservation. They submitted one estimate for that. And then, beginning at Forty-fifth street and extending along the entire western boundary line of the reservation, they submitted another report—a separate estimate—in which they made a recommendation to the Government that the city should do this as a “mutual” protection. That is the very language in their report—that as a “mutual” protection to the Government and to private property it ought to be done by the city. The exact language of that recommendation is:

In consideration of the fact that the sea wall between Thirty-ninth street and the westerly limit of the Fort Crockett Reservation would be of mutual advantage to the United States and to individual property owners of Galveston, it would seem proper that the local authorities should construct that part of the work lying to the east of the Government reservation.

That is taken from the “Annual Report upon the Improvement of Certain Rivers and Harbors in Texas, in charge of C. S. Riché, cap-

tain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, being Appendix W of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1903."

Mr. GILLET. That is, the wall in front of the Government property is "mutual" protection too?

Mr. GREGG. Well, not so much so. They show in their report the conditions that exist, and everything in that line.

Now, then, the city has adopted these plans for its protection, and of course the protection of the city is a protection of the port which the Government has built there at a great expense. You can not have a port unless you have a city at the port capable of furnishing the facilities and the population, and everything necessary for the cheap and economical handling of the traffic that comes through that port.

The bill that authorized this survey contemplated both the protection of the Government property and the port itself. That was the language of the provision of the bill authorizing this board of civil engineers to be appointed. It is an important matter as to whether what the city has done is a protection, so far as it goes.

The first proposition is as to whether the work done by the city is regarded as being equal to the emergencies of the case—or, in other words, whether it is regarded as efficient for the protection of the city, as far as it extends. If not, of course there would be no sense in the Government extending something here, when this would not accomplish the purposes for which it was intended.

When the engineers made this report that work was simply prospective—in the future. Since then over half of the wall has been built, and they are proceeding with it, and a contract has been made for that fill. I suppose you all know what is meant by a fill. That is raising the grade of the city—raising the island up. That contract has been let also, and the sea wall has been about half completed. The civil engineers mentioned in this report what the city proposed to do, and, after mentioning in the first part of the report, on the bottom of page 1349 and at the beginning of page 1350, what the city proposes to do, they say:

As the commercial usefulness of the port of Galveston is closely connected with the safety of the city as a place of business and residence, the Board has studied these plans and believe that the work projected would furnish adequate protection to property in the city of Galveston from the waves and currents of excessive storms.

That, then, I say, is a complete indorsement of the city's work.

The CHAIRMAN. What board of engineers makes that report?

Mr. GREGG. The board as appointed consisted of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, Maj. George McC. Derby, and Capt. William V. Judson, all of the Corps of Engineers of the Army. They made a unanimous report.

Now, then, that being approved by them, they took up this question here [indicating on map]. They reported against that over yonder [indicating on map], but they recommended that all this ought to be done. In their report, however, they say this, as I quoted before:

In consideration of the fact that a sea wall between Thirty-ninth street and the westerly limits of the Fort Crockett Reservation would be of mutual advantage to the United States and to individual property owners of Galveston, it would seem proper that the local authorities should construct that part of the work lying to the east of the Government reservation.

That is, between Thirty-ninth street and Forty-fifth street.

Now, I wanted to address you a moment on that proposition. It is this: The cities in our State—and I expect they are in all States—are

limited in their taxing powers—that is, in the rate of taxes that they can levy; and then they are limited in their power to issue bonds. They are not in actual amounts. I do not mean that. But their limitation is this, that whenever they issue a series of bonds they must at the same time levy a sufficient tax to create a sinking fund to pay those bonds at maturity and to pay the annual interest on those bonds. Now, the city of Galveston, in the work that she has already done, has reached her tax limit. However willing she may be to fill in that gap, it is simply a matter of impossibility for her now to do it, because we all know that a large sum of money like that can only be raised by a city through the issue of bonds, and bonds are paid or redeemed by levying a tax; and that can not be done at Galveston, because we have already reached the limit.

Mr. GILLETT. What is your limit?

Mr. GREGG. Two and one-half cents is our limit in the cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

Now, on that side I do not think the committee ought to be controlled by that recommendation of the board. They say the work ought to be done but they simply state that the local authorities—the city, in other words—ought to pay for that gap in between those two places.

Mr. GILLETT. That is private property [indicating on map]?

Mr. GREGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Have the abutters had to pay anything on it at all?

Mr. GREGG. The city paid it.

Mr. GRESHAM. They can not do it under our constitution. It has to be done by general legislation.

Mr. GREGG. There are only two liens that you can fix on a homestead. You can put it on a house and then on the purchase money. That is all, under the laws of Texas.

Mr. GILLETT. Your argument is that it is nearer to the Government property than to private property?

Mr. GRESHAM. That it is necessary to protect the Government property.

Mr. GREGG. The floods came in here [indicating]. Here is that gap [indicating], and a bayou here [indicating]. The closer it comes to you the greater the danger. Should it once come in here [indicating], the water would flow in on you.

Mr. GILLETT. I wondered if you made any particular argument for beginning here [indicating]?

Mr. GRESHAM. The money gave out.

Mr. GREGG. We did all we could.

Now, my purpose was simply to explain the situation here to the committee. If there are any questions the committee would like to ask, Colonel Gresham, who lives in the city of Galveston, and who has all the facts and figures in his hand, can answer them.

STATEMENT OF MR. WALTER GRESHAM, OF GALVESTON, FORMER REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS.

Mr. GRESHAM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, previous to the storm of 1900 the Government had expended in the neighborhood of between a million and a million and a half dollars for the construction of fortifications at Galveston, and some \$8,000,000 in the improvement of that harbor.

When the storm came it damaged the jetties and also almost destroyed the forts. Immediately after the storm, when application was made to Congress, and the chairman, I believe, was the man who reported it, Congress appropriated \$992,000 for the rebuilding of those forts. That money is now being expended under the engineers, and the fort upon this reservation, known as the Fort Crockett Reservation, is about completed, and that at Fort San Jacinto is also practically completed, and they are now commencing work on Fort Travis, which is just across the channel, about 2 miles from Fort San Jacinto.

Now, when Congress passed this legislation—

The CHAIRMAN. Those forts over there do not need any protection?

Mr. GRESHAM. They are worse off than this one. It is necessary to protect them. This is the only place where you have a shore to put troops on with safety until you do that; and that will cost a good deal more money than we are asking for.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government is in a bad place down there?

Mr. GRESHAM. Yes; it is a bad place. But this report shows that it is the means of an annual saving to the people of the West alone in freight rates of \$10,000,000 a year. It is a fact that that port of 25,000 inhabitants exported last year over \$450,000,000 worth of property.

Now, the board state in their report that it is necessary that this port should be protected. We were anxious to have this sea wall extended across here [indicating] to the south of the jetty with a view to protecting this fort; and there the Government has a reservation of 630 acres. But the board reported, at present, adversely to that. The object was twofold—first, not only to protect and improve this property here at Fort San Jacinto, but, second, to protect the harbor. This is all low, flat ground, covered by every high tide.

When the storm came it cut across here [indicating] a channel of 12 or 14 feet, and broke through the jetty, and filled up the channel of the harbor there [indicating], which required some time to excavate, and we were anxious that this should be protected here [indicating], and the improvement made here [indicating]. The board of engineers that was sent down by Congress to look at this matter reported, however, as not advising that for the present; but they did recommend this, that the wall should be extended here [indicating].

The question is whether or not Congress should extend the wall for 2,475 feet in front of private property.

After the storm we realized the fact that, having lost \$20,000,000 in values in our town, it was absolutely essential that we should do something to create confidence, and we were convinced that if we did not do that we had just as well abandon the site for the city. We determined to make the fight and see what we could do.

A board of engineers was selected under the act passed by the legislature of Texas, consisting of General Roberts, the ex-Chief of Engineers; Mr. Noble, whom you gentlemen, I presume, know of, as connected with the Panama Commission, and Mr. Rouble, who was at one time stationed at Galveston in the Government service. These gentlemen devised the plans for the construction of a sea wall, and also for the purpose of elevating the grade of the city above high water. The estimated cost of the sea wall was a million and a half dollars at Thirty-ninth street, and also \$2,000,000 for the portion of filling; and then they recommended other projects which we have not

undertaken yet, involving about three-quarters of a million dollars, making in all something like four and a quarter millions of dollars.

We were in this position: We had no credit, and we had no authority under the law to tax ourselves, and the State constitution provided that before we could ever build that sea wall the proposition to do so should be submitted to the vote of the property taxpayers of the county or city. The city being hopelessly embarrassed at that time, we went to the people of the county and asked them to vote an issue of a million and a half dollars' worth of bonds. We went before them, and we had some 3,500 taxpaying voters in the county and we got every vote except 41. I mention this to show you the unanimity with which the people voted and the interest taken by the people of the city.

Now, you may say, "Why did you not get more than a million and a half?" The answer is, that the rate of taxation was reached. The limit was reached. Fifty cents on the hundred dollars was the limit, and we could only raise the interest and sinking fund on a million and a half. That, however, is the way we got the sea wall.

Mr. GILLET. How do you mean—50 cents on the hundred dollars?

Mr. GRESHAM. That is 5 mills to the dollar. That limit is fixed specifically in the State constitution for sea-wall purposes. The question was: How are you to sell such a bond? We could not sell a million and a half of bonds unless we reduced the rate of interest. It looked like an Herculean task to float a million and a half of bonds when our 5 per cent bonds were defaulted; but we did, nevertheless, and every dollar of those bonds was taken by our own people.

Then the \$2,000,000 for filling in the city was authorized by the legislature—an issue of bonds of \$2,000,000 was authorized. Those bonds were placed upon the market, and we have succeeded in raising funds enough at home to take about one-fourth of those, and the others we have placed with a Holland firm, which has undertaken to raise the grade of the city. They are now getting a canal inside of that sea wall for the purpose of bringing their dredges in to complete that filling by pumping.

I can give you a better idea perhaps of the magnitude of that wall by showing you this series of photographs [producing photographs] than in any other way. There is a cross section of the wall. It is 17 feet high, made of crushed granite, cement, and sand—a concrete. It is built upon round piles there, which are driven from 35 to 50 feet into the ground. The length of the piles varies according to the distance down to the clay. That is supported by sheet piling, which is driven 26 feet—as close as it can be—6 inches thick and 12 inches wide.

When that is done they come in and put in the foundation of this wall, which extends over the piling a foot; that is, the piling extends up into the wall a foot, and they make it 16 feet in width, and after that is in you are compelled, because the superstructure is so heavy, and you could not possibly hold it with that concrete and granite—after that is done they put riprap of granite between the wall and the high-water mark—a difference of 27 feet, the difference between mean high and mean low water. These granite blocks are from 6 to 3 feet in width, depending upon the particular locality. After that is done they come and build this wall, which is 17 feet high.

Now, the plan is to raise the elevation of the island 17 feet high and 200 feet wide. Then they commence a slope from that across the island to the bay, a mile and a half, raising the whole city.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean the occupied part, as well as the unoccupied?

Mr. GRESHAM. Yes, sir. Now, gentlemen, must remember that our taxes are now nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—State, county, and city—and you can well imagine that we are therefore not in a position, however much we might want to do it, to pay any additional sums to fill in this gap. The reason why we are so heartily anxious for it to be done is that the report intimates that if it is not done it may cut a channel. You will see from the conditions on the map that this is all low ground here [indicating]. It may cut a channel through here [indicating], and if it does it will come in conflict with the railroad yards and the Huntington docks and elevators, and if that should occur there millions and millions of dollars of values would be destroyed.

Mr. GILLETT. Is this section all built over here [indicating]?

Mr. GRESHAM. Yes, sir. That is the city proper. But there is nothing here. This is all open. The city is up here [indicating].

Mr. GILLETT. How far is it from Thirty-ninth street to the Government reservation.

Mr. GRESHAM. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty feet.

Mr. BURGESS. This runs along here [indicating] 3,300 feet.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the jetty made of?

Mr. GRESHAM. It is made of granite rock. This one [indicating] is 3 miles long, and the one on the opposite side of the channel is 5 miles long, built before the storm—built of granite blocks weighing from 8 to 10 tons. And the storm lifted those rocks from the jetty and laid them down on the side.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you replaced them.

Mr. GRESHAM. The Government is doing that.

Mr. BURGESS. That is part of the harbor work.

Mr. GRESHAM. You may say, gentlemen, "What difference does it make to us?" A part of our plan was building on this added land that you see here [indicating]. It was a levee 300 feet wide and about 3 feet above the level of the fill for the balance of the city. It commences here [indicating] at 18 feet, and slopes 1 foot in 25 until it gets to Broadway. That is to be sodded, as the Mississippi levees are, to prevent backwater, because, as I said before, all the storms come from the northeast. None ever come from the other direction.

If it should occur that a storm should come again and you put your buildings here [indicating], nothing could stand against it, if the storm was like what it was before. The Government engineers suggest that they will protect the western portion of the reservation here [indicating] by a revetment of rocks, which will protect it. This also should be protected by a revetment of rocks [indicating]. But they say, of course, that is temporary, hoping that sooner or later this would be done.

It is for the protection of the Government property that we ask that. If you do not think that is necessary, or if you think there is some insuperable objection about completing it in order to protect it, then one of these days we will do it ourselves, when it becomes necessary.

But in view of the report made by the engineer, we think the committee could well afford to put in at least that breakwater, which would cost \$168,000. The Board shows conclusively that it is necessary that it should be done, and we think, under the circumstances, from what

has been done there, and inasmuch as it is a protection to the Government property, that Congress would not at least shut its eyes to what has been done by the people there, and if possible would help us in that particular.

The CHAIRMAN. The wall, as I understand, is 17 feet high?

Mr. GRESHAM. Yes, sir; it is 17 feet high. I will have to correct Mr. Gregg's statement in one respect, where he said the wall was about half done. It is about four-fifths done.

Mr. GREGG. I was on the safe side. I did not want to say more than was the fact, and I kept within it.

Mr. GILLETT. How high above high water?

Mr. GRESHAM. It is 1.3 feet above the highest crested wave.

I wish to call your attention, gentlemen, to another fact, and that is that at the time of the storm the water here [indicating] was from 5 to 6 feet higher than it was over here [indicating], only a mile away.

Mr. GREGG. There is one thing I forgot to state, and it was this: When we were over at the Quartermaster-General's department the other day this idea was presented about delaying this matter. This fort is ready to be turned over to the Quartermaster's department; but if this work is to be done, and the grade is to be made for it according to this report, it ought to be done before the buildings are put there. Otherwise you would have to raise the buildings to a higher level, and it would be a big item of expense to do that.

Mr. PIERCE. Do I understand you correctly to say that under your law both the county and the city of Galveston has gone to the full limit of taxation allowed to protect yourselves?

Mr. GRESHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURGESS. In addition to that the State legislature remitted all the State taxes for fifteen years to Galveston County, to be covered in; so that the State has gone its limit as well as the county.

Mr. PIERCE. You have done everything you could to protect yourselves?

Mr. GREGG. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE F. BURGESS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS.

Mr. BURGESS. Gentlemen, I will thank you if you indulge me a few moments while I try to impress upon the Committee what I conceive to be the immense importance of this matter.

I formerly represented this district, and am somewhat familiar with the surroundings and the harbor features and the commercial features of the matter, all of which, of course, ought to be considered with reference to the question of protecting by fortifications the interests which the Government and the people have in the port there.

The necessity for some action in this matter was made apparent to everybody by one of the greatest calamities that ever befell any section in America. I happened to be present on the island and went through that awful storm, in which not only millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, but 10,000 lives were swept into eternity, nearly a fourth of the then total population of the city, and the scene after the storm beggared description.

Now, this is a port, in the first place, more important both to the people of the East and to the people of the West than any other American

port. Any of the members of the River and Harbor Committee who have looked into the matter would unhesitatingly tell you that Galveston stands unique as the finest demonstration of the value of governmental expenditures on waterways, and stands above and over all other ports in America.

The Government has expended there, up to date, in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000 in creating a port by these great jetties (a system approved by the engineers) for the outlet of grain from the great Northwest, as well as the northern part of the State of Texas, and the Territories, and the contributory country, and cotton country.

Now, the coastwise trade, which comes from the East and is carried back by the railroads supplying these people, amounted last year to \$174,000,000. The exports to foreign countries through that port amounted to \$144,000,000, nearly all of which was wheat and cotton to European ports, so that this port presents the feature of bringing back the gold of Europe and pouring out into these American sources of production about half a million dollars a day for each working day of the year, distributing it all over the wheat and cotton fields that contribute to this export. Our imports at Galveston are comparatively slight, amounting in round numbers in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. But the coastwise trade shows the importance of the fortifications there, and of the protection of this port, and of the commerce established there, which is ever increasing.

Here is one item: In three years the exports have jumped from \$106,000,000 to \$144,000,000. That is since the storm.

Now, this will be apparent to the thoughtful man who knows anything of the geography of our country. He must know that this must go on increasing, because the sources contributing to this export are largely those sections—the great Northwest—which are more and more rapidly developing in grain and all these products seeking European markets.

The city lies exposed on an island running nearly east and west, and on the south side of it rolls the Gulf of Mexico and on the north side is the bay—Galveston Bay—within which, on the north side of the island, are all the docks where the grain and shipping are received, whence they pass out through this channel through these jetties at the east end of the island. And the Government has expended, in addition to river and harbor works, several million dollars in providing these fortifications on the obvious theory that it would be necessary in the event of war, not only to protect the city and the millions of dollars' worth of property there—private property—but to prevent the interruption and destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of commerce involving citizens all over this country and involving our international relations.

One of the most important of the three forts, by reason of the pathway of commerce and the geographical situation, is the fort located upon this 80-acre reservation which runs along the gulf for 3,300 feet. That fort—Fort Crockett—if amply manned and properly controlled will, I think, under existing appliances now in a rapid state of progress toward perfection, control and prevent any blockading fleet in time of war from destroying our commerce there and from destroying the city.

Mr. GILLET. How many acres, did you say?

Mr. BURGESS. Eighty acres.

Now, having been a member of the River and Harbor Committee, I confess I am a little tired of having the Panama Canal played on me all the time, because nearly everybody who has a river and harbor project now is apt to advocate it from the standpoint of the vast increase of the necessity of harbor improvement by reason of the impending Panama Canal. So it is with some hesitancy that I couple that project with this, for it must be obvious to all of you that when that Canal is constructed this will be the nearest port to it, and the port that would be most affected by anything in connection with it. And that only magnifies the importance of the protection of an ever-increasing commerce which must be established, not only of exports, but of imports as well, because it will be only a short time before imports also will be vastly increased through that port.

Now, I take it that it is not only the duty of the Government, but it is wise and good business judgment, to invest there whatever adequate sums may be necessary for the protection of the interests there, because they are not local, and do not pertain alone even locally to the State of Texas to the extent of one fraction of what they do to all the rest of the country, involving as they do all these States of Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and clear on up to the State of my distinguished friend from Nebraska [Mr. Burkett], and involving also the wheat raisers of all the Northwest, and furnishing a competitive freight rate with the North Atlantic ports, as this report and these accurate figures demonstrate. And that port of Galveston is now a benefit to our entire common country, and results in the saving of freights to the amount of not less than \$10,000,000 a year.

Now, then, the forts as they stand, I frankly confess, would not perhaps be washed away by another storm like that which devastated Galveston, but everything else would be. There would not be a man there, unless he got in with the guns, who would be able to stand it. There would not be a habitation. There could not be an electric storage plant; there would not be any of the adjuncts necessary and essential to the proper utilization of the forts themselves that could stand such a storm. In the existing situation if another storm like that should now come, and the barracks were built and the company of artillery was there, we would have merely a recurrence of what we had before, when everything was swept away—40 soldiers losing their lives and everything destroyed.

Now, it is a mere question, as I see it, of good business judgment. Besides that, there is a sympathetic side. I frankly confess that that would appeal to me somewhat if I were on a committee dealing with this subject. These people, as the records show, have done as much, and have risen as grandly and as magnificently above an unprecedented calamity as ever a people did anywhere in any age of the world's history. I am proud of that, of course. They are Texans. I am proud that they had energy and grit enough to resist and surmount the situation that existed there since October, 1900, and I am proud to see what they have accomplished there since.

They are not unentitled, legally, to whatever protection is given by these forts. But I have tried to present this matter on broader grounds—on the ground that the port of Galveston is a national project—that these forts also are national projects, and, therefore, ought to be made of the highest efficiency; and that this improvement is necessary in order that the barracks and adjuncts of the forts may

be properly protected against a storm—which might come a few days before a fleet might come, in the event of war, and then we would be left absolutely defenseless. The forts would then be powerless. There would be no men there to man them. There would be no searchlights. There would be no adjuncts—no place for ammunition, and no place to manage the forts, and the city and this great commerce and all that is bound up with it would be at the mercy of the enemy in the event of war.

Of course all these fortifications are predicated on the idea that a war is possible. We would never need a Navy or an Army unless we should need them in the event of war; and these appropriations otherwise would be foolish. But inasmuch as we make wise appropriations for the military and naval arms of the Government in all these matters, and inasmuch as all this is wise business administration, and essential to the conduct of the Government—it is not a local matter at all—I believe that the more you gentlemen will look into this matter, and the more you will read this accurate and carefully prepared report by these very competent engineers, all of which is approved by the Department of War, as you will see from the report itself—the more, I say, I think you will be impressed with the wisdom of making a proper appropriation in this matter.

It is true there is an unfortunate feature that you gentlemen will have to solve for yourselves. Frankly, I do not know just what I would do about that if I were on the committee—that is, with reference to closing up the gap between Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth streets, where the city has erected a sea wall, and where it had to stop because of the insufficiency of their resources, leaving it five blocks short of where the Government property begins. But I have no doubt on earth that the Government ought to erect a sea wall to protect its own property. Whether it should go further and connect that with the city property is perhaps another question. But I think it is necessary to do whatever is necessary to make that protection of its own property efficient. While the engineers do not recommend an appropriation for that, they say and report that it ought to be done and that it is the local duty of the city to build it.

With the gap open there it must be apparent to anyone familiar with the geography of the situation and with the history of the last storm that unless that is done very great danger may result at any time, not only to the city's property, but to the Government's property as well. However, that would not, in my judgment, destroy the efficiency of the forts, and that is the primary thing which it is the duty of this committee to look after. Gentlemen, I do not wish to weary you, and I thank you for your kindly attention.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any one else desire to be heard on this matter?

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANKLIN G. BROOKS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM COLORADO.

Mr. BROOKS. I do not know that it is necessary, gentlemen, for me to take any of the time of the committee, yet there is one phase that I want briefly to present.

It seems to me that the report of the Board of Engineers, already mentioned, has made this matter a closed book so far as the importance of this work of the city of Galveston is concerned. They have gone

ahead and demonstrated that the work is wise and necessary. This Board of Engineers in its opinion differs from the gentlemen from Galveston simply as to who shall be responsible for the expenses of the two portions of the work, the Board saying, and probably with some propriety, that under ordinary circumstances that portion from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fifth streets should be done by the city of Galveston and that portion in front of the Government reservation should be done by the Government itself.

But I want to say, gentlemen, that I think the interests of Colorado and other States adjacent to Colorado—the interests of all that country tributary to the port of Galveston—are paramount in one sense to the mere local interests of Galveston. Although the facts may not appear to your minds at the moment, we are vitally interested in this question. We come here to say that the interests of those States ought not to be prejudiced by the unfortunate fact that the city of Galveston has exceeded her debt limit, or has reached her limit of taxation. Our interests are paramount to the question of the local distribution of the cost, and if that is a work proper to be done we contend that the Government should do it if the city of Galveston can not do it, and it appears from the statements of these gentlemen that she can not.

Unfortunately, when you speak of Colorado you are apt to think first of strikes and then of mines, but I can assure you that there is something in Colorado besides mining industries; there are other things than strikes.

Although you may not be aware of it, it is nevertheless a fact that our agricultural industries in Colorado are now far in excess of our mining industries, and the value of our agricultural products is largely increasing year by year, while the value of our mines is increasing, probably very slowly. In other words, the interest of that region is an agricultural interest, and it looks to the city of Galveston for its outlet; and it does so in common with western Kansas, and Wyoming and Utah, and even South Dakota. That is also eminently true of Oklahoma and New Mexico.

You gentlemen who are at all familiar with railroad rates in that country know that the railroad rates east, as far east as Omaha and as far north as Duluth, are based on the rates to Galveston. And on account of the fact that Galveston is our port of outlet, anything that affects Galveston necessarily affects us to some extent, just as anything that would affect the port of Duluth would affect the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, and just as anything that would affect Chicago would also affect Michigan, and Illinois, and Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The future of Colorado, gentlemen, is not in her mines. It is in her wheat, and barley, and potatoes, and in the other multiplied and diversified industries of her soil. And therefore it is those interests that I want to plead for to-day, and it is those interests that I want you to consider in passing upon this question as to whether or not you will authorize the filling up of this little gap in the sea wall down there in the city of Galveston.

On that matter you are discussing not only the question of governmental protection for that 80 acres of land on your reservation, the property of individuals there, the interests of the city and the interests represented by those great wharves and terminals on the northern side of the island, but you are rather considering the interests of six great States and three Territories that are tributary to this port, and

which look to this port as their port of export; and it seems to me that those interests are such as will justly claim at your hands very serious and favorable consideration.

I hope you gentlemen will bear in mind the words of the report of this commission:

It is believed that a conservative estimate of the value to the country of the present improved port at Galveston is more than \$10,000,000 per annum. The latter sum certainly represents the minimum of what would be lost annually to the community if Galveston ceased to exist to-day as a deep-water port. Moreover, the construction of protective works at Galveston may reasonably be expected to increase confidence and induce the installation of plants to handle other freights, such as cattle, meats, and flour; to lead to the cheaper handling of products now exported; to reduce insurance and ocean freight rates; and to attract other railroads to Galveston, thus tending to increase the competition among other interior lines and widen the beneficial influence of this valuable port.

In other words, gentlemen, this matter that is before this committee to-day is a matter in which is vitally bound up the development of all that eastern Rocky Mountain region and of all the arid region; certainly everything that lies west of the ninety-eighth meridian is dependent directly upon the prosperity and perpetuity and progressive development of the port of Galveston.

MARCH 10, 1904.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS.

(See also p. 450.)

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

STATEMENT OF GEN. HENRY V. BOYNTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICKAMAUGA PARK COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. General, you had \$40,000 last year for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. We first wish to know how that money was expended.

General BOYNTON. Our pay roll amounts to something between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The rest of that money was expended in some extra roads—about 5 miles of extra roads—which we felt obliged to construct on account of the establishment of a new military post on the north extension of the park, which had never been purchased before.

We purchased 793 acres of that, the year before, you know. The Government has established a twelve-company cavalry post upon that extension, and that opens that north extension, which it had been understood by the Appropriations Committee for several years was eventually to be purchased as ground for the park, but it had been deferred from one year to another because it was not absolutely necessary to have it before. The making of these additional roads prevented us from reducing our estimates from \$40,000 last year to \$30,000 this year, as we expected to do.

The CHAIRMAN. What does your pay roll consist of? Do you have a commission?

General BOYNTON. Yes; a Commission of two members, and they are paid \$300 a month. One is the resident commissioner, General Stewart, at Chattanooga; and I am the Commissioner here. Gen. Frank

Smith, a retired officer of the Army, who was on the Commission as the military member up to the time of his retirement, continues his connection, but he receives no pay.

The CHAIRMAN. At \$300 a month each?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir. I have the entire pay roll here if you wish to see it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we wish to see.

General BOYNTON. Here is the entire pay roll, not only of the Commission, but of the park as well:

Chattanooga office roll.

	Per month.
E. E. Betts, civil engineer	\$200. 00
W. A. Wood, bookkeeper	100. 00
D. C. Deamude, chief guardian	80. 00
R. E. Brannon, guardian	50. 00
L. A. Clark, rodman	50. 00
E. E. Lynam, painter	45. 00
Mark Thrash, driver	25. 00
Robert Callaway, stableman	25. 00
Total	575. 00

	Per month.
H. V. Boynton, chairman of Commission	\$300. 00
Alex. P. Stewart, commissioner	300. 00
J. P. Smartt, assistant on Confederate work	150. 00
Richard B. Randolph, clerk to Commission	133. 33
C. E. Boles, messenger	75. 00
Total	958. 33

Labor roll for month of January, 1904.

Name.	Occupation.	Period of service (both days inclusive).	Rate of pay.	Amount received.
Monroe Hilton	Stonemason	Jan. 2-27	a \$3. 75	\$78. 18
Lee Fowett	Quarryman	do	a 2. 00	37. 00
Wes Putman	do	do	a 2. 00	38. 00
G. W. Bolt	Common laborer	Jan. 2-30	a 1. 25	27. 81
W. T. Cooper	do	Jan. 2-27	a 1. 25	25. 94
W. L. Logan	do	Jan. 4-30	a 1. 25	23. 18
J. L. Burk	do	Jan. 5-27	a 1. 10	13. 75
W. E. Few	do	Jan. 1-30	a 1. 10	24. 75
M. C. Moore	do	Jan. 2-30	a 1. 10	24. 48
J. M. Plaster	do	Jan. 2-27	a 1. 10	17. 60
Anderson Ridley	do	Jan. 1-31	b 20. 00	20. 00
G. W. Bolt	1 mule and cart	Jan. 2-30	a 1. 00	22. 25
W. T. Cooper	do	Jan. 2-27	a 1. 00	20. 75
W. L. Logan	do	Jan. 4-30	a 1. 00	18. 50
M. C. Moore	do	Jan. 2-30	a 1. 00	22. 25
Total				409. 84

a Per day.

b Per month.

Labor roll for month of January, 1904—Continued.

States.	Chickamauga.		Chattanooga and vicinity.	
	Monu- ments.	Markers.	Monu- ments.	Markers.
Georgia	1	52		
Illinois.....	36	38	18	19
Indiana.....	39	74		
Iowa.....			3	
Maryland.....			1	
Massachusetts.....			1	
Michigan.....	10	11	1	1
Minnesota.....	4		1	
Missouri.....		3	2	13
Kansas.....	1	2	2	
Kentucky.....	1	17		
New Jersey.....			1	
New York.....			8	
Ohio.....	55	53	1	66
Pennsylvania.....	7	1	9	1
Tennessee.....	4	47		
United States Regulars.....	9			
Wisconsin.....	9	5		
Miscellaneous.....	21		2	
Total.....	197	298	50	102

In addition to the above there are mounted 268 field guns to mark 55 Confederate and 54 Union battery positions during these battles—39 of the former and 44 of the latter being on the Chickamauga field. Six hundred and forty-five historical and 368 distance and locality tablets are erected on these fields. Eighty miles of improved roads, constructed under the direction of the National Park Commission, afford convenient access to all important positions. The Government owns in Georgia 6,459 acres in one body, which cost a little less than \$31.50 per acre. The total area in Tennessee and Georgia under charge of the National Park Commission is 6,953.62 acres. This includes 330 acres of roads embraced in the authorized approaches, the rights of way chiefly donated by the owners.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what do you propose to do with the \$40,000 asked for the fiscal year 1905?

General BOYNTON. Outside of the pay roll we have, as is stated in the communication that we were asked to make by the Secretary of War, put down \$15,000 for permanent improvements which were necessary to complete the establishment of the park. That item is made up of two items. One is for the erection of a wall and roadway to the point in the park on the top of Lookout Mountain, for which the Government paid \$35,000. It is not, however, to put up any such a wall as you see about a national cemetery. We shall also put up a gateway and two roads, which are not yet complete—the two roads of which I spoke. The rest is for foundations for big monuments; and some of them are very costly.

For example, the monument for New York cost \$100,000, and the foundation we have put in cost about \$3,500. Some of the State monuments have cost for foundations only \$200 or \$300 and from that figure up to \$700 or \$800. The Southern States are moving now to a greater extent than they have done heretofore in getting in their State monuments and preparing for them.

Then there is the care and maintenance of 80 miles of road, and a considerable part of this sum we want to use for guttering. These roads are made on a 50-foot right of way and the guttering will constitute the shoulders of the roads. This guttering in the end will decrease the cost of maintenance very largely. That comes in partly under the head of labor. In fact, almost all of our expenditures now, outside of the

salary list, are expenditures under the head of labor. At present we are running a laboring force of only about \$400 a month simply to maintain the roads, and we are making a change that will save \$300 a month from regular guardians. Instead of paying them \$50 a month we pay two laborers \$25 each, and inasmuch as we have six guardians that would decrease the expense of guardians by \$300 a month, and it would also decrease the force of laborers that would be necessary for the purpose of maintaining these roads.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask the General if there have been built or maintained any roads in connection with the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Park on ground that did not belong to the United States?

General BOYNTON. No, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Not a cent?

General BOYNTON. No, sir; not a cent that I know anything about. I think we have done no work anywhere that was not on ground where the United States had full title or jurisdiction.

We are very anxious to get something in for the Shiloh Park and for our park. It involves no expenditure of money whatever. The laws for those two parks state that the employees shall be paid when on duty.

As a matter of course, we are always on duty. I have never been away, in ten years, from my work, and the Comptroller rules that if you are absent from the office, even on a leave of absence granted by the Secretary of War, you can not be paid. It has not affected me personally, but it has affected Colonel Cadle, of the Shiloh Commission. He had a leave of absence from the Secretary of War and went to California, attending to duties in connection with the Commission, but the Comptroller ruled that he could not receive any pay while away from the office, and he lost \$600.

In our Commission, General Stewart, the resident commissioner at Chattanooga, went up into the mountain, where his mail reached him every evening and where he continued to attend to all the business and was under a regular leave of absence granted by the Secretary of War; but the Comptroller ruled that, as he was away from his office, although on duty, he could not be paid, and he lost thereby \$325. If a provision to cure that could go in, to give the employees of the parks the same leaves of absence under the same regulations that apply to other employees of the War Department, it would be a very just thing. Here is the item I suggest:

And leaves of absence for the officers of the military parks shall be governed by the rules which apply to other employees of the War Department.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN C. SCOFIELD, CHIEF CLERK WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you had for 1904 \$20,000. Please advise us what has been done with that money?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I can send you an itemized statement of it. We have not got it here. We expended the money for salaries, and expenses, and road improvements, and clearing land, and traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a Commission there?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; a Commission of three men.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are they?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Col. Cornelius Cadle, John W. Ashcraft, and Gen. Basil Duke. General Duke was recently appointed to succeed Col. Josiah Patterson, who died.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they receive?

Mr. SCOFIELD. They receive \$250 a month. They differ in that respect from the commissioners of other parks.

The CHAIRMAN. What other employees have you on the pay roll—clerks, and so on?

Mr. SCOFIELD. They have an engineer and a historian who gets \$250 a month, and some clerical assistance. I will send you up a full list, Mr. Chairman, and an itemized statement of all the expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$35,000 for next year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. SCOFIELD. To carry on the work and acquire a little additional land.

Mr. BENTON. How much land have you there?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Something in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you itemize the expenditures here in a note: "Salaries, \$12,000; office expenses, \$1,500; traveling expenses, \$300; three concrete bridges to replace wooden structures, \$3,600; labor on clearing land, etc., \$10,000; house for office and headquarters of the Commission, \$5,000; incidentals, \$2,600;" making in all, \$35,000. From that it appears you want a house and office for headquarters of the Commission.

Mr. SCOFIELD. We have wanted that for some time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you contemplate continuing this Commission?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I can not say that we contemplate it. It is entirely in the hands of Congress. Two years ago the chairman of this committee, when I was before it, asked for a statement along these same lines, and a statement was prepared at the War Department and sent down here by Secretary Root, and it was published in the hearings before this subcommittee for 1903. It was designed to cover the whole ground of the cost of the establishment of these parks and the time required to complete their establishment and the cost of maintenance after their establishment. The statement went very minutely into details. That, I think, was in the year 1902, on the bill for 1903. In addition to that there was prepared in connection with a bill introduced by the Military Committee a scheme for the consolidation of these four commissions into one single commission.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Gettysburg National Park. Mr. Scofield, I think they are asking for \$60,000. What did they do with the money last year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It was expended in salaries, and they bought considerable ground there, and made considerable roads. I will send you an itemized statement showing the expenditures for all the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. What they have done, and what they propose to do.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask whether any money has been expended at Shiloh, or at Gettysburg, or on any of these parks with which you have to do, for highways or other improvements off from land belonging to the United States, or on land not belonging to the United States?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It is my impression, quite strongly, which I will verify later, that not a dollar has been expended except upon rights of way or land acquired by the United States. There has been a proposition embodied in several bills that never came to any conclusion to build a road from Shiloh to Corinth, Miss., to give access to the Shiloh Park. It is a bad road now, very badly washed.

Mr. BENTON. It is a flat country?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; this road is a very interesting one, for the reason that it was fought over, all the way going and coming, in connection with the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no appropriation made and no recommendation here that such a road be constructed?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I have forgotten whether that bill has been reported on by us or not.

The CHAIRMAN. You did build one road from Lafayette, Ga.?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is to Chickamauga.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, will you advise us as to that?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; about all roads.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(See also page 453.)

The CHAIRMAN. At Vicksburg you had \$50,000 last year, and you want \$100,000 this year. Will you advise us in a communication as to the expenditure of that \$50,000?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. I know in a general way how it has been expended, and I will send that statement with the others.

Vicksburg National Park is different from the other parks in the fact that it is less far along than the others in the stage of development. It is the newest park, and they have been building roads and bridges. There is a peculiar formation there and a large number of bridges have been built. The expenditures there have been mainly for salaries, office expenses, rent, clerical hire, and the construction of roadways and bridges. The road making and bridge building have been the main work done during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you also advise us what you contemplate doing with the \$100,000 estimated for 1905?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is to be put principally into the construction of roadways and bridges. Vicksburg is a peculiar park. It is the only example we have of the investment and defense of a city. The Confederate line extended from the Mississippi clear around the city in one direction, and the Union line of investment corresponded to that. Both of them were very long lines. The scheme of the park is to reproduce the defenses along those lines, and necessarily the roadways going along the entire line of investment and the entire line of defense.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we acquired the land?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, all of it.

Mr. BENTON. How much is there of it?

Mr. SCOFIELD. One thousand two hundred acres. Something like forty-odd thousand dollars was expended for land there. It is a very

peculiar park, and very different from the other parks, all of which are more or less extended in area, and forming tracts of land in the form of parallelograms. But this is entirely different. This consists of two long strips of land running around in a semicircular form. The formation of the tourane there is very extraordinary. There are a great many gulches and ravines. The land is of such a peculiar character that it washes. You will find roadways running along here like railroad cuts, with a steep bank rising 15 or 20 feet, almost perpendicular. It makes it very expensive when you have to cross those.

Mr. GARDNER. What do you mean by the phrase which I see in this note on page 264, "metaling park roadways?"

Mr. SCOFIELD. "Metaling roadways" means metaling the surface.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean macadamizing with rock?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. They have a peculiar gravel there, indigenous to that section, called "chert."

Mr. BENTON. Is it below the ground?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. It is called "chert." You may put it on the road, and with rain and exposure to the weather it becomes consolidated and makes a fine road. That is what is had in view when mention is made of "metaling park roadways."

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the subcommittee: You have just heard something about the peculiar character of the soil within the Vicksburg park, and that is one of the reasons why this deficiency should be allowed. It is one of the most peculiar formations in the world.

There is a long bluff that strikes the Mississippi River at Memphis, strikes the Yazoo at Yazoo, and then strikes the Mississippi again at Baton Rouge, down in Louisiana. It looks like a range of mountains with cross ridges in configuration, but there is not a rock in it anywhere. There is a yellow loam at the top which, when the semitropical rains come in the summer time, if the inclination is sufficient and the sod is broken, just melts like brown sugar and is carried off and leaves a gully, and unless it is stopped by giving it the proper inclination, by sodding, or in some other way, it soon becomes so immense that you can sink a house or a ship in it. Under the yellow loam there is a clay and under that there is a peculiar orange-sand formation, and the water gets into the orange sand and washes it out and leaves a cavity under there and the land will sink and there will be a distinct perpendicular cleavage, as distinct as if you had broken a great stone with the immense instrument necessary to do it. Then there are landslides in connection with it.

Most of this money causing the deficiency has been spent for roadways and sodding on the sides of the roadways in order to prevent this washing. The trouble there is, that if they have a road partially made and it is left unsodded on the bank and the little rivulets begin coming down, they will become immense gullies.

Mr. BENTON. What do you sud with?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Bermuda grass; but the main thing is, if you get the work once finished so that the incline is not too great, that will

stop the water from having this effect. It will deprive the stream of its force. It has not the current under it.

Gentlemen of the committee, I wrote your chairman a letter, which I will read, because it mentions some of the important things:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
"Washington, February 2, 1904.

"Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,

"House of Representatives, City.

"MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find a letter from the Vicksburg Board of Trade. It is dated January 29, postmarked January 30, and I am just reading it. It is of the highest importance for the military work there that there should be an appropriation for the deficit which has occurred."

Here [indicating on plat] is a line which was the line of the Confederate defense, and outside of this [indicating on plat] is the line that the Federal troops occupied. You will find that all on the map. This country, after you get beyond here [indicating on plat], begins to rise, and when you get back here [indicating on plat] it is the wildest sort of looking mountainous country, except that it is only hills and that there are no rocks in it; but you will find immense great cavities and high places, gulches, and steepes, one after the other. It was originally all covered with hard wood of the finest quality, and they called it the "Walnut Ridge" for that reason.

I will now go ahead with the letter:

"A great deal of the park has been laid out on the hillside and ought to be protected. Washes will occur from the semitropical rains, which will come in the early spring and later, and a great deal of the work already there will have to be done over. Such is the character of that yellow loam country. It washes away when the surface is once broken and the incline is sufficient, like brown sugar. The States of Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, and Texas have all appointed commissioners, but have not yet made appropriations. As you will see from the letter, the State of Illinois has appropriated \$250,000; Iowa, \$150,000; Massachusetts, \$5,000; New Hampshire, \$5,000; Wisconsin, \$30,000; Ohio, \$56,000; Pennsylvania, \$15,000, and New York, \$12,500."

Mr. GILLET. Those amounts were for monuments?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; to beautify the parts of the park where their commands were stationed, and to fix memorials for more than ordinarily important conflicts during the siege.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you say that Iowa appropriated \$220,000?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No, sir; Iowa appropriated \$150,000. Illinois has appropriated \$250,000.

"You know the late Secretary of War (Root) was very much opposed to doing anything in connection with these military parks. I agree with him that too many of them are being established, but certainly Vicksburg was, next to Gettysburg, the critical conflict of the war. I think it deserves to be placed ahead of Gettysburg, even in a comparison of that character. I have not had time since getting the letter to see anything. I had taken for granted that the Secretary of War would indorse and demand a deficiency appropriation. I am informed, however, not only from the letter, but from other sources

that he did not. I would like to have an opportunity to present to the subcommittee charged with this sort of legislation certain facts, figures, and maps.

"I am, with every expression of regard, very truly, yours,

"JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

"*Eighth Mississippi.*"

Now, I want to read you the letter which the Vicksburg Board of Trade sent to me.

MR. GILLET. Is Vicksburg in your district?

MR. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; it was just put in by the legislature recently.

"BOARD OF TRADE OF VICKSBURG, MISS.,

"*Vicksburg, Miss., January 29, 1904.*

"Hon. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

"*Washington, D. C.*

"DEAR SIR: The Government work on the Vicksburg National Military Park has been suspended until July 1, 1904.

"This is due to the exhaustion of the appropriation for same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and the refusal of Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, to recommend that an appropriation for this work be included in the deficiency bill of the Committee on Military Affairs, now pending in the House of Representatives.

"The matter is of great concern to the citizens of Vicksburg, and, on their behalf, we beg your earnest interest and best endeavor to (1) have the Assistant Secretary of War reconsider his action and recommend that an appropriation for the work be added to said deficiency bill."

I have not had time to go to the War Department and see the Secretary of War, nor have I had time to put my foot in a single Department since Congress met. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of War asking to have the matter looked into, and to please, if possible, reconsider the position that had already been taken in the War Department, and reenforced it with such arguments as could be made in a short letter.

"Or (2) to have that bill, or some other deficiency bill, so amended as to carry an appropriation for continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

"We do not mean to suggest which is the better method of procedure, nor to suggest in which House the amendment should first be proposed, nor which deficiency bill should be amended.

"These matters we trust to the good judgment of yourself and Senators Money and McLaurin, whom we are requesting to cooperate with you in the matter.

"We suggest that it is quite likely you can also secure the active assistance of the Senators and Representatives of those States which have made appropriations for monuments and other memorials for this park. The States are:

Illinois	\$250,000
Iowa	150,000
Massachusetts	5,000
New Hampshire	5,000

Wisconsin	\$30,000
Ohio	56,000
Pennsylvania	15,000
New York	12,500

"There is a bill now pending before the Ohio legislature for an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for the work.

"We also inclose a list of States that have appointed commissioners but have not yet made appropriations.

"The reasons we urge for a deficiency appropriation are:

"(1) Plans and specifications for the work, bids for same, and contracts let have all been submitted to the Secretary of War and approved by him.

"It is therefore evident that no extra expense or obligation will be imposed upon the Government by having the appropriation available now instead of on July 1, 1904.

"(2) The main contract now in process of construction is metalling the roads or drives; that is, putting gravel thereon. This is absolutely necessary to place the roads in proper condition for permanent use. We submit that if this metalling is delayed until July 1, 1904, the roads or drives will receive great damage from the rains before that date, which will necessitate considerable repairs at a large expense to the Government before the "metalling" can be properly done.

"Prudent business men would not leave the work thus exposed to damage when it could be prevented by prompt attention."

Mr. GILLETT. Was it not very bad business judgment to go ahead and build the roads when they did not have money enough to complete them?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think this entire business of forestalling appropriations is bad, like you do.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know anything about the details?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have that information, and will show it to you in a moment. I think you will see that it was more nearly justifiable than things of that sort generally are.

"(3) The several States are now engaged in preparing and setting up memorials in the park, and to have the Government work suspended would tend to dampen the ardor now so happily existing, and might easily result in smaller appropriations and less attractive memorials from those States, ending in a loss to the park that can not be estimated and that could never be repaired.

"(4) The contracts for this work have been let and approved, and the contractors have gone forward in good faith and at a heavy expense, collecting means, implements, mules, and laborers, establishing headquarters and camps, and doing preparatory work in getting out gravel and otherwise, and it will be great hardship and a great expense upon them to wait until July before they can begin work."

I will say that I received a letter from Hon. T. C. Catchings, who formerly represented the district in which Vicksburg then was, and he said that one of the largest contractors, a man by the name of Crass, was perfectly willing to go on with the work and wait until July for his money if the War Department approved the contract, and they had approved it, except that there was a deficiency and they said they could not formally and legally do so, but they approved of the terms of the contract, and he said Crass would be willing to wait until then if they would put into the contract the amount that he was

to receive and he to agree to receive no pay unless Congress was willing to make an appropriation. That shows the spirit of one important contractor.

"By that time their labor will have scattered, their camps be broken up, their gravel wasted or kept at an additional expense, and they put to extra cost in many ways. So, as a matter of justice to these contractors, we strongly urge that steps be taken for the present continuance of the work."

Mr. BENTON. You speak of it as a deficiency. It was not passed in the deficiency bill, was it?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; I will tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$50,000 made immediately available?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

"(5) The amount required to be added to the deficiency bill is not large, only \$47,000, and the only possible extra expense to the Government is the interest on that amount from February 1 to July 1, which, at 3 per cent per annum, is only \$587.50, while the damage to the roads or drives from delay would be several times that amount.

"And the saving in interest is only theoretical, as the Government will not have to borrow the money, while the damage referred to would be actual. You will appreciate the necessity for immediate action in the matter, as the work has been actually suspended, and time is of the first importance in preventing damage to the work and loss to both the Government and the contractors.

"With expressions of highest esteem, and thanking you in the name of the citizens of Vicksburg for your interest in the matter, we are,

"Yours, truly,

"BOARD OF TRADE,

"By B. W. GRIFFITH, *President*.

"FRANK H. ANDREWS, *Secretary*."

States that have appointed commissioners, but have not yet made appropriations for the Vicksburg National Military Park.—Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, Texas.

There is now pending before the legislature of the State of Mississippi a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the park.

All the States named above have sent their commissioners to Vicksburg except Tennessee.

I had previous to that time had a talk with the Commissioners themselves in the city of Vicksburg, but I got busy with other matters and it passed out of my mind. Upon receiving this letter I then addressed a letter to Mr. Hemenway, and he saw me and suggested that it would be better to try to get it put on in the Senate on the urgent deficiency bill; but my Senators happened, one of them to be sick and the other away, and I got Mr. Bailey to look after it. He saw Senator Allison, who told him it would be better not to do it that way, but to wait and bring it up before the House committee considering this bill, so that the War Department could make a statement; that he would not like to bring it up and make a recommendation one way or the other without some recommendation from that Department. It was suggested that I bring it before you on this bill. I agreed with that view.

This is the report of the Commission to the Secretary of War, giving details, dated October 17, 1903:

“WAR DEPARTMENT,
“VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
“Vicksburg, Miss., October 17, 1903.

“The SECRETARY OF WAR.

“SIR: The Commission has the honor to submit a statement of payments on account of park work required from October 1 to the end of the current fiscal year, of the balance of appropriation October 1, 1903, and of the deficiency, as follows:

Required payments.

(1) Penn Bridge Company, for Glass Bayou Bridge	\$11, 200. 00
(2) William T. Young, for bridges on Union avenue.....	26, 520. 00
(3) Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, for bridges on Union avenue .	18, 285. 20
(4) Chattanooga C. and F. Company, for iron gun carriages	10, 875. 00
(5) George P. Tilton, for iron tablets and posts	3, 194. 00
(6) Pay roll of commissioners, etc., nine months, at \$1,985 per month..	17, 865. 00
(7) Pay rolls of foremen and laborers, nine months, at \$1,060 per month..	9, 540. 00
(8) Pay roll of laborers with teams, nine months, at \$824 per month....	7, 416. 00
(9) Miscellaneous (sand, gravel, cement, supplies)	3, 000. 00
(10) Freight on authorized guns.....	500. 00
(11) Metaling roadways, 5 miles, at \$5,280 per mile	26, 400. 00
Total	134, 795. 20
Balance of appropriation, October 1, 1903	85, 052. 38
Deficiency	49, 742. 82

Mr. GILLET. It is going to be very expensive to build it?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think it is going to be right expensive.

Mr. SCOFIELD. The original design of the commissioners would have been a very expensive project, but that was modified through the very active and earnest interest which Secretary Root took in the matter, at first against the feeling of the Commission, with the result that it caused considerable hard feeling toward Secretary Root among the citizens down there, but it resulted in a new scheme which was very much less expensive and which has been pronounced by the commissioners entirely satisfactory to them.

Mr. BENTON. Who are the commissioners?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Stephen D. Lee, Capt. William T. Rigby, and Major Everest.

“Referring to the items of required payments, the Commission desires to state that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are exact; that Nos. 7, 8, and 9 are careful and low estimates, based on previous payments of like character; that No. 10 (as to which the Commission has no experience) seems a very low estimate; and that (as to No. 11) the work of metaling park roadways should certainly begin on or before December 1, 1903, payments must be made on monthly estimates by the engineer of the amount of work done, keeping back 10 per cent of amount of estimate. The specifications for the work require the contractor to metal 1 mile per month; 2,346 cubic yards of gravel (costing \$2.50 per cubic yard) per mile are required. Five months only, instead of seven, are included in the item.

“The Commission therefore respectfully requests that the honorable Secretary of War recommend a deficiency appropriation by Con-

gress of \$50,000 for continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

"Very respectfully,

"WM. T. RIGBY, *Chairman.*"

Here is the reply of the War Department, which I will now read:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 26, 1903.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting for approval a contract and bond executed by J. T. Crass for metaling roadways within the limits of the Vicksburg National Military Park; also your letter of the 17th instant, containing a schedule of proposed expenditures for the remainder of the present fiscal year, amounting to \$134,795.20, which expenses include an item of \$26,400 for metaling 5 miles of said roadways, and notes that you estimate these expenditures will create a deficiency in the appropriation of \$49,742.82.

In this connection attention is invited to section 3732, Revised Statutes, which prohibits the making of a contract on behalf of the United States under an appropriation which is inadequate to its fulfillment. It is not understood, therefore, how the Department can approve the contract in question unless you reserve a sufficient amount of money from existing funds to meet the same, or the approval of the contract is deferred until a deficiency appropriation is passed by Congress.

It is suggested that the typewriting machine used by the Commission be overhauled, with a view to improvement in the legibility of the correspondence sent out by you.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

Capt. WM. T. RIGBY,
*Chairman Vicksburg National Military
Park Commission, Vicksburg, Miss.*

Here is the reply of Captain Rigby:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 30, 1903.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's letter dated October 26, 1903.

Referring to its letter dated October 17, 1903, the Commission respectfully states that items 1, 2, and 3 therein must be paid by December 31 of the current year, as the work to which they refer, respectively, will certainly be completed before that time. Payment for work included under items 4 and 5 can be postponed until after the beginning of next fiscal year by deferring the order for gun carriages to about May 1, 1904, and the order for iron tablets to about March 1, 1904, in accordance with the terms of the respective circular letters inviting proposals for the work. Payment of the three rolls (commissioners, etc., foremen and laborers, laborers with teams) for June, 1904, can be made from the appropriation for next fiscal year.

The sum of the reservations above named is \$17,938; the Commission does not know how a larger amount of money than this can be

reserved from existing funds without delaying the work of establishing the park. The situation has arisen because of the fact that more work has been done during the past fourteen months than the Commission considered possible at the time its estimate was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The Commission desires to state further that the work of grading the secondary park avenues should be commenced before the end of the current fiscal year; it was not able to make a statement as to the approximate cost of that work, or as to the probable part of it that can be done before June 30, 1904, and for this reason did not include any part thereof in its statement of required payments from October 1 to the end of the current fiscal year.

The Commission respectfully submits the entire matter to the decision of the Department.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. RIGBY, *Chairman.*

This is a letter from Mr. Rigby addressed to me:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 30, 1903.

HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Fazoo City, Miss.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation while recently driving in the park, I have the honor to herewith hand you print of the topographical map of the park, some printed matter relating to the work of the Commission, and copies of letters in regard to proposed deficiency appropriation for continuing the work of establishing the park during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

With highest regards, very cordially,

WM. T. RIGBY, *Chairman.*

THE CHAIRMAN. What you want is an appropriation of \$100,000—\$50,000 to be made immediately available, and \$50,000 for continuing the work during the fiscal year 1905—the same amount you had last year?

MR. WILLIAMS. As I understand, they want the deficiency and will probably want—

MR. SCOFIELD. That is not my understanding. My understanding is they want \$50,000 to do the work which they can do this year and, in addition, \$100,000 next year.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly send us a communication advising us as to the desire of the War Department in this matter?

MR. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. (See letter, p. 453.)

As I understand the situation the commission is doing work there economically and very nicely now, and in their enthusiasm I think they have undertaken to do more work this year than they have the appropriation for.

MR. WILLIAMS. Part of it grew out of this fact—that they found that some of the work they beforehand thought would cost a certain amount, owing to the irregularity of the topography of the country, cost a great deal more.

MR. SCOFIELD. There has been no waste of money.

THE CHAIRMAN. Taking into consideration the fact that this bill will probably become law on the 1st of May, write us a letter stating what

sum is necessary to continue this work up to July 1, which will be the end of the fiscal year, and what amount of money is desired for the next fiscal year. Your estimate is for \$100,000?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Just write us a letter in regard to those facts, having in view that this bill will probably become a law about May 1.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know anything about what will be necessary next year. Forty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars is the amount that will be necessary to carry it up to July 1. Whether or not you want to give them \$100,000 next year is a matter that I do not know about. Possibly if they got this appropriation and did some of the work, then some of the work estimated for by the Department for next year would be already done by the deficiency appropriation.

Mr. SCOFIELD. I do not think so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank all of you, gentlemen, for your courtesy.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. CHARLES W. KUTZ, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY.

Mr. GILLETT. The item for the survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes is on page 265 of the bill. I see you had \$150,000 last year, and you ask the same this year?

Captain KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. That is just for the purposes expressed here, I suppose?

Captain KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you need all of it?

Captain KUTZ. Yes, sir. We have expended that very profitably during the past year, and we have a splendidly equipped office in Detroit and a well-organized force, and we would like to keep going at the same rate. We have three survey steamers and two small tugs, and the \$150,000 is the amount that can be profitably expended in the same manner and for similar work that has been done in the past year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got a full survey of the Lakes?

Captain KUTZ. The survey of the Lakes has been made, and very completely made, but it was made when the navigable depths were about 12 feet.

Mr. GILLETT. How long ago was that?

Captain KUTZ. The survey of the Lakes was started away back in 1816.

Mr. GILLETT. How far back are your present charts? How old are they?

Captain KUTZ. They go back to about 1882. Since then the work was revived here a few years ago, and we started in on a new scale. We have issued since then quite a number of new charts—a resurvey of the northern end of Lake Michigan and the western end of Lake Erie and the various connecting waters, the St. Lawrence, St. Marys River, and St. Clair.

The ruling depth now on the Lakes is 18 feet, and in the course of a few years it will be 20 feet. When the original survey was undertaken the depths were about 12 feet, so that the depths below that were not carefully examined. So long as they had that much water they did not care to chart accurately the bottom, but with the increased

draft it is necessary to very carefully examine the bottom below that. Navigators claim that the bottom should be developed as far as 30 feet.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not need to do this all over the Lakes?

Captain KUTZ. No; it is only done where the navigable depths approximate 18 or 20 feet. Of course the deep waters of the Lakes do not need to be examined, and the immediate shoals do not need to be.

Mr. GILLETT. How long will it take you to complete it?

Captain KUTZ. That is a rather difficult question to answer, for the reason that until we start in to examine we can not tell exactly how much examination may be necessary.

Mr. GILLETT. But you have had \$150,000 each for two years, and \$100,000 for the year before that, and \$78,000 for the year before that. You have started in pretty well.

Captain KUTZ. Yes, we have; but it is an enormous job. The Lakes cover an area of 95,000 square miles.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you chart all the shoals, whether there are any towns or harbors there or not?

Captain KUTZ. Oh, no; the work has all been limited to the ports of the Lakes that are used for navigation purposes. We have made excellent progress.

The St. Marys River has been completely charted. The St. Lawrence River, from St. Regis to the Lakes, has been nearly finished. A portion of that was delayed in order that a party might go on the survey at the western end of Lake Erie—a work which was regarded as important at that time. The northern end of Lake Michigan is now being resurveyed. There are a great many small islands there, and in their vicinity it becomes necessary to develop their exact contour. A very careful survey has been made in the vicinity of the Apostle Islands, in the vicinity of Lake Superior. I should say that at the present rate of progress it would take from three to five years to finish the work.

Mr. GARDNER. Is there any authority to determine the limit of drafts in the construction of vessels on the Lakes?

Captain KUTZ. No, sir; it is determined by the depth in the principal ports, and the connecting channels are being made to conform to the depths in the ports themselves.

Mr. GARDNER. Then what is there to prevent this continual increasing of depth—this demand for it? It used to be 12 feet. Now it is 22, and navigators say 25 or 30.

Captain KUTZ. There is really nothing to prevent it. It is a part of the progress of navigation. Navigators are going to use every foot of water they can get, and when they get a 20-foot navigation I think they will ask for more.

Mr. GILLETT. Then you will have a resurvey again?

Captain KUTZ. We are examining the bottom to the depths of 25 and 30 feet, so that we are plotting for the future in all the survey work.

Mr. GARDNER. You are doing that now?

Captain KUTZ. That is, we are not limiting to the drafts as they exist to-day. We are developing the bottoms from 25 to 30 feet, 25 feet alongshore and 30 feet in deeper water.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know the maximum tonnage on the vessels of the Great Lakes now? Five or six thousand, is it not?

Captain KUTZ. It is greater than that, I think.

Mr. GILLETT. Is it greater than 6,000?

Major HODGES. I think it would be in the neighborhood of 6,000.

Mr. GARDNER. I do not see that there is a limit to this thing. I remember when a vessel that drew 12 feet of water was considered to be of good size.

Mr. GILLETT. The canals are limited, are they not?

Captain KUTZ. Yes, sir; the canals are limited.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. GILLETT. You have the Yellowstone National Park also, have you not?

Captain KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. That is on page 261 of the bill. How does that one park happen to be under your jurisdiction?

Major HODGES. There are just a number of things in the office of the Chief of Engineers that come to us. The work is divided up.

Mr. GILLETT. Why are not the other parks?

Major HODGES. Well, the Yellowstone National Park is the only one in which the Chief of Engineers has charge of the work, except Mount Rainier National Park, of which a survey has been made.

Mr. GILLETT. Here is a supplemental letter from the Secretary of War, increasing the estimates from \$100,000 to \$250,000:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 24, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, with request for the favorable consideration of the Committee on Appropriations, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, requesting that the amount heretofore estimated for "Improvement of Yellowstone National Park" for the ensuing fiscal year be increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

As stated by the Chief of Engineers, the work of improving the park is at present being carried on under a definite project under the provisions of the sundry civil act of June 28, 1902, which project, it is understood, contemplated the expenditure of \$250,000 annually and the completion of the work within a limited time. In order to accomplish the desired result it is deemed expedient that the sum of \$250,000 be appropriated instead of the amount originally estimated for.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 24, 1904.

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

SIR: The letter of September 15, 1903, from this Office that much estimates of appropriations for objects under that with the i

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Engineer Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, contained an item of \$250,000 for improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, including maintenance and repair of existing improvements. At a subsequent date, by the direction of the Secretary of War, and with a view to reducing the total amount of the estimates for works under the War Department, the Yellowstone Park item was reduced from \$250,000 to \$100,000.

The work of improving the Yellowstone National Park is at present being carried on under a definite project approved and authorized by the sundry civil act of June 28, 1902, as follows:

Improvement of the Yellowstone National Park: For the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, in accordance with the approved project, including the maintenance of existing improvements, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such labor and materials as may be necessary for the completion of the project, including annual maintenance and repairs, or the work may be done and the materials purchased otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in any one year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated: *And provided further*, That of the amount so appropriated not to exceed fifty thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in the Yellowstone Forest Reserve east of the Park, and not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended in the Yellowstone and Teton forest reserves south of the Park.

From a careful perusal of this provision of law it would appear that it was the intent of Congress in adopting the item above quoted, that the project thus adopted should be prosecuted at a rate of progress which would necessitate expenditures at the rate of \$250,000 per year for three years, of which the year ending June 30, 1905, is the third and last.

The estimate submitted by this office for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$250,000, and Congress appropriated that amount. The local engineer officer, in his last annual report, submitted an estimate of \$250,000 as the amount that could be profitably expended during the year ending June 30, 1905.

With the understanding that it was the intention that the approved project for the improvement of the park should be completed within a limited time and that the work should be prosecuted at the rate of expenditure named, I am of the opinion that the full amount of the estimate originally submitted by the Chief of Engineers (\$250,000) should be appropriated by Congress. I have therefore to recommend that the matter be brought to the attention of the Appropriations Committees of both houses of Congress by letter, with the statement that it would be to the interest of the Government to prosecute this work in accordance with the approved plans and at the rate originally intended, and with request that the full amount pledged by the act of June 28, 1902, remaining unappropriated, be provided for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Mr. BENTON. He simply says he transmits a request for consideration. I suppose Captain Kutz will explain.

Captain KUTZ. The original estimate submitted by Captain Chittenden was for \$250,000. The act of 1902 enacted by Congress provided

for a definite project for the improvement of the Yellowstone Park. The limit of cost was fixed at \$750,000, and not more than \$250,000 was to be expended in any one year. Two appropriations of \$250,000 each have been made, and what was asked in the annual report was the balance contemplated by the original project—that is, the third \$250,000. That estimate was reduced by the Secretary of War after it was submitted by the Chief of Engineers; and subsequently he consented to write that letter restoring the original amount.

Mr. BENTON. Was \$750,000 the amount we agreed upon when we first started in?

Mr. COURTS. Yes, sir.

Captain KUTZ. It will embarrass us very much if we do not get the \$250,000, because the work is partially under continuing contracts, as authorized by the original bill.

Mr. GILLETT. What kind of work is that?

Captain KUTZ. The making of roads and the building of bridges. The work was originally done by hired labor; but there is a contract for team hire, and the annual expenditures for team hire under the appropriation of \$250,000 amounted to about \$60,000. In 1902 Captain Chittenden made a contract for the team hire for the balance of this work, as contemplated by the act—that is, until 1905—and the contractor had every reason to suppose that the annual appropriations would be made at the rate specified in the act; and Captain Chittenden's plans are all made with a view to the expenditure of \$250,000 for next year. In fact he had parts of projects ordered, and materials on the ground, and he has ordered supplies—all on the basis of \$250,000, as appropriated in the last two years. This will finish up the project as authorized by Congress.

Mr. GILLETT. And \$60,000 goes to team hire, so that if you do not get that all you would have a disproportionately small amount left for other things which he could not do?

Captain KUTZ. He would simply have to compromise with the contractor, and give him a basis for a claim against the United States.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know why the Secretary reduced it?

Captain KUTZ. I believe just with a view to economizing. Everything was lopped off, I think, regardless of the merits of the cases.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you have anything to do with Fortress Monroe?

Captain KUTZ. No, sir.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. GILLETT. Is Mount Rainier yours?

Captain KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. There is no estimate for that?

Captain KUTZ. No, sir. The survey was not completed at the time the estimates were made. The estimate of cost came in only within the last two or three days from Major Millis, the officer who made the survey. This provision under which the survey has been made provided for \$10,000 for the survey of the road and toward the construction of the road. The survey has been made at a cost of about \$5,000, leaving about \$5,000 remaining on hand toward the construction; but of course that amount is so small that it would be useless for us to undertake to start in on that. Major Millis's estimate for the cost of this road is \$183,000.

Mr. GILLETT. I guess we will not take that up now.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Mr. GILLETT. Now, on page 269 appears the item for the California Débris Commission.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. F. H. HODGES, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY.

Mr. GILLETT. "For defraying the expenses of the Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, \$15,000." Last year you also had \$15,000, and for several years preceding?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Is it to do the same work?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir; It is simply clerical work. It is looking after hydraulic mining, and regulating hydraulic mining, in the State of California. The gold mining has brought down a large amount of silt and gravel, where the mining is carried on, into some navigable rivers; and it is a question of impounding that debris in order to protect the navigable rivers. This Commission is authorized to regulate that in this way, in that it passes upon permits. The law requires that any person desiring to enter into the business of hydraulic mining must first obtain a permit of a certain character; and this Commission passes upon these permits.

Mr. GILLETT. What are they?

Major HODGES. They are engineers stationed in San Francisco. When it is actual construction work that is to be done—as it is, for instance, in the Yerba—the commission works in conjunction with the State of California. A large sum was appropriated in the last river and harbor act for construction work in the Yerba River; and half of the amount for supervision and regulation by the commission was appropriated for by the State of California and half by the Government. This, however, is simply for the expenses of maintaining the office and in visiting localities and the issuance of permits, etc.

Mr. GILLETT. Do these three officers give their whole time to that work?

Major HODGES. Practically, yes. One of them has some construction to attend to, and he gives only a part of his time to the commission work.

HARBOR OF NEW YORK, PREVENTION OF DEPOSITS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, \$10,260. That, I see, is the same amount you have every year. Does that mean there is a certain force that uses this up?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. The first item is for the pay of the inspectors and clerical force. Who does this inspection?

Major HODGES. A naval officer, by law. He has to report by law to the Chief of Engineers. There is a special act creating this.

Mr. GILLETT. What does he do?

Mr. HODGES. His duty is practically to have a force sufficient to

patrol the harbor and prevent dumping in the harbor, and to see that vessels obey the law without injury to the harbor itself.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know what force he has?

Major HODGES. He has six steam tugs and one launch, and in his office he has a small clerical force.

Mr. GILLETT. This is just to pay the inspectors? Who are they?

Major HODGES. No; the inspectors and deputy inspectors are not the clerical force. They are the ones who watch out for any irregularities on the tugs in dumping. They go about with the tugs and see what is doing.

Mr. GILLETT. The next clause is, "For pay of crews and maintenance of six steam tugs and one launch, \$63,000." Your estimate is \$63,000?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the reason for the increase from \$60,000 to \$63,000? Perhaps the note explains it.

Major HODGES. Yes, sir. It is the opinion of the supervisor of the harbor of New York that it would be more economical to retain one boat, which was to be replaced by a new one, for the present as a spare boat "to be used in the place of any one of the other boats when temporarily laid up for repairs. The continuity of the patrol service would thus be uninterrupted, and the two ship keepers would be the only additional employees required. To cover this expense and to make allowance for the continued high price of coal, an increase of \$3,000 is submitted over the amount heretofore appropriated for pay of crews and maintenance."

Mr. GILLETT. Do you think you will be able to get along this year with \$60,000?

Major HODGES. Yes, unless we have another coal strike.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not see how you would need more next year than this year, because you have not had the launches *Alert* and *Active*, and the tug *Argus*.

Major HODGES. The *Alert* and the *Argus* have been sold, but the *Argus*, so the supervisor thinks, can be made to work well for a little while; and instead of disposing of her, he proposes to retain her. The new boat, as the result of that, takes the place of two. That is, he retains the *Argus*, which he thinks can be maintained a little while longer.

Mr. GILLETT. It keeps her in active service? .

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Does the new boat require more than the two, the *Alert* and *Active*?

Major HODGES. No; it would require as much.

Mr. GILLETT. Then that \$3,000 is mainly for coal?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. And that estimate is made on the excessive price of coal last year on account of the strike?

Major HODGES. Not entirely so. Last year the supervisor had a great deal of trouble with his coal and had to get additional estimates, and this year he wanted to avoid that, if practicable.

Mr. GARDNER. We, too, had to make additional estimates. [Laughter.]

Major HODGES. I have a statement written out here on the supervision of the harbor of New York, and especially in regard to the purchase of the new launch.

SUPERVISION OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Pay of inspectors, deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office	\$10, 260
Pay of crews and maintenance of six steam tugs and one launch	63, 000
	<hr/> 73, 260

The first item is the same as similar item for last year. The second item carries an increase of \$3,000 over that for preceding year.

In the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1903, provision was made for a new boat to replace the launches *Alert* and *Active* and the tug *Argus*. The *Alert* and *Active* have been sold, and the receipts (\$460) deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

As the *Argus* is still in reasonably fair condition, it is the opinion of the supervisor of the harbor of New York that it would be more economical to retain her for the present as a spare boat, to be used in the place of any one of the other boats when temporarily laid up for repairs. The continuity of the patrol service would be thus uninterrupted, and two ship keepers would be the only additional employees required.

To cover this expense and to make allowance for the continued high price of coal, an increase of \$3,000 is submitted over the amount heretofore appropriated for pay of crews and maintenance.

MARCH 10, 1904.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

STATEMENT OF GEN. MARTIN T. M'MAHON, PRESIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. WALTER P. BROWNLOW, AND MAJ. MOSES HARRIS, GENERAL TREASURER.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will be kind enough to take up the items, one at a time, as they appear in the bill, and explain the reasons for increases or changes in current law, and, where you make reductions, give us the reason why, we will be much obliged.

Major HARRIS. In the first item on page 271 of the bill, "Pay of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Home," etc., there is an increase asked for of \$6,000. That increase is rendered necessary from the fact that members of the Home are yearly growing older, and they have reached that point now where we need more assistance in caring for them.

The organization provides for a commander for each company of barracks, and he takes care of from 150 to 250 men. I mean by that, he is responsible for the Government property and for the maintenance of discipline in the company; to see that the men make their beds and that they are properly cared for. The work is too much for one man to do, especially as the men are very much older than they were, the average age of the members now being 55.66 years for all of the Branches, and we have found it necessary to give the commander an assistant, to be called a company sergeant. He receives \$10 a month for his services.

There is also a slight increase in the current expenses of all the Branches, mainly for that purpose, and there is also necessity for increased clerical service. The old men are too old to do clerical work, and they are yearly falling off and we have to employ clerical assistance to keep the accounts.

As to the next item, "For subsistence," there is a reduction from \$265,000 to \$256,000. The reason for that decrease is that the officers at the Branch who formulate the estimates are of the opinion that the rate for subsistence and supplies which existed in 1903 and 1904 is abnormally high and they think they will be able to get along with \$256,000 for the year ending June 30, 1905.

"For household" there is also a decrease of \$4,000. They have gone upon the theory in making the estimates that the price of coal was higher than it should be and that there should be a reduction.

The CHAIRMAN. The item is \$130,000, and you had \$130,000 last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; but there has been a deficiency estimate, which brings the amount up.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along with \$130,000?

Major HARRIS. They hope to; and unless there is to be unusual conditions in the coal market, they should be able to do it.

"For hospital" there is an increase of \$2,000, for the reason that the men as they grow older need additional hospital facilities and medical attendance. I might say here that the per capita costs for taking care of the members of the Home as compared to the cost in the Soldiers' Home here in Washington for the Regular Army is very favorable to the National Home. Our cost was \$144.06—that is, the year of 1903—and the Home here in Washington cost \$276.06 for the same period.

General McMAHON. And we furnish more than they do at the Soldiers' Home.

Major HARRIS. Our expenses are watched and every penny is saved that it is possible to save.

"For transportation" the estimate is \$500 less than the appropriation for 1904.

General McMAHON. But there is a deficiency in the Southern Branch already. If the committee could appropriate on that question of transportation, based on the estimate made, if they would make it the same, so that where, owing to different emergencies, the fund is exhausted and where the men have to pay their own expenses we could use the amount in the Branches where there is a surplus—

The CHAIRMAN. But we want to make the amounts separate.

General McMAHON. Then, if there was a deficiency, we could take it from somewhere where there was a surplus, but you could let the estimate be made separate for each Home.

Major HARRIS. "For repairs" there is an increase of \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. That is necessary?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it is considered necessary. That is a large Branch, and I think they need every cent of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you omit the word "painters?" Is that a mistake?

Major HARRIS. That is a clerical error.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For quartermaster's storehouse, \$63,000."

Major HARRIS. At present the Branch is using the building which was built and designed for a storehouse for general depot purposes. I mean by "general depot" the general depot of the Home, where all the clothing is kept and all our supplies and articles are stored, and the building is inadequate. This committee last year allowed this appropriation, but a barrack was substituted. How it was done I have no information, but those are the facts. We need it now as badly as a year ago, and worse, if possible. If it is allowed, the Branch will have a storehouse of its own, and they will be able to use the general depot building for the purposes for which it was intended.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting along with it now?

Major HARRIS. We can get along. There is a large amount of property stored up in the attic of the building, where it is inaccessible and dark, and in case of fire it would all be lost. It is also scattered around the Branch and in the basement of the barracks.

The next item is "For dairy barn, \$9,000." Their barn was unfortunately destroyed by fire during the early part of last winter. It was a building not worth \$9,000, but it answered the purpose. However, \$9,000 will be required to build a suitable barn for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not build a barn for less than \$9,000?

Major HARRIS. We can not build a good dairy barn at the present high prices for material for less than that, and I think they should have \$9,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you using now?

Major HARRIS. The barn was destroyed by fire, and they are using an outbuilding connected with it to put the cows in, but for a dairy you must have a building suitable for milking purposes which will be clean.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you carry insurance on your property?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; not on any property purchased out of the public funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For nurses' quarters, \$12,500."

Major HARRIS. The nurses are at present occupying an old building located near the railroad track, and it is noisy and inadequate.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do with that building if they were to be otherwise provided for?

General McMAHON. It is an old building and it is not worth anything. We would probably remove it. It is right at the noisy part of the ground, with these heavy freight trains running right there; and the nurses who are on duty all night have no chance to sleep in the daytime.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the nurses men or women?

General McMAHON. Women.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you occupied this building?

General McMAHON. About ten years, I think. Formerly they used to occupy the attic in the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. On the next page, 276, I notice that there was an appropriation of \$55,000 last year for one barrack?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that building been completed?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; it has not been completed yet; it is approaching completion now.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not occupied now?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. There are a lot of old barracks which are totally worthless and should be torn down.

The CHAIRMAN. The fire escapes have been constructed?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; they have been constructed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For farm, \$18,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is the same as the appropriation last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that necessary?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. We have small herd of cows for furnishing milk and they are necessary.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Major HARRIS. There is an increase asked for the first item, "Current expenses," from \$34,800 to \$37,500. That is for the purpose, as stated before, to afford additional assistance to the company commander and for the care of the men made necessary by the old age of the members.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For subsistence," and the estimate is \$130,000. Can that estimate be reduced?

Major HARRIS. The estimate is the same as the appropriation last year and it could hardly be decreased.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend under that item last year?

Major HARRIS. For 1903 we expended under "subsistence," \$133,16.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any increase in the number of the National Home here in Milwaukee at that time?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; there has been a considerable increase.

General McMAHON. Is that appropriation necessary?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it is very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For household," and the amount is \$10,000. Can that estimate be reduced?

Major HARRIS. Our expenditure for "Transportation" the estimate is \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is no ask for a deficiency, which made

the committee could not ask an increase of \$2,000?

Major HARRIS. On the estimate, there is a slight increase in all of the

owing to different slight increase in all of the

men have to pay for the additional medical attend-

Branches when they are sent to the "Transportation" is the

it to make the estimate for "Transportation" is the

there was a surplus of \$2,000.

Home. There is an increase in the estimate.

Major HARRIS. There is an increase in the estimate.

General McMAHON. There is an increase in the estimate.

Major HARRIS. There is an increase in the estimate.

General McMAHON. There is an increase in the estimate.

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General McMAHON. There is an increase in the estimate.

Major HARRIS. There is an increase in the estimate.

General McMAHON. There is an increase in the estimate.

Major HARRIS. There is an increase in the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For hospital equipment, \$4,500." Why is that necessary?

Major HARRIS. That is required to fit up a hydrotherapeutic apparatus used for the giving of baths and massage.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any arrangement for that?

Major HARRIS. They have used it at the Northwestern Branch and it is considered very desirable. There is a letter here from the surgeon on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we understand what it is. It is used in connection with the new kind of baths?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For elevators for barracks, \$7,500?"

Major HARRIS. They are to be used in two barracks not now provided with elevators. One is three stories and basement and the other is practically four stories and basement, and the men are getting too old to crawl up and down the stairs. They need the elevators to make the barracks really effective. We have to quarter the men in the quarters; we can not take them all in the hospital, and we have men there between 70 and 80 years of age.

Mr. GILLET. Can not you put the old men on the lower floors?

Major HARRIS. We do as far as possible, but the average age is now 65.50 for all the Branches, and at the Northwestern Branch, for some reason, the average age is larger.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For treasurer's quarters, \$7,500." Where does the treasurer live now?

Major HARRIS. He lives in an old building that was purchased when the Home was built, nearly forty years ago. It is occupied by the treasurer and quartermaster. We have recently appointed another officer—the commissary of subsistence. He is entirely without quarters, and it is designed if this appropriation is allowed for the treasurer that the commissary of subsistence shall take the old quarters in that building. It is an old building and hardly fit for use. The addition is required to provide quarters for this additional officer.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For repair shop, \$3,000."

Major HARRIS. The repair shop now is located in an old barn in the farmyard. It is half a mile from the other portion of the garrison. The workmen employed in the shops have to go to and from their barracks two or three times a day, and a shop properly located would be economical. It is very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. In Document No. 259 there is the item "New barrack, dining room and kitchen combined (submitted), \$35,000."

CAPACITY OF HOMES.

Major HARRIS. The accommodations at present are inadequate. They have a lot of men in the basement and attics, and the overcrowded condition seems to continue. We have more men there to-day than we had a year ago at this time. Last year at this time we averaged 21,826 and this year we have 22,121.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for all the Homes?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been some new Homes built. How about the Home down in your vicinity, Mr. Brownlow; is that completed?

Colonel BROWNLOW. We have only room for 225 members at the present time. I think we will have by the 15th of April room for 416 more, and by the first of May room for 416 additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Making room for 832 by what time?

Colonel BROWNLOW. By the 15th of April or the 1st of May.

The CHAIRMAN. What other Home is in the course of construction?

General McMAHON. There is the sanitarium at the Hot Springs. It will not be completed for over a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The number of inmates will decrease after a little while instead of increasing?

Colonel BROWNLOW. There has been a constant increase.

General McMAHON. Owing to the Spanish war and the Philippine provisional army we have gotten quite an addition.

Major HARRIS. There was a net gain of 200 during the year ended June 30, 1903, over that of the previous year.

Mr. GILLET. But here are accommodations for 800.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have the new barracks at Dayton?

Major HARRIS. But at every Home we have a large waiting list.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the sanitarium, how many people will that take care of?

Major HARRIS. Not more than 300.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred with the 800 that Mr. Brownlow has just spoken of will make 1,100. Where are you constructing new barracks?

Major HARRIS. There are quite a number asked for. There is one at the Western Branch and one at the Pacific Branch asked for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean barracks under construction now.

General McMAHON. Nearly every one of our barracks has more men than it ought to have.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking that question. I want to know where you are constructing new barracks?

Major HARRIS. There is one at the Central Branch and one at the Western Branch under construction. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people will they care for—those you have under construction now?

Major HARRIS. Perhaps 400.

The CHAIRMAN. That will make some 1,500 that will be taken care of when the work is finished?

Major HARRIS. I am wrong about the Western Branch. That barrack is completed and occupied. I am also mistaken about the one at the Pacific Branch. The only one is the one at the Central Branch.

Mr. GILLET. That will accommodate how many?

Major HARRIS. About 200.

General McMAHON. Quite a number of them will be taken from overcrowded barracks. At the present time, there are only three Branches open for admission; all the rest are closed.

Mr. GARDNER. When will you reach the maximum number?

General McMAHON. We have been expecting to reach it for the past fifteen or twenty years. The men are getting old. Men who have stayed out all their lives now find themselves unable to work, and a large number of them are drifting into the Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. You will soon reach the point where the decrease will come very rapidly?

General McMAHON. Undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. What will we do with all the Homes after that?

General McMAHON. It is difficult to say. In the case of the Leavenworth Home, no doubt that will revert to the city of Leavenworth, because they gave us all the land for the use of a Soldiers' Home, and for that reason I suppose the Western Branch will be continued among the last. At the Southern Branch we have 23 acres, and we lease 43 acres from the Hampton Institute. We had it for twenty years, and now we have renewed the lease on a ten-year basis and they have made a substantial increase in the rent. I suppose that will be one of the first to go, on account of the fact that we do not own the land. In Milwaukee half of the property and the original building was bought by the ladies of Milwaukee. So, too, in California; all the land there was given to us for the purposes of a Soldiers' Home. So it will be for Congress to decide what is to become of them later.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been building substantial brick barracks. In view of what we know is bound to come in the next ten, twelve, or fifteen years, these Homes are to a great extent to go out of use. Why should not the additions be rather of a temporary character, frame or inexpensive; of course comfortable? I suppose 90 per cent of the people in the United States are living in frame houses. Why should not these Homes, instead of having expensive structures, have temporary structures?

Major HARRIS. We have a good many frame buildings, but this item under discussion can not be built for less money than is asked for.

General McMAHON. Nearly all the barracks at the Eastern and Southern Branches are frame.

Major HARRIS. The Northwestern Branch also has a number of frame buildings.

Mr. GARDNER. Can you tell us the aggregate number of men now in the Homes that are of the Spanish-American war, from the Philippine war, and from the Chinese trouble?

Major HARRIS. It is about 650. That includes the Spanish war and the provisional Philippine army.

General McMAHON. A number of young men who came from the Spanish war and were temporarily disabled or were suffering from fever came to the Homes, and many of them insisted on remaining in the Homes after being cured, expecting to spend the rest of their lives there.

Mr. GILLETT. They have no right there?

General McMAHON. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you not send them away?

General McMAHON. We do. At Dayton we had a young man, 6 foot 1, 26 years of age, who was absolutely cured, and he actually cried and wanted to know why he could not remain at the Home. I told him that he should be ashamed to ask for that privilege at his age. He said he did not know what to do. I told him one thing he could do was to dig. He had come there after landing at San Francisco to be treated for some malarial trouble, and he stayed there almost a year. I asked him if he expected to remain there all the rest of his life as an inmate of that institution, and he said that he thought he was entitled to do so.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know how many of the 200 increase admitted last year were of recent wars other than the civil war?

General McMAHON. No, sir; I would have to get special data on that point.

Major HARRIS. It was about 500 for the year before. The increase in those members would be about 150 between the two years—between 1902 and 1903.

Mr. GARDNER. I think the additions to the pension roll from the recent wars have just about kept pace with the reductions that would have been made but for that.

General McMAHON. The Spanish and Philippine soldiers are all admitted unless the disability is the loss of a leg. The men admitted are subject to a semiannual examination to ascertain if they are able to earn their own living, and, if so, they are discharged. Quite a number have come in and stayed for a while and have gone out.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For farms, \$10,500." That estimate is the same as the appropriation last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; the same as last year, and it is necessary.

EASTERN BRANCH, TOGUS, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. "For current expenses" you ask an increase of \$1,000?

Major HARRIS. That is simply an increase for the purposes before stated—to afford assistance to the commander.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For subsistence," and the amount estimated is the same as that appropriated last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend last year—1903?

Major HARRIS. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any increase in membership?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; there has been a decided increase.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For household," and you ask for \$73,000—an increase of \$11,000?

Major HARRIS. The expenditures for 1903 were \$74,000 and we have a deficiency this year, and \$73,000 will hardly be enough. It will certainly all be required.

The CHAIRMAN. That is necessary?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it is necessary. The item "For hospital" shows an increase of \$1,000, which is necessary to care for the increase in the number of sick and disabled.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate here only shows an increase of \$500?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For transportation?"

Major HARRIS. That is the same amount that was appropriated last year and is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For repairs?"

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is the same amount that was appropriated last year and is required.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend of that amount last year?

Major HARRIS. \$25,136.76.

The CHAIRMAN. In House Document No. 272 there is an estimate of \$3,500 for the completion of greenhouse. What do you want with a greenhouse?

General McMAHON. We have to store away our flowers in the winter, and we have to have an adequate place. Then they are distributed throughout the grounds during the summer months.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you put them heretofore?

General McMAHON. We furnish the hospital with flowers and ornament the grounds.

Major HARRIS. This is really an addition to the greenhouse they have there, to increase its capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. Why increase it?

Major HARRIS. Because they find the present one inadequate.

General McMAHON. And in some of these places where there is an excess of flowers they are sold for the benefit of the post fund.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you \$6,000 for the greenhouse last year.

Major HARRIS. This is an estimate made by General Brown.

General McMAHON. I am free to say that any request of General Brown you may rely upon absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year we gave you \$6,000 for a greenhouse, and it looks as though the \$6,000 should have been so expended as to take care of this item.

General McMAHON. I think one reason was that they could not complete the greenhouse.

Major HARRIS. They had to leave off a portion which they expected to build.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For alterations in and addition to hospital, \$25,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is an exceedingly necessary appropriation. The hospital down there is an old frame building. The Branch has outgrown its capacity and this is the most economical amount possible to make the addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be brick or frame?

Major HARRIS. It will be frame entirely.

General McMAHON. Everything is frame down there.

Major HARRIS. I have a letter from the surgeon of the Branch. The reasons given are:

First. The extension is required to provide adequate facilities for the morning sick call or out-patient department of the Home, which at present has to be conducted in the main hall of the hospital, so close to the wards that the noise, dirt, and drafts necessarily incident to this work are an annoyance to the sick in the hospital and interrupt, for an hour every morning, all traffic and other work in this section of the building.

Second. To provide adequate office space for the necessary executive work. The present hospital has gradually grown from a small nucleus, and the various additions that have been made from time to time have consisted chiefly of wards for patients. The executive force has increased from 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, and 1 clerk to 1 surgeon, 4 assistant surgeons, 3 stewards, and 2 clerks, who have not sufficient space in which to perform the duties assigned to them, so that much of their work now has to be done in space originally intended for wards, which not only reduces the room available for patients, but is a source of much annoyance to the sick and those whose duty it is to care for them.

Third. For quarters for the medical staff and civilian employees, which are now inadequate for the same reason that the present office space is inadequate, and also because it has become necessary to employ civilian male nurses who at present have to be quartered in wards originally intended for patients.

Fourth. For operating room and laboratories which have never been adequately provided for.

Fifth. There has been a steady increase in the membership of the Home, and also an increase in the proportion of those requiring medical care and attention which has amounted to a little more than 2 per cent per annum for the past twelve years, with a corresponding increase in the number of cases requiring special facilities and extra space for their care and treatment. This is due partly to the advancing age of members and partly to a change in the character of new members, many of whom now seek admission for medical treatment, whereas in the earlier years of the home the admissions were largely on account of crippling disabilities, which were more or less fixed and required little or no attention.

The necessity for increased space has become urgent because the hospital is constantly so full of patients that there is rarely a time when a ward can be vacated for thorough cleansing and repairs without excessive crowding in other parts of the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. The addition is mostly intended for quarters?

General McMAHON. The expenditure is necessary to afford more room. The patients come up before the surgeon, get their prescriptions, and pass on to a little dispensary. That is all done in the main hall of the hospital. I have seen it myself, and it is a great inconvenience to the sick in the wards. That is perhaps the most important idea in having this increase in quarters for the sick calls.

Mr. GILLETT. How many are there in a room in the barracks?

Major HARRIS. About 36 in some of the rooms. It depends on the size?

Mr. GILLETT. I mean in the barracks?

Major HARRIS. About 36; as many as ought to be in one sleeping room. Most of them have a few more.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For new stable, \$10,000." How about that?

Major HARRIS. The three barns where the Home horses and farming implements are kept are very old, having been built some forty years ago as cow barns. They are too low to keep horses in; two of them are in such condition that they have been practically abandoned, and the foundations and floor timbers of the other are rotting badly. They are past repair and lack modern conveniences; again, they are unsightly, and so long as they remain will hinder the progress of our improvement of that part of the camp which has now been so well begun by the erection of a new barrack, the new gateway, grading around the duck pond, so called, and the building of a new greenhouse.

A new good modern stable, replacing the present unsightly structures, will add very largely to the appearance of this portion of the camp and enable us to continue the work in that direction; further, good management and economy demand that our horses, wagons, and implements should be properly stored and cared for.

The inspectors-general of the Home have several times criticised these buildings in their reports to the president of the Board of Managers, and in his report of an inspection of this branch, made from August 9 to 14, 1901, Col. Thomas T. Knox, Inspector-General, U. S. Army (see Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, House of Representatives, Document No. 137, page 18), said they are unsightly and should be destroyed.

The plans contemplate a substantial and modern structure, with

capacity for 15 horses, economically arranged and thoroughly serviceable and practicable in every particular, and there is not the slightest doubt of the necessity of the building and of the entire amount asked for. Those buildings are past repair.

General McMAHON. They were on the ground when we first took possession.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago?

General McMAHON. Thirty-five or thirty-six years ago, along in 1866.

Mr. GILLET. You have 15 horses?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; for all purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, "For alterations and extension of library, \$7,000." How much of a library have you there now?

Major HARRIS. It is an old building. They say:

In asking for an appropriation for remodeling the library I wish to say that the present capacity of the reading room is entirely inadequate to the demands. During the winter months, when the advantages of the room are more generally sought, it is sometimes impossible to accommodate all who want seats, and the effect is to deprive many from enjoying the privilege which the most of them highly enjoy.

Mr. GILLET. Can not they take the books to their rooms?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. The reading room has at present a seating capacity of only 142, when it should be able to accommodate at least 200.

The ceiling of the room is in a very bad state, the decorations are worn and discolored, and the need of a general overhauling is apparent on every side.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For new water mains and additional hydrants, \$6,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is very necessary to provide adequate fire protection. With the addition of the new barracks the necessity for more hydrants for fire protection in that part of the camp becomes very apparent. The main line that now runs through the south end of the camp already has as many connections as it can supply. Therefore, if new hydrants are put in they should be supplied through a new main. It will be necessary to put in a new main line if the hydrants are to be placed where they are most needed. The greater part of this appropriation is to afford better fire protection. They are frame buildings and are pretty close together.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For farm, \$14,500." How much of a farm have you there?

General McMAHON. About 1,100 acres. It is not a very profitable farm.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it under cultivation?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; we raise a great deal of hay, and we have the finest herd of registered cattle in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind?

General McMAHON. Holstein and Jersey. It is a very fine herd, and they furnish all the milk for the Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to have the \$14,500?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an increase of \$350. Why do you ask for that increase?

Major HARRIS. They think they have estimated as closely as they could possibly; they may not require it.

General McMAHON. I think they base that estimate on the expenditures last year.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. "For current expenses" at the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Va., you are asking for \$34,500, which is quite an increase!

Major HARRIS. That is to provide the extra sergeants and the extra care for the old men.

General McMAHON. Heretofore the captain of the barracks was the only officer. Now we have given him a sergeant to assist him in performing the work of the barracks at \$10 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For subsistence" and there is a reduction?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; the estimate is reduced from \$184,000 to \$156,500. It appeared too large. The actual expenses for 1903 were \$159,384.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the amount estimated will be sufficient?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For household," and you ask an increase from \$75,000 to \$80,000?

Major HARRIS. That is due to a deficiency this year, which will make the appropriation for the previous year \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that you can get along with \$80,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we hope to get coal cheaper.

The CHAIRMAN. "For hospital" you estimate the same amount that was appropriated last year. That is necessary?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For transportation" the estimate is reduced \$50.

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is considered sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. "For repairs" you ask an increase of \$10,000?

Major HARRIS. There is a necessity for a larger appropriation than we had last year or have had in any year heretofore. The steam-heating system is badly out of repair and the consequence is we are wasting money in fuel because the pipes are not properly protected.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this amount estimated is necessary to put in the repairs?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For new boilers, \$8,000?"

Major HARRIS. They need boilers also. The present boilers are overtaxed.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of boilers do you use there?

Major HARRIS. They are the marine tubular boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. How many boilers have you now?

Major HARRIS. I can not say.

General McMAHON. I think there are six at the Southern Branch; there are two or three new ones.

Major HARRIS. The old boilers are worn out. We put in two last year.

Mr. GILLET. How much does a boiler cost?

Major HARRIS. About \$4,000.

Mr. GILLET. One boiler?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. It depends on the kind. The kind we are using is the same as the United States is putting in at Pensacola and at other places.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes all the cost of installing the new boiler?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; everything.

Mr. BENTON. Do you heat by steam or hot water?

Major HARRIS. By steam.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For farm," and you ask for an appropriation of \$10,500?

Mr. HARRIS. That estimate was made before we had made this new lease with the Hampton Institute, and in order to pay our rent that item should be increased to \$14,000.

Colonel BROWNLOW. Mr. Chairman, the statement of the representatives of the Agricultural College who called to see you, that they did not ask an excessive rent, is misleading. They placed this matter in the hands of a Mr. Darling, a real-estate agent, and the lowest proposition the subcommittee could get from him was \$5,000 a year rental for this land. The subcommittee negotiated for some months, and we made a proposition of \$3,000 rental, and Mr. Darling met that proposition with a \$5,000 rental. They finally went to New York and opened negotiations with General McMahon, president of the Board of Managers, and they compromised on \$4,000 a year.

Mr. GILLET. Is that a pretty fair sum?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; I think that is a fair rental.

The CHAIRMAN. You recommend that we pay that rent?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; we are bound to.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres are there?

General McMAHON. Forty-three.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Government buildings on that ground?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; the hospital, the chapel, four or five of the officers' quarters, and our sea wall. It is true we reclaimed 9 acres which they graciously said they would not charge us rent for. So we have 43 acres that belong to the institute, but the best buildings are on those grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did the Government construct buildings on ground that it had no title to?

General McMAHON. It is hard to say. General Butler was running the Home at that time, and the principal inquiry is, why did he ever go there on 23 acres?

The CHAIRMAN. This board is no way responsible?

General McMAHON. No, sir. They are responsible for this lease. It was a renewal of a lease made by General Butler. At that time there was not a thing between the approach to the entrance and the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does this item have to be?

Major HARRIS. Fourteen thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you now paying?

General McMAHON. One thousand and seventy-five dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. There wants to be an increase of \$3,000—\$13,500?

Major HARRIS. It should be, with rental, \$14,000.

Mr. GARDNER. Does that situation obtain at any other National Home?

General McMAHON. No, sir. At all the other Homes we own the land absolutely.

WESTERN BRANCH, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Western Branch, for "Current expenses" you ask \$44,000, an increase of \$2,200?

Major HARRIS. That increase is for the purposes stated as to the other Branches, and it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, "Subsistence," is the same. That is necessary?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend last year?

Major HARRIS. \$147,000 for subsistence; but the membership has largely increased. We have built new barracks, and that makes the estimate very moderate.

The CHAIRMAN. "For household" there is an increase of \$15,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is necessary. What we will spend there, the appropriation, including the deficiency, is \$97,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For hospital," and you ask for an appropriation of \$40,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is the same as last year, and is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For transportation, \$4,000?"

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. "For repairs" you ask for an appropriation of \$50,000. You had \$35,000 last year. How much did you expend last year?

Major HARRIS. Thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars for repairs, but the Branch is very much run down and in need of repairs. They ask for this increased appropriation for repairs to a good many special objects. There are 20 buildings in the Western Branch, and the requirements for repairs are constantly increasing. They need 50 new water-closets—put in twenty years ago and which it is impossible to keep in proper sanitary condition. They need 10 new bath tubs, and they need steel ceilings for 13 barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. All those items would be included in the \$50,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Is the Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For covered ways to connect barracks, \$6,000?"

Major HARRIS. This estimate was made, and the governor, Colonel Cook, has reported against it. He asks, in place of it, the appropriation of \$10,000 for the construction of a dining room and kitchen instead of connecting the barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For completion of conservatory, \$7,000." When was this conservatory authorized?

General McMAHON. It was one of the very earliest buildings. It is almost falling to pieces. It is impossible to prop and keep the glass in the frames. There was an appropriation of \$6,000, but they could not get any bids within that sum.

The CHAIRMAN. On what did you base your estimate of \$6,000 last year?

Major HARRIS. For a conservatory?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Major HARRIS. It was based upon the estimate of the Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do they not carry out the plans when they make an estimate and build a conservatory for \$6,000?

General McMAHON. When we came to advertise we could not get a bid within the appropriation.

Mr. GILLETT. You need not advertise for so large a building?

General McMAHON. You require considerable space in these conservatories. It is also to provide its own heating plant, because it is too far away from the main power house.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you construct it near enough to the main power house?

General McMAHON. This conservatory has been kept up as a temporary affair, and has been added to and added to from time to time. It was located without reference to the power house or anything else. The power house is sufficient in a certain way, but they have put up the governor's house, and then they have put up the treasurer's house, and those houses are not well enough heated from the general plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, what you are seeking more than anything else is to get additional power from the power house to heat the building?

General McMAHON. It is much more convenient to have their own heating appliance, because they can then regulate it instead of depending upon the power house.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it cost to put in a heating plant sufficient to heat the two office buildings?

General McMAHON. I think that is included in the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know why you estimate for a conservatory to cost \$6,000, and that when we give you the money you come back and want \$7,000 more for the same purpose?

General McMAHON. We have to be governed by the bids we receive.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not govern the plans by the appropriation you have?

General McMAHON. I think they did it as far as it could be done. There was one plan for a palm house, which requires a little higher construction, as the palms—some of them—grow to quite a height.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you think that indicates good foresight? Do you think it tends to increase the confidence of Congress in this Board?

General McMAHON. That is what we have to contend with. You must remember that most of our officers in these Homes are appointed from civil war veterans, and they are practically appointed for life, because there never has been a removal except for cause. It is very difficult to require a man to be active when he gets along toward 70 years of age.

Mr. GARDNER. Why not say to these men, "Here is the appropriation, and you must cut your garment according to the cloth?"

General McMAHON. They have endeavored to get a bid.

Mr. GARDNER. Why not reduce the size of the building?

General McMAHON. That will have to be done unless we can get the appropriation for a larger building.

The CHAIRMAN. What contracts, if any, have you made with a view to expending \$6,000?

General McMAHON. We advertised, but did not get a bid. The greenhouses are a very great comfort to the men.

The CHAIRMAN. In document No. 272 you ask for completion of barrack, \$5,000?

General McMAHON. That is the same thing; we could get no bid.

Major HARRIS. The appropriation for the barrack was made in 1902.

General McMAHON. We have an old greenhouse there that has been there for a very long time. . I went over the greenhouse matter with the governor and urged everything that I could, as far as economy was concerned, and the \$6,000 was then asked to replace the greenhouse and to give the same accommodations that the present old structure does. When there was no bid within the estimate nothing was done except to apply for the additional estimate, and it will not be money wasted, I assure you.

Mr. GILLETT. Who has the power to remove these men?

General McMAHON. The board of managers.

Mr. GILLETT. You say you never do it?

General McMAHON. Except for cause.

Mr. GILLETT. Whether they are competent or incompetent?

General McMAHON. Sometimes we have had to ask a gentleman to resign.

Mr. GILLETT. How many of those cases have there been?

General McMAHON. Several; especially in the medical branch. I suppose in my experience in about 8 or 10 instances men have had to be removed. There was one of the new appointees, the treasurer of one of the Homes, and he had recommendations enough to obtain an embassy abroad. When he went there he was a good soldier. I knew him in the service. He was a very different man when he got there and we had to tolerate him for a year. He could not and would not learn anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For repaving main avenues and roadways, \$20,000?"

General McMAHON. When we first started we paved that Home with vitrified brick, which we manufactured ourselves. That was over twenty years ago, and that pavement has gotten to be so crumbled and dusty, especially on the main avenue, that it is very necessary that a new pavement should be put down. We expect probably that we can leave the brick as it is now and put a small coating of asphalt over it. The pavement has served twenty years, with no repairs whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. There is the item of \$5,000 for "Completion of one combination barrack." You had \$40,000. Has that money been expended?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not entered upon the construction of that barrack at all?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

General McMAHON. We could not get a bid that would bring it within that sum.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a frame structure?

General McMAHON. No, sir; that is a brick structure. Brick is cheaper there.

The CHAIRMAN. You could easily make specifications for a frame building within the amount already appropriated?

General McMAHON. At Leavenworth we build all the buildings of brick. We made all our own brick, and we had the finest brick plant in that section.

Major HARRIS. I think they could build a frame barrack for \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. With the barrack that you now have and the completion of the Southern Branch barrack, you can take care of some

1,100 or 1,200 more people. Congress has no desire to withhold any necessary appropriation, but it looks to me as if this is not absolutely necessary. Two years ago you only had an increase of 62, and last year an increase of how many?

Major HARRIS. Two hundred.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have a good, big margin; you will have accommodations for 1,200.

General McMAHON. But at some of the Homes—Milwaukee, for instance—the barracks are crowded.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; but when the new barracks are completed, for instance—Colonel Brownlow says that at the Home in Tennessee there will be accommodations for 800—and the men can be transferred?

General McMAHON. We transfer occasionally, but not many to Colonel Brownlow's Home. He is very much afraid we will send him the worst specimens we have from the other Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the capacity of the Tennessee Home when completed?

General McMAHON. If it is ever completed, it should have accommodations for 2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, why should you go ahead and build these new barracks, because the accommodations will certainly take care of the people.

General McMAHON. I doubt it very much, and then again a great many of the men do not want to leave where they are. Some of them have been there twenty years, and, as I say, they are in crowded barracks, more than half of them.

The CHAIRMAN. You can leave those at the Homes they are now, and take the new applicants and put them in the new quarters?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. Formerly a man was allowed to select where he wanted to go, but we had to finally abandon that.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a delightful climate in East Tennessee, and they have the best water in the world.

Colonel BROWNLOW. The Southern Branch, Mr. Chairman, will be occupied almost solely by Southern men who went into the Federal Army. We furnished in that section of the country 315,000 soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those soldiers are now in the other Homes?

Colonel BROWNLOW. Some of them.

The CHAIRMAN. They will want to come back to the Home in the South?

Colonel BROWNLOW. Some of them are in the northern Homes, but a great many of them have refused to go on account of the excessive cold weather and they are coming into this Home. There are applications enough now to fill the Home and the additional barracks, as soon as they are finished.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of those applications come from the soldiers in the other Homes?

Colonel BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; a great many.

The CHAIRMAN. So it would relieve the other Homes?

General McMAHON. There is not a single Home without a waiting list. At the Pacific Home the governor informs me that there are nearly \$1,000 men waiting admission. We do not send anybody east of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Branch.

Mr. GARDNER. What about the State homes?

General McMAHON. They have now between 17,000 and 19,000 men. We pay \$100 a year for each man that they maintain for maintaining them according to our standard, but we have no authority to interfere with their management, or discipline, or anything else except to verify that they maintain that number of men. We inspect them every year and we pay over to the governor of the State the amount of the subsidy less one-half of any deduction of pension.

Mr. GARDNER. Can you give us any information as to their capacity?

General McMAHON. New York State has now about 1,200 men. Others of the State Homes, some we visited last summer, have not over 30 perhaps. Some had between 30 and 60. There are at all times a number of men on furlough from the Homes. Some will take a furlough for a year and then have it renewed. Of course, that is economy to the Homes, but they are liable to come back at any time at all. There are now present and absent 3,700 men, of which there are about 1,000 absent on furlough and liable to come back at any time.

Mr. GARDNER. You said that there are from 30 to 1,200 men in the respective State Homes?

General McMAHON. In each of the Homes. At the Oregon Home they have about 40 men.

Mr. GARDNER. Why can not the board of which you are president send more of the applicants to the State Homes?

General McMAHON. We have no power. The men will not go. Many of them want to get out of the State Homes and into the National Homes.

Mr. GARDNER. If they are well cared for and the State Homes are up to the requirements, why not say "We can not take you?"

General McMAHON. We do, and all but three of the Branches are closed until there is room. A man comes in and says "I want to go to Hampton." We say "You can not go to Hampton, because it is overcrowded." Then he says "I do not want to go anywhere."

Mr. GILLETT. A man like that has no serious grievance against the Government?

General McMAHON. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. And we ought not to build new barracks for them?

General McMAHON. No; but if the men on furlough were to come back in great numbers, certainly the Homes would be terribly crowded.

Mr. GARDNER. But the men on furlough is a constant quantity. When one man comes back, another is liable to go, except in the winter. There is a great number on furlough all the time?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; it varies.

Mr. GILLETT. If a man comes back from a furlough he takes his chances? You are not under any obligations to turn out anybody to take him in?

General McMAHON. No, sir; he has to sleep on the floor if there is no bed.

PENSIONS OF INMATES.

Mr. PIERCE. What becomes of his pension?

General McMAHON. His pension is paid over to the treasurer of the Home, who keeps it for him and pays it to him according to any rule laid down by the governor. When he leaves he takes it all with him; we can not touch his pension.

Mr. BENTON. Suppose he is drawing \$17 or \$24 a month and has a wife and children?

General McMAHON. Then they take him on the basis that two-thirds is to go to his wife and children.

Mr. PIERCE. That is not the law?

General McMAHON. No; it is a regulation. The law provides that one-half go to the wife and children. We do not admit any soldier drawing over \$16 a month if he has a dependent wife and children unless he assigns two-thirds.

Mr. GILLETT. Suppose he is getting \$50 a month and has no wife and children?

General McMAHON. We do not take him at all.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is the limit?

General McMAHON. Sixteen dollars a month, unless for special reasons, and those reasons generally are a dependent wife and family. Perhaps the old woman can live on two-thirds, and in many cases they assign it all.

You may see, however, in our report that we have some pensioners drawing as high as \$72 a month. When they came in they were drawing \$8 or \$12 and they have had their pensions increased since.

Mr. GILLETT. You do not send them away?

General McMAHON. No, sir; at least, we have never done so. We have very few; not more than four or five.

Mr. GILLETT. Some of them do stay?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; but very few, indeed.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For farm," on page 288, \$18,000.

Major HARRIS. There is an item in document No. 272, "For completion of chaplain's quarters, \$1,000." That appropriation has been lying idle since 1901, \$2,500; there was an addition made to it of \$1,500.

Mr. GILLETT. Was that appropriation in 1901 for completion?

Major HARRIS. That was for the original building. There was one addition to it, in 1902.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you not cut down the specifications until the building can be built under the appropriation?

Major HARRIS. We had to stop until we could get more money. This makes \$5,000 for the building.

Mr. GILLETT. You can not build a house for less than \$5,000?

General McMAHON. Hardly, there.

Major HARRIS. At the Western Branch the chaplain has to be near the church.

Mr. GILLETT. You have the land and you do not have to pay anything for the land?

General McMAHON. The chaplain wants to be near the church; he wants to be next door to it. That is all fixed so far as the location is concerned, but it was found that it could not be built within the appropriation unless they left out some of the things which are necessary.

Mr. GILLETT. They build many houses in my neighborhood for \$4,000; why can not you do it there?

General McMAHON. It is a very simple house for the chaplain and his housekeeper.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you not suppose there are many houses in Leavenworth that did not cost any more than that?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not understand why you come and ask for \$4,000

and then another \$1,000; why you do not go on and make specifications, and then why you do not keep down to the specifications?

General McMAHON. The specifications are drawn by experts in their business. Of course they know a great deal more about it than Colonel Brownlow or myself.

Mr. BENTON. Would it not be better for this board to agree as to the character of a building they want erected before they come here and ask for an appropriation?

General McMAHON. We always do that in the requisition or estimate for the building.

Mr. BENTON. And after that they raise the price?

General McMAHON. In many instances, owing to strikes and owing to the increase in the price of material when we get the building ready to advertise for.

Mr. BENTON. We are not always on strikes, and this has been a continual raise for twenty years.

General McMAHON. Not for twenty years.

Mr. BENTON. Here is the appropriation year after year.

General McMAHON. Not for particular buildings?

Mr. BENTON. It seems to me the proper way, and the safe way to do would be to have a man say, "What will you build that building for," and then let it by contract.

Mr. GILLET. The price of materials has been going down in the last year, decidedly, and if you could not get a bid according to your specifications, you could have changed your specifications?

Major HARRIS. The specifications have been remodeled twice.

Mr. GILLET. Why not reduce them again?

Major HARRIS. We have reduced them as low as we could.

General McMAHON. We have two chaplains at the larger Homes, and at Leavenworth we have a Catholic and a Protestant. The Catholic chaplain, for whom this house is, insists that he must be near to the church so as to enter it at any hour of the day or night in answer to sick calls.

Mr. GILLET. You have two houses there?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; the other one has been provided for.

Mr. GILLET. This man has no family?

General McMAHON. No, sir; simply a housekeeper and one servant. He very frequently has to entertain another priest. He is located at the Home. Before that, while all his time was given to the Home, he had to have quarters in the convent across the railroad.

Mr. GILLET. "For farm" you ask for \$18,000?

Major HARRIS. They are increasing the herd of cows for dairy purposes, and that adds somewhat to the expense of the farm; but it is saved in "subsistence," and I think it is economical to allow that \$1,000 increase.

General McMAHON. There is a little piece of land belonging to the railroad company which is just at the extreme end of our grounds. An appropriation was made some time ago to authorize us to buy it—in 1900. We do not need it except for preventive purposes. If we do not buy it there will be a condition intolerable. At that time there was an appropriation of \$650.

Major HARRIS. It was authorized in the "farm" appropriation.

General McMAHON. But they could not give us a good title. Now they can, and we ought to buy it.

Mr. GILLETT. At the same price?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; \$650. We have not a special item, but if it is added to the item "farm," \$650, that will cover it, instead of making a special item.

Mr. GILLETT. How much land is in the strip?

General McMAHON. An acre or two belonging to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

PACIFIC BRANCH, SANTA MONICA, CAL.

Mr. GILLETT. For "current expenses" you ask for \$35,000. Last year you had \$32,300. What is the necessity for the increase?

Major HARRIS. That increase is for the same reason already stated.

Mr. GILLETT. Growth?

General McMAHON. The appointment of an additional officer as assistant to the company commander to take care of the old men.

Mr. GILLETT. Does he get \$2,500?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; \$10 a month. There are 20 different barracks.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For subsistence?"

Major HARRIS. That is the same as last year.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you need that appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it is necessary.

Mr. GILLETT. "For household" you ask for \$54,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is an increase of \$700, which is believed to be necessary.

Mr. GILLETT. How much did you expend last year?

Major HARRIS. The actual expenses for 1903 were \$53,850. It is a pretty close estimate.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For hospital, \$40,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is \$3,000 less than last year. They asked for more last year because their hospital needed quite a number of expensive appliances, and having purchased those appliances the appropriation can now go back.

Mr. GILLETT. They are not going back to year before last, when they had \$37,500?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. The demands on the hospital are increasing all the time.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For transportation," and you ask for \$3,000. That is the same amount which was appropriated last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. "For repairs" you ask \$45,000 instead of \$30,000. Why is that?

Major HARRIS. The Pacific Branch buildings are all wooden, and they need more repairs than the buildings at the other Branches.

General McMAHON. That climate is very hard on wood.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is Santa Monica?

General McMAHON. About 13 miles from Los Angeles; it is in Los Angeles County.

Major HARRIS. This appropriation is for repairing and repainting the barracks. The barracks are of cheap construction.

Mr. GILLETT. How much will the repainting cost?

Major HARRIS. I do not know. There are quite a number of barracks. The division of items is not specified here.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For new barrack, \$35,000?"

Major HARRIS. They have been constantly increasing at the Pacific coast, and they could undoubtedly entirely fill up a new barrack if they had it.

Mr. GILLETT. They are entirely full?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; and there is a large waiting list.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For additional boilers, \$4,000." What is that for?

Major HARRIS. That is to increase the boiler capacity and the heating capacity to provide for the new barrack. The boiler is not needed for the new barracks now requested, but they have been increasing the capacity there by building barracks heretofore.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean that you have not heating capacity enough for the present barracks?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. They need an additional boiler to supply the present barracks.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For addition to ice plant, \$4,000?"

Major HARRIS. They have an inadequate ice plant. The membership is increasing, and they find it necessary to increase the plant.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For nurses' quarters, \$10,500?"

Major HARRIS. The nurses are at present quartered in the hospital and it is considered inadvisable in the interest of administration. It is not considered well for the nurses to be quartered with the sick.

Mr. GARDNER. These are all male nurses?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; women nurses. There are very few male nurses.

The CHAIRMAN. How many nurses do you have?

General McMAHON. On an average, about 12 at each of the various Branches.

Mr. GILLETT. This to build a building for the 12 nurses?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Can not you get along a year or two without it?

General McMAHON. We have been getting along. The young women all sleep in the attics, and while they do not complain, the doctors do, and say that it is not the proper way for them to be; that it is bad for them.

Mr. GILLETT. Bad for the nurses or the sick?

General McMAHON. For the nurses and the sick. The nurses are required to be out in the air. They should have their own quarters free from all the hospital smells.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For septic tank for hospital, \$4,145." What is that?

Major HARRIS. That is to improve their facilities. They have one tank there, but it is inadequate.

Mr. GILLETT. What is a septic tank?

General McMAHON. It is where they take the sewage and purify it.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you not any sewerage system?

General McMAHON. No, sir. After they purify it we use it for irrigation. The material flows off into this septic tank, where it is put through a process and discharged in pure water. I examined this tank. One part discharges absolutely purified water, the other discharges water that looks pure, but it is not disinfected—in other words, there is still an odor clinging to it. They want to use all the water

discharged there for irrigating purposes. It flows down through this tank and comes out perfectly purified.

Mr. GILLETT. You have one tank now?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. When was the appropriation made for it?

General McMAHON. Years ago.

Major HARRIS. About four years ago.

General McMAHON. In one case the water flows off and is wasted, in the other the water flows off practically purified and is used for irrigation.

Mr. GILLETT. You say you have had it for several years?

General McMAHON. For the hospital for about four or five years.

Mr. GILLETT. What is that you want to add?

General McMAHON. Simply to do the purifying for the other system of water.

Mr. GILLETT. What did it all cost originally?

General McMAHON. The one that they have at the Tennessee Home, I think, cost \$7,000.

Colonel BROWNLOW. No; it is to cost \$15,000. The contract for the first two is four thousand and some dollars.

Mr. GILLETT. That was not for the hospital alone; for the whole system?

Colonel BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Why should just the hospital tank cost \$4,100 in view of what Mr. Brownlow has said?

General McMAHON. One reason is this: When the septic methods were first introduced they were more expensive than now.

Mr. GILLETT. You are now asking for \$4,100?

Colonel BROWNLOW. We have to pay \$15,000.

General McMAHON. Colonel Brownlow's system is only for the hospital.

Mr. GILLETT. Will not the \$15,000 cover the whole system?

Colonel BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For shop building, \$3,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is for a shop building, which is necessary?

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by a "shop building"—repair shop?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "For conservatory, \$8,300?"

Major HARRIS. They never had a conservatory at that Home. In that climate they have never considered it necessary, but they now think it would be a very desirable addition to the Home.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "For completion of additional wing to hospital and detention ward, \$6,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is an increase of hospital facilities. The hospital facilities are inadequate. The detention ward is for the detention of men of unsound mind. It is necessary to have a special ward.

Mr. GILLETT. How long has it been since this hospital was completed?

Major HARRIS. I think we had an appropriation last year for an additional wing to the hospital of \$25,000.

Mr. GILLETT. Was that amount spent?

Major HARRIS. This is to complete it and to carry out the whole

scheme which was included in the estimate of \$25,000, which proved insufficient.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you begun the work?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Then you have made a contract?

Major HARRIS. We have made a contract and expended this amount, but it will not complete the building as we would like to have it completed.

Mr. GILLETT. We gave you \$25,000 and you made the plans. You mean that if we do not give you the \$6,000 that the building will not be completed?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. So this is an addition to the work?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Colonel BROWNLOW. An additional wing.

Major HARRIS. In the House Document No. 259 there is the item, "Cement reservoir for reserve water supply, \$6,000." That is to preserve the water supply for fire protection.

General McMAHON. This is for fire protection and the storing of water. Everywhere in California water is the great difficulty. The donors of the land gave us a sort of guaranty that we should have 500,000 gallons of water a day. The guaranty was not enforceable in any way and the water never came.

Mr. GILLETT. That was when you first went there?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Is this Home right on the seacoast?

General McMAHON. It is within two or three miles of it. We spent a good deal of money in trying to get water.

Mr. GILLETT. Who is responsible for that?

General McMAHON. They gave us 300 acres of land and \$100,000, or 600 acres and \$50,000, and while we had the guaranty in regard to the water, we could not enforce that sort of a guaranty, especially as we had the land which they gave the notes for. The result was that we spent a great deal of money seeking water. We sank a blind dam on a ravine that gathered a great deal of water, but finally it was absorbed before we could make use of it. What is wanted is a cement-lined reservoir for storage purposes, to keep it full for fire protection. We are supplied now by the Los Angeles Water Company.

Mr. GARDNER. You have to pay a rental?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; and it is a stiff one. This reservoir is to keep the water in reserve for fire purposes. In places where the buildings are all frame I have been very much afraid of fire.

Mr. GILLETT. How long ago was this Home established?

General McMAHON. The Pacific Branch?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. About twelve years ago, I think.

Mr. GILLETT. Did you get the money contribution you speak of?

General McMAHON. The guaranty was given at the time the real estate was booming in southern California, and they were to pay us \$3,300 a year, but three of the signers of the notes went to pieces when the bottom fell out of the land boom. The others admitted the responsibility and said they would carry it out, but they offered to give us

300 acres of land additional, which was held as security for the notes. The land was more important to us than the notes or the money, as the money had to be used just in the adornment of the grounds, so finally we took the 800 acres of land which was held as security, and we now have over 600 acres.

Major HARRIS. The Pacific Branch was authorized in 1887 and was opened in 1890.

General McMAHON. Senator Jones gave us half the land, and he was not on the notes?

Mr. GILLETT. The next is "For farm," and you ask for \$14,000. Is that amount necessary?

Major HARRIS. It can be reduced to \$10,000. They have disposed of their sheep herd and other farming operations which were not profitable, and so that estimate can be reduced to \$10,000.

MARION BRANCH, MARION, IND.

Mr. GILLETT. "For current expenses" you ask \$36,000 instead of \$33,000 appropriated last year?

Major HARRIS. That is an increase under "current expenses" which has been explained in connection with the other Branches.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "For subsistence," and the amount estimated for 1905 is the same as that appropriated last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. You need that appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it is a very moderate estimate.

Mr. GILLETT. "For household," you increase the estimate from \$30,000 to \$33,500?

Major HARRIS. That is really not enough. We have a deficiency estimate now pending. If you will observe it is a much smaller amount than the "household" estimate for any other Branch. We have heretofore depended upon natural gas for fuel and that has entirely given out. They have some wells. They have bored for gas and oil, but they have recently put in a new steam-heating plant which will require all of this appropriation, and I am sure there will be a deficiency. If possible that estimate should be increased to \$40,000.

Mr. GILLETT. What did you do with oil?

Major HARRIS. We used it for certain purposes.

Mr. GILLETT. The gas has entirely given out?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. This increase is almost entirely for fuel?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; almost entirely.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is "For hospital," and you ask for \$30,000. Last year you had \$27,750. What is the necessity for that increase?

Major HARRIS. That is the ordinary increase for the proper care of the sick. It is about the same proportion as at the other Branches.

Mr. GILLETT. The estimate for "Transportation" is the same as the appropriation last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is "For repairs," and you ask for \$46,000. The amount appropriated last year was \$41,650. What is the necessity for that increase?

Major HARRIS. There are quite a number of special items here. If the item of \$5,000 for the greenhouse is allowed, then this "repair" appropriation could be reduced to \$42,000 instead of \$46,000.

Mr. BENTON. Why is it dependent on that proposition?

Major HARRIS. It was supposed they could use this "repair" appropriation to build their greenhouse.

Mr. GILLETT. How much of this appropriation is intended for a greenhouse?

Major HARRIS. Five thousand dollars, which is in a special item.

Mr. GILLETT. That should go out anyway, whether we allow the other or not?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it should be reduced to \$42,000.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you want the words "and including bath-room in hospital, and cement walks," inserted in this item?

Major HARRIS. There is some doubt whether the money for "repairs" could be properly used for laying new walks.

General McMAHON. Those walks are very necessary. In that climate, when the high winds prevail, the dust is fearful, and the cement walks will keep the dust down.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is, "For ice machine and cold-storage plant, \$20,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is exceedingly necessary. We are paying \$3 a ton for ice, and it melts rapidly.

Mr. GILLETT. How much ice do they use in the course of a year?

Major HARRIS. I am not sure without looking at the figures. But I find they paid \$2,500 for ice for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Mr. GILLETT. How much do you suppose it would cost you if you had this ice machine and cold-storage plant?

Major HARRIS. I think about one-half of what it costs now.

Mr. GILLETT. How many men would it take to run the ice machine?

Major HARRIS. About two.

Mr. BENTON. Two to make the ice? Does it not take simply a fireman or engineer?

General McMAHON. We furnish the power from the power plant.

Major HARRIS. I think it would be economical. There is another way in which it is disadvantageous to buy ice, and that is that it makes the cold-storage facilities inadequate and we can not take care of fresh meats in quantity. We can only buy meats in small lots now.

Mr. GILLETT. How many rooms have you available for cold-storage rooms?

Major HARRIS. Two.

General McMAHON. One in the storehouse and one in the kitchen.

Major HARRIS. They are both small.

Mr. GILLETT. The next paragraph is for improvement of water supply, \$11,500.

Major HARRIS. They are now depending there on driven wells and the supply has become inadequate. It is necessary to add to it.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you want to do—drive more wells?

Major HARRIS. Yes; drive more wells.

Mr. GILLETT. Has not the town any water supply?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. We are some distance from the town.

Mr. GILLETT. How far?

General McMAHON. About 3 or 4 miles.

Mr. GILLETT. How large a Home is this? How many inmates do you have there?

Major HARRIS. We have about 2,000 there.

General McMAHON. The aggregate, present and absent, at Marion is 2,326, and the aggregate present is 1,859.

Mr. GILLETT. If you can go into details about the need of this water-supply improvement we will be glad.

Major HARRIS. The present water supply comes from driven wells that are not sufficient in the dry season. These wells and the pumping system were constructed eleven years ago. The increase in membership, and the construction of buildings, and the laying out of grounds, and the installation of the hot water, all demand an increase in the supply.

Mr. GILLETT. You speak of the dry season. Do you use the water for watering the lawns?

Major HARRIS. Yes; quite a good deal.

Mr. GILLETT. There is no irrigation there?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

General McMAHON. We have no canteen at the Marion Branch, and that is another reason why the present water supply is found inadequate.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is nothing to drink there but water.

Mr. GILLETT. The next line is for greenhouse, \$5,000.

Mr. GARDNER. How does it come that you have greenhouses for nearly every one this year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This greenhouse has gone to pieces.

Mr. GARDNER. They all seem to have gone to pieces this year.

General McMAHON. Some of them have been running for twenty years. That one at Leavenworth was a patchwork concern anyhow.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This one at Marion never was of any account.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you a greenhouse at Marion?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. How long has that been running?

Major HARRIS. Twenty-eight years.

Mr. GILLETT. What is this money to be used for?

Major HARRIS. To make an addition to it.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is for farm, \$10,000. You need that?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

DANVILLE BRANCH, DANVILLE, ILL.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is Danville Branch, Danville Ill.; current expenses, \$40,000, instead of \$33,400 for the current year.

Major HARRIS. That is a larger increase proportionately than at the other Branches. The explanation given is that their band at present is paid out of the post fund; but they wish to use the post fund to increase the hotel and storehouse facilities, and for a year or two they would like to have the current expenses assume the care of the band.

Mr. GILLETT. How much is the band?

Major HARRIS. I think their proper increase alone would not be more than \$2,000. About \$5,000 in all is for the band.

Mr. GILLETT. How is the band paid for at the other Homes?

General McMAHON. Chiefly from the current expenses. But they have more money from the post fund.

Major HARRIS. I think it is about equally divided.

Mr. GILLETT. How? Do you mean about half and half?

Major HARRIS. I think perhaps the post fund defrays more than half.

Mr. GILLETT. At this Home is the expense defrayed from current expenses?

General McMAHON. It is the only band that is wholly paid for from the post fund.

Major HARRIS. At the Central Branch it is entirely paid for out of the post fund.

Mr. GILLETT. It seems to me there should be a system and all the Homes should be treated alike.

Major HARRIS. The post fund is dependent on the business they transact. At some others of the Branches they have a good post-fund business and at others the business is not so good.

General McMAHON. At Marion they have not a very large post fund. Out of that we pay for supplying the libraries, and newspapers, and periodicals, and billiards, and bowling alleys, and every kind of games, and at the Central Branch boats on the lakes. In some places a good part of it goes to the greenhouses.

Mr. GILLETT. When the inmates spend a good deal for the post fund they support the band out of it, and when they do not the Government supports it?

General McMAHON. No; the law has always been that the appropriation for the household should include the support of the band and the cost of musical instruments. But, of course, if that is carried out we would not be allowed more than a specified number. In some of the Homes they are very proud of their bands, and if the administration choose to add to it, when they can get specially good musicians, they do so. Some of the bands are in excess as to size of what the United States would allow, and this additional expense is provided for from that.

Mr. GILLETT. The United States allows only a certain amount?

General McMAHON. It is intended to allow the whole of it.

Mr. GILLETT. And if they get more men, that excess of expense comes out of the post fund?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the sum the United States allows?

Major HARRIS. That is what the committee is to determine.

Mr. GILLETT. It seems to me we ought to allow the same amount for all the Homes. Why should we not?

Major HARRIS. We do theoretically, but the Homes might need to use their post funds for their bands.

General McMAHON. I have always held that the United States ought to make a fixed sum always for their bands, and if the authorities of a Home want to add specially to their hands, to augment them, they can do it. That is generally so; but at Danville hitherto they have paid it all out of the post fund.

Major HARRIS. They did pay it from current expenses when the Branch was first established, but later on they thought they could pay it themselves. Now they want to accumulate the fund, as they say here in this letter, dated January 17, 1904: "The band at this Branch during the present fiscal year is being paid out of the post fund. Dur-

ing the next fiscal year the demand on this fund for the erection of a necessary storehouse and restaurant will be so great that this fund can not carry the band."

Mr. GILLETT. What is the largest amount paid for a band out of the current expenses at any of the Homes?

Major HARRIS. At the Western Branch the amount is \$7,674.

Mr. GILLETT. Which is the Western Branch?

General McMAHON. The one at Leavenworth.

Mr. GILLETT. And what is the least amount?

Major HARRIS. The Eastern Branch, where they pay only \$180. All the rest comes out of the post fund.

Mr. GILLETT. In one they pay \$7,674 and in the other \$180. Does that seem to you to be right?

Major HARRIS. In the Southern Branch they pay it entirely out of their post fund. At Dayton they have a large fund and can well support the band.

General McMAHON. The difference is, when you have a good band leader and pay the expenses out of the post fund he can discharge his poor musicians and employ the best ones. At Togus they have the best band of all. I doubt if there is a better band in the United States than that one. Under their system they give the leader of the band a chance to select his men.

Mr. GILLETT. Is he paid out of current expenses—the leader and all?

General McMAHON. No, sir. The reasonable sum which they receive for current expenses enables them to pay it out of the post fund. If the temperance ladies are going to have their way and succeed in abolishing the posts, and thereby in abolishing the post fund, then that sort of income will be removed and some other arrangement will have to be made.

Mr. GILLETT. Any reduction that you should make in this appropriation below \$40,000 would simply take so much off the post fund, would it?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Now for subsistence. You increase that, I see, from \$131,000 to \$135,000?

Major HARRIS. They had to have a deficiency this year, and it was thought well to provide for it. Their membership is increasing there.

Mr. GILLETT. You are using it this year, I see?

Major HARRIS. Yes; we had to ask for the increase.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for household, \$70,000, instead of \$77,500. That is a gratifying reduction. Last year I see that under that you had some special items—electric-light poles, wire, and maintenance.

Major HARRIS. I think \$70,000 is necessary. Their membership is increasing.

General McMAHON. If that new barracks is allowed, it would increase the capacity by 200 men at once.

Mr. GILLETT. For hospital, I see, there is a reduction from \$33,400 for the current year to \$30,500 for the coming year. How does that happen? It is so rare that there is a reduction that when it occurs it is surprising.

Major HARRIS. They have estimated closely, and we have not

encouraged them to increase it. I think it will be found to be sufficient. I remember now that they had special reasons for getting a large appropriation for the first two or three years of that Branch's existence. They had to buy a great many new appliances. Now the hospital has become very well equipped, and they do not need to expend any more money for expensive appliances, like the X-ray machines, and so forth.

Mr. GILLETT. For ice machine and cold-storage plant, \$20,000.

Major HARRIS. They pay \$4 a ton there for ice.

Mr. BENTON. Four dollars a ton? That is 20 cents a hundred.

Major HARRIS. It would be economy to give them an ice plant.

Mr. GILLETT. They have a small cold-storage room, have they?

Major HARRIS. Yes, a small one; but it is expensive.

Mr. GILLETT. At how many Homes do you have ice machines?

Major HARRIS. We have them at all except this one.

General McMAHON. No; at Togus we produce our ice right on the lake—on the ground—and harvest it at 11 cents per ton. That is the entire cost. I do not know how many tons we harvest there.

Major HARRIS. My answer was intended to apply to those Branches where we would need cold storage.

Mr. GILLETT. For oil and powder house, \$1,000. What is that?

Major HARRIS. They wanted a little magazine to store their powder in.

Mr. GILLETT. What powder?

General McMAHON. We have a little gun there, for morning and evening salutes.

Mr. GARDNER. Are not these unusual companions—oil and powder?

Major HARRIS. I think it would be well to separate them. They need a magazine for powder.

Mr. GILLETT. Where do they keep their oil now?

Major HARRIS. They keep it in the storehouse—in the general storehouse, in a separate room.

Mr. GILLETT. And the same with the powder?

Major HARRIS. I think they keep that in a little shed. I am not positive about that, though.

Mr. GILLETT. Of course they require very little powder to fire those morning and evening guns?

General McMAHON. They used to fire salutes when the Board of Managers and the Secretary of War came there, but we stopped that. We feared they would fire themselves off.

Major HARRIS. I think it should be a small brick structure, fireproof, to be of any service. We are allowed to get the supplies from the Army—the Ordnance Department—but it is not practicable to get it oftener than twice a year.

General McMAHON. They used to give us condemned powder, and that was not very dangerous. But that powder is now all used up.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is for addition to hospital, \$50,000.

Major HARRIS. They are sadly in need of hospital facilities there.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know how much the hospital cost?

Major HARRIS. It cost about \$120,000.

General McMAHON. A little more than that, I think. It is one of the very best hospitals we have. It is beautifully located, and it is built on a very modern system, and, with the exception of the one at the Mountain Branch, I think it is the finest of any of the Homes.

Mr. BENTON. How many people have you there altogether, in Danville?

Major HARRIS. Two thousand two hundred or 2,300.

Mr. GILLETT. And how many in the hospital?

Major HARRIS. About 200.

General McMAHON. There are at present at the Danville Branch 3,280, including present and absent. The average present is 2,631. At the Central Home the average of present and absent is 5,778.

Mr. GILLETT. How many can you accommodate at Danville?

General McMAHON. It was intended to accommodate about 2,500. But the number there is already excessive.

Mr. GILLETT. You say this hospital will accommodate between 300 and 400 when enlarged?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. How many additional will this additional appropriation accommodate?

Major HARRIS. They now have 220. It is full now.

Mr. GILLETT. For how many more will this \$50,000 build accommodations?

Major HARRIS. About 100 more, I should say.

General McMAHON. I guess more than that.

Major HARRIS. Perhaps it might be a little more.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is for farm, \$11,900. Is that needed?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

MOUNTAIN BRANCH, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Mr. GILLETT. We will now take up the Mountain Branch, at Johnson City, Tenn. For current expenses, \$283,000.

Major HARRIS. That includes all the items that are separated in the case of other Branches. They are not separated here.

Mr. GILLETT. You need all that?

Major HARRIS. Undoubtedly we need it all. Fortunately, we do not have to ask for more.

Mr. GILLETT. How many do you think this will accommodate?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We are starting out with the idea that we can accommodate 2,500.

Mr. GILLETT. How many will this \$283,000 take care of?

Major HARRIS. About 1,700, I think.

Mr. GILLETT. You are not calculating on having full capacity the first year?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is a sewage-disposal plant there, \$15,000.

Mr. GILLETT. I thought you said you had that there already?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have one tank, but we used some money for it that we ought not to have used there, and we want this appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. GILLETT. This will complete it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and maintain it at 95 per cent purity.

Mr. GILLETT. You need all that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. That will take the sewage for the whole hospital?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; for the whole plant.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM, HOT SPRINGS, S. DAK.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is for Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. Dak., \$50,000.

General McMAHON. Captain Palmer was down here a year ago and had a talk with the Speaker, then chairman of this committee, about this, and the Speaker was very emphatic in the determination that he would never allow another cent for construction purposes there. But Captain Palmer was here again the other day, and owing to the reasons given for several things—the expense of materials and unforeseen difficulties of one kind and another—he was obliged to ask for an additional sum. He went to the Speaker and asked him to withdraw his objection to allowing another cent for construction purposes, and he told us the Speaker said, "All right, make it \$75,000." Then Captain Palmer went away and thought that ended it, and came over to New York and told us that he had seen the chairman and the Speaker, and that \$75,000 for construction purposes would go in. I suppose you gentlemen of the committee have the power to put it in?

Mr. GILLETT. What is this needed for?

General McMAHON. The sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. Dak.

Mr. GILLETT. That is, it is not finished?

General McMAHON. Oh, no; it is only practically commenced. The original plant was to consist of one main building there, with wings to be constructed later radiating out from that main building. All we could do under the original appropriation was to prepare for the construction of two of these radiating branches. There are eventually to be six. One was knocked off, and the \$75,000 is for that.

Mr. GILLETT. How many were knocked off?

General McMAHON. Three, I should say.

Mr. GILLETT. If one was knocked off that would be five?

General McMAHON. No; we have three in course of construction. We had to knock off the other two.

Mr. GILLETT. Then it means one in addition to what was appropriated by this committee heretofore?

Major HARRIS. There are other objects for which this \$75,000 was required; that is to provide for the heating and water supply and other matters.

Mr. GILLETT. Was not the original appropriation intended to cover everything?

General McMAHON. No; only construction.

Mr. GILLETT. This item in the bill begins, "For current expenses, subsistence, household," and so on, \$50,000. Why do you need that?

Major HARRIS. This is for all the items, current expenses, subsistence, and hospital, all grouped together in the same manner as the appropriation for the Mountain Branch in Tennessee. That is to provide for the equipment of that Branch—the purchase of necessary supplies to start it with, and the care of any members we may get there before the year 1905.

Mr. GILLETT. When do you expect to begin to occupy it?

Major HARRIS. It depends upon the progress of construction. If we do not get the \$75,000 it would be delayed.

Mr. GILLETT. But you would have less to build, and on that account I should think it would get finished sooner.

General McMAHON. We are pushing it, and it is in a very satisfac-

tory state of progress, and I think it will be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

Mr. GARDNER. I happened to be there when they began work the first day. They are breaking the ground.

Major HARRIS. There was \$20,000 appropriated for the equipment in the first appropriation and for the payment of transportation. Your committee last year reappropriated that amount for general purposes. That \$20,000 did not lapse into the Treasury and would remain available under ordinary conditions; but the fact that you appropriated as you did last year made it returnable to the Treasury. We thought it would continue available until expended. It is possible we may have enough with the \$50,000, but we are not sure.

Mr. GILLETT. This \$50,000 could not be used for equipment?

Major HARRIS. Yes; it could be properly used for appliances and the necessary things to start the plant.

General McMAHON. Does that include transportation?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. Because transportation is to be a very important item in connection with that Branch. The intention is to send soldiers suffering from rheumatic troubles there.

Mr. BENTON. That is not hot water, is it?

General McMAHON. The water is 86 degrees.

Mr. BENTON. I thought it was just tepid.

General McMAHON. It is 86 degrees in winter and the same in summer.

Mr. GILLETT. That will be ready next winter, will it?

General McMAHON. Some time next winter; yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is for clothing for all the Branches, \$310,000.

Major HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, before we leave the sanitarium item, if there is no objection on the part of the committee in putting in the words "and equipment of the sanitarium," to avoid any doubt as to the use of this \$50,000 for that purpose, it would be well to do that.

Mr. GILLETT. It does not strike me that that ought to go in.

Major HARRIS. It will be needed, perhaps, because the "construction" may not be construed as including "equipment."

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by equipment?

Major HARRIS. Furniture and appliances.

General McMAHON. It is really a sanitarium, first and last, and much will be required in the line of appliances.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean by furniture bath furniture and all that sort of thing?

General McMAHON. The baths are in these large pool baths, and those come out of construction.

Major HARRIS. The appliances are all expensive.

General McMAHON. And I suppose office furniture for the office of the superintendent will be necessary.

Major HARRIS. There will be a class of things there that will be doubtless very expensive.

CLOTHING.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is for clothing for all the Branches, \$310,000. That is the same as last year. Do you need that?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. The membership is increasing. New

Branches and new barracks add to the membership and to the cost of clothing.

Mr. GILLET. How much did you expend last year?

Major HARRIS. We turned in a considerable sum, but I was afraid to reduce the amount.

Mr. GILLET. We are trying this year to reduce the expenditures. If you can get along with less than this estimate, I wish you would do it. How much did you turn back last year? Of course we want to give all that is necessary, but not more than is necessary.

Major HARRIS. We only expended \$279,382 for the year ending June 30, 1903, and our appropriation was the same.

Mr. GILLET. How are you getting along this year? Do you know?

Major HARRIS. We will have some to turn back this year.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. GILLET. The next item is for salaries for officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, \$66,944.

General McMAHON. There is one thing that I have very much at heart. It passed the committee several years ago and passed the House, but was omitted in the Senate. That is an appropriation for a medical director of the Homes. He would save more than three times his salary by unifying the system of purchases in the hospitals, and getting uniformity of administration in the hospitals. For instance, when the estimate for appliances and hospital supplies comes to the headquarters, neither Major Harris nor myself feels expert in that; so we have to call in outside talent and see if the prices are reasonable, and see if the goods are necessary and if they are the best. A medical director should be supplied to create a system. They have it in the Army, and the army hospitals are nothing as compared with ours in importance. We have ten large hospitals now, and each one is in charge of a surgeon. There is no one over him except the Board of Managers. We need a director, an expert in pharmacy, and especially in regard to purchases.

Mr. GILLET. That strikes me as very reasonable.

General McMAHON. We have the power under the general act to create any offices necessary, but we have not the power to make an appropriation. If you will turn to the organic act you will see that we have such power.

Mr. GILLET. Have you created any such offices?

General McMAHON. No, sir; we have not, because there is no appropriation for it. Under the head of salaries we estimate \$3,500 for a medical inspector.

Mr. BENTON. That man would be paid that as a salary?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. And all his traveling expenses from one end of the country to the other? What particular reason would there be for having such a man?

General McMAHON. In the administration of hospitals and the examination of hospital requisites and appliances.

Mr. BENTON. Those purchases are made all the time, are they not?

General McMAHON. Every quarter.

Mr. BENTON. And he should be there at each time the expenditures are made?

General McMAHON. No; he would be at the Home, and he would go there whenever there was any business. It is the same as the medical director in the Army.

Mr. BENTON. The only thing I was thinking about was, that if he should go about every time you make purchases—four times a year—his traveling expenses would amount to more than his salary.

General McMAHON. These purchases have to come to New York for approval before they can be made. If I can have a man like that to go over the list and to say that "That is not a good article, not the best article," or "This article can be had cheaper," and so on, the difference would be quite large in the aggregate. Then, again, uniformity of administration is an important thing in the various hospitals.

Major HARRIS. We find by experience that at the hospitals where they use the most drugs the death rate is the highest, and that seems to be a very strong argument for the presence there of somebody who is competent to regulate the use of drugs in the hospital.

General McMAHON. We inspect those hospitals—our inspecting officers do—but only in a general way. They take note of the appearance, and the care apparent, and so on, but an expert would be very much more useful and more competent in that, I think. I think I called your attention to the fact that this did pass the committee and the House at one time, and went out in the Senate.

Major HARRIS. Section 4829 of the Revised Statutes provides that offices which are necessary may be created by the Board of Managers.

Mr. GILLETT. You ask for \$14,000 for clerk hire, instead of \$12,000. Why is that?

Major HARRIS. That is to provide additional assistants in the office. We have now 8 clerks, and these clerks are all fully engaged on their duties. We have no extra clerical help at all. If one of these clerks is taken sick, his duties must wait until he is well again. We want another clerk for the proper organization of the headquarters office.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you want to pay him \$2,000?

Major HARRIS. No; only to pay a slight increase to old and faithful clerks. The rest is increase. It has been promised for long and faithful service for a number of years.

Mr. GILLETT. How do you get these clerks?

General McMAHON. As best we may.

Mr. GILLETT. They are not old soldiers, are they?

General McMAHON. No, sir; the last one we got from the Treasury Department and another we got from the Inspector-General's Office.

Mr. GILLETT. What are they paid now?

Major HARRIS. The chief clerk is paid \$1,800 a year, and the auditing clerk is paid \$1,800; and we have four clerks at \$1,500 each, and one stenographer at \$1,200 and one at \$1,000.

Mr. GILLETT. The next clause is clerical services for managers, \$4,000 instead of \$3,900. That is an increase of salary?

General McMAHON. No; not an increase of salary, but an allowance to the various managers who have business of the Homes to attend to. For instance, in Chicago, when Judge Black was a member of the board he had an agent as well as a clerk. Now there is only an agent there. But each of the managers has a clerk at \$50 a month.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you need this additional \$100?

General McMAHON. There is another establishment to be taken care of.

Major HARRIS. The Mountain Branch is additional, and necessitates a great deal of clerical work. The managers that are not actively assigned to one of the Branches get nothing. There was a time when they got nothing, but when they have this clerical work in connection with the admission of members it is necessary to have somebody to assist them.

Mr. GILLETT. The next clause is for traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, their officers and employees, \$18,000 instead of \$15,000. Why is that?

Major HARRIS. The location of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium involves considerable inspection and visiting by the members of the Board. The establishment of each new Branch involves additional expenses for traveling and visiting.

Mr. GILLETT. It hardly involves an increase of 20 per cent?

Major HARRIS. The medical director, if appointed, must go about to inspect the Branches, and that will be an additional item of expense.

General McMAHON. These two recent Homes—the one at Johnson City and the other in South Dakota—are a pretty long distance apart.

Mr. GILLETT. Did you use your whole \$15,000 last year? Of course we want to give you all that is necessary.

Major HARRIS. I do not think we did. We turned back some of it.

Mr. GILLETT. How much?

Major HARRIS. I have not got it here.

General McMAHON. It was not a very large sum, though.

Mr. GILLETT. For rent, medical examinations, stationary, etc., \$7,500 instead of \$6,000. Why is that increased?

Major HARRIS. They have been raising the rent on us in the New York Life Building, in New York. We have been paying \$2,700 heretofore, and they propose to raise it to \$3,600. Our office expenses have been larger than usual, too.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by office expenses?

Major HARRIS. Appliances, incidentals, and such things. As the business increases this expense increases somewhat. I think \$7,000 would be sufficient, probably.

General McMAHON. It is possible that we may fight these New York Life people down. I did for two years.

Mr. GILLETT. All right; do the best you can.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES.

The next item is "State or Territorial Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors."

Major HARRIS. The same condition exists there precisely as in the National Homes. We have to call for a deficiency appropriation every year.

Mr. GILLETT. You will need it all?

Major HARRIS. Probably; yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. You pay \$100 a man?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. Less half of the deduction which they make in pensions.

MARCH 10, 1904.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. E. RITTMAN, AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. "For back pay and bounty" you had \$300,000 last year. How much of that money will be expended in paying accounts for this purpose?

Mr. RITTMAN. I can not tell you. In 1901 we turned in an unexpended balance of \$9,400; in 1902 we turned in an unexpended balance of \$21,268, and in 1903 the amount was \$45,475.

The CHAIRMAN. Judging from the progress of the business of this fiscal year as compared with the last fiscal year, will the \$300,000 be too much?

Mr. RITTMAN. I can not tell. Perhaps \$50,000 less than that would meet the contingency.

The CHAIRMAN. You think, then, for the fiscal year of 1905, if you have \$250,000, that would meet the necessities?

Mr. RITTMAN. Yes, sir; judging from the other years.

The CHAIRMAN. If it did not, you would get the money through the deficiency bill?

Mr. RITTMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For payment of amounts for arrears of pay and allowances on account of services of officers and men of the Army during the war with Spain and in the Philippine Islands that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1905, and that are chargeable to the appropriations that have been carried to the surplus fund." Last year you had \$200,000?

Mr. RITTMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate on that; will it take the full \$200,000?

Mr. RITTMAN. It will take more than that this year on account of the extra pay.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for \$150,000 next year; you think that will be necessary?

Mr. RITTMAN. Yes, sir; I think it will be necessary.

MARCH 11, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENT OF COL. CECIL CLAY, GENERAL AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. O. J. FIELD, CHIEF CLERK; MR. J. J. GLOVER, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS; MR. E. M. KENNARD, BOOKKEEPER; MR. L. A. PRADT, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL, AND MAJ. R. W. M'CLAUGHRY, WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Clay, please turn to page 605 of the bill before you. The first item there, Colonel, is for defending suits in claims against the United States. On that you had \$50,000 for the fiscal year 1904. You ask for \$55,000 for the fiscal year 1905. What balance have you of the \$50,000 for the current year?

Colonel CLAY. Mr. Pradt, who is the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the defense of these claims, can tell you about that.

Mr. PRADT. In the present year the indications are that we will come out about even, but I can not tell until the end of the year. There may a deficiency. For the prior year I had to get a deficiency appropriation of the same amount.

The CHAIRMAN. You had no deficiency for 1903, but you had one for 1902. For 1903 you got along with \$50,000. There might, however, be an item on this bill just passed, the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. KENNARD. There is \$1,400 deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the prospect for next year? Will there be more or less of this business for 1905?

Mr. PRADT. We have been increasing right along.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is prosecution of crimes: "For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, \$45,000."

Colonel CLAY. We are simply asking for what we had before.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the \$45,000 appropriated for 1903 expended last year?

Colonel CLAY. Very nearly.

Mr. KENNARD. In 1903 we expended \$36,407, but there was a considerable time during which we were out of examiners—that is to say, they were not appointed promptly.

Colonel CLAY. That has thrown additional work on us this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need \$45,000?

Colonel CLAY. Undoubtedly.

DEFENSE IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for defense in Indian depredation claims, \$52,000.

Colonel CLAY. That is the same as heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend \$52,000 in 1903?

Mr. KENNARD. We expended \$44,000, in round numbers, for 1903.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you get along with less than \$52,000?

Colonel CLAY. It might not be sufficient, Mr. Chairman, but we do not know what will turn up. It is well to have sufficient, because the balance goes back to the Treasury when not expended.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERCOURSE ACTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for punishing violations of the intercourse acts and frauds, \$4,000.

Colonel CLAY. That is the usual appropriation. We reduced it in 1900. That is just about enough to get along with.

TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for traveling and miscellaneous expenses, \$8,500. You had \$7,500 for 1904?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. FIELD. Last year there was a deficiency of \$1,000. It was all expended last year, lacking about \$200.

PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Prosecution and collection of claims, \$500, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General?

Colonel CLAY. That is where old judgments are discovered. Sometimes we use it and sometimes not.

COUNSEL FOR MISSION INDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for counsel for Mission Indians, \$1,000. The text reads: "To enable the Attorney-General to employ a special attorney for the Mission Indians of southern California, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior." That is simply the salary of the attorney?

Colonel CLAY. That is simply his salary. His salary is fixed at \$1,000, the same as it has always been.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that end?

Colonel CLAY. As long as people trespass on those Indians it will be needed.

The CHAIRMAN. You employ some one and pay him this salary, do you?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; he defends all sorts of depredations committed against these Mission Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have any suits?

Colonel CLAY. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to continue that employment?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; we thought to do away with it at one time, and found it would not do.

CARE OF RENTED BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for care of buildings rented by the Department of Justice, \$10,000. That ought to go in the legislative bill and be taken out of this bill?

Mr. FIELD. No. That is an increase of \$1,000, due to the renting in the last year of one additional building.

The CHAIRMAN. When you rented this building, what did you agree to give them?

Mr. FIELD. The laborers and charwomen have to be employed.

Colonel CLAY. I was chief clerk at the time, and Mr. Field succeeded me in the fall, when that additional building was rented. Of course the rent of an additional building requires an additional messenger force. With the three buildings we can not care for them and supply the running to and fro without two or three additional men.

The CHAIRMAN. The new building you have rented is right near—

Colonel CLAY. It is on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and K streets. It brings the three buildings together. We had to cut doorways through to connect them. We need a messenger in the new building and charwomen to take care of it.

PURCHASE OF BRIEFS IN SUPREME COURT CASES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for purchase of records and briefs in Supreme Court cases, covering the October terms from 1874 to 1902, inclusive, \$6,500?

Mr. FIELD. I understand that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hoyt, had an interview with you concerning that, and also wrote a letter to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps the letter is here.

Mr. GLOVER. The briefs are already prepared, and they may be useful in some suits.

The CHAIRMAN. Who prepared these briefs?

Mr. GLOVER. Various persons.

The CHAIRMAN. These were briefs that were filed with the court? Is that right?

Colonel CLAY. Yes. The set will consist of between 11 and 12 bound volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. What courts?

Colonel CLAY. They cover the October terms of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1874 to 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. Why are not these the property of the United States? Does not the court have them for consideration when determining cases?

Colonel CLAY. No; these are the briefs of counsel, filed in those cases in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has them on their records.

Mr. GILLET. They have one set of them?

Colonel CLAY. Yes. There is no obligation on the part of counsel to furnish copies of their briefs to the public or to the country. It would be rather difficult on all occasions when it is advisable to consult these documents to have to run up to the Supreme Court here to do it. The Supreme Court probably would not care to run the risk of having these briefs disappear or getting injured or lost.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a perfect right to come up here and make copies of them, have we not?

Colonel CLAY. I presume one would have.

The CHAIRMAN. Who want to sell these briefs to the Government?

Colonel CLAY. The Attorney-General says in his report:

The librarian calls attention (Exhibit 8) to a set of records and briefs in cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States which has been offered for sale

to this Department. The set consists of between 1,100 and 1,200 bound volumes, covering the October terms, 1874 to 1902, inclusive. These briefs contain the results of the research of the best legal talent in the country, probably, on all points involved in cases decided by the Supreme Court during the period named, and it is impossible to estimate the value of such a set of books to this Department. In all reasonable probability a similar opportunity will never again be presented to the Department, and I earnestly recommend their purchase. The price, \$8,500, is very reasonable, considering the number of volumes in the set and the character of matter therein contained.

The CHAIRMAN. These briefs are on file in the Supreme Court and can be copied at any time you want to copy them, can they not?

Colonel CLAY. I presume the court would allow them to be copied. But what would be the cost of that, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. How did the persons who have these briefs now get them?

Colonel CLAY. That I do not know. I did not prepare that estimate, and do not know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose he has gone to the Supreme Court and made copies of these briefs, and wants to sell them to the Government.

Colonel CLAY. They are printed copies.

Mr. GILLET. Who owns them?

Colonel CLAY. I have no idea. The librarian of the Department could answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event these briefs are now on file in the Supreme Court, and any one desiring to consult them may go there and do it. You have authority to send a man there to make copies of them for the use of the office, have you not?

Colonel CLAY. Would not that be more expensive than it would be to buy a copy of all these briefs now? You know what the Government Printing Office would charge for reprinting one of these briefs, to print just one copy.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have anything at the Department about that, in the hands of the librarian or otherwise, that will shed light on it, we would be glad to have it.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know how many sets of these briefs have been published?

Colonel CLAY. No, sir; we order 50 copies now.

Mr. GLOVER. Each member of the Supreme Court has to have a copy of the brief.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 309, for incidental expenses of the Territory of Alaska, \$5,000. That is necessary, is it?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; that is necessary. That is the usual appropriation for the purpose named.

The CHAIRMAN. You spend it each year?

Mr. KENNARD. It is difficult to tell just how much we will expend in Alaska under any appropriation. We expended in 1903 \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You think \$5,000 ought to be appropriated this time?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is for traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska, and you ask for the same amount—\$5,000.

Mr. GLOVER. We probably ought to have more.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all that is estimated for.

Mr. GLOVER. Congress is proposing to make another district up there, with a new judge. Of course we can not expect you to put in anything more than the estimate in this bill. But we will probably need more, rather than less.

INSULAR AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for insular and Territorial affairs, \$25,000. Did you expend \$25,000 last year?

Mr. KENNARD. We did not expend it in 1903, largely because the Bureau was new and in process of formation, and was not perfected. But we have expended \$12,000 of the appropriation for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think \$25,000 would be necessary for the next fiscal year?

Mr. KENNARD. It would probably be nearly all expended.

RENT OF BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia, used by the Department of Justice, \$22,800?

Mr. KENNARD. That is the item that goes out. That is in the legislative bill.

DEFENSE OF SUITS BEFORE SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for defense of suits before Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. You had \$112,000 for the present fiscal year and you estimate for the same amount for 1905. It is necessary, is it?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; there was a deficiency for 1903.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will expend \$112,000 this year, do you think?

Colonel CLAY. I think we will.

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for enforcement of antitrust laws. And under that you ask that any unexpended balance of the \$500,000 already appropriated for the enforcement of the antitrust laws be reappropriated. How much of that fund has been expended?

Mr. FIELD. About \$25,000 has been expended.

The CHAIRMAN. How has that been expended?

Mr. FIELD. There has been expended \$18,000, about, in salaries, and the remainder in fees of special counsel. There are two Assistant Attorneys-General paid from that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the salaries?

Mr. FIELD. One at \$7,000 and one at \$5,000. But they have since been transferred to the legislative bill—

The CHAIRMAN. So that there will be no necessity for paying them out of this fund?

Mr. FIELD. No, sir. It will leave no regular salaries. It is desired for fees of special counsel in special cases. Solicitor-General Hoyt informs me that he handed to General Bingham a draft of an amendment to make it available for special counsel in all kinds of cases, and that General Bingham said that he would see that it is brought up in connection with this bill. The draft was handed to him personally, and I have not got it with me.

The CHAIRMAN. You paid \$7,000 and \$5,000 during the last fiscal year?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir; and two clerks at \$1,600 each.

The CHAIRMAN. What other sums did you expend out of this?

Mr. FIELD. There has been about \$25,000 expended altogether, including about \$10,000 for counsel fees.

The CHAIRMAN. In what particular cases?

Mr. FIELD. In the Northern Securities case. In connection with the legislative bill a detailed statement was presented to the committee at that time and it was printed in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you contemplate doing with the money the next fiscal year if we comply with this request?

Mr. FIELD. It is impossible to tell, but the Attorney-General desires to have it available that we may have it to carry out the provisions of the antitrust laws; and the provision I spoke of, which he handed to General Bingham, to make it available for all other cases, is in the shape in which he desired it.

The CHAIRMAN. I expect you had better prepare a detailed statement of the expenditures to date for use of the committee on the floor, if it is needed—the amount expended, and for what purposes.

Mr. FIELD. That has been furnished also in response to one or two resolutions. It has been furnished two or three times.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it will not be hard to secure it?

Colonel CLAY. If the Attorney-General did not have the money, how could he answer the attacks that are made upon him for not enforcing the antitrust legislation? He would have to come back and make a report that Congress has not furnished the money.

Mr. GILLETT. Is anything being done now? Is any money being used now out of this?

Mr. FIELD. Yes; four salaries are being paid out of it, up to the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. GILLETT. Outside of those salaries I mean—in investigations?

Mr. FIELD. No, sir.

Mr. BENTON. How much has been left of that \$500,000?

Mr. FIELD. About \$25,000 has been expended.

Mr. GILLETT. Are there any other cases being conducted under it?

Colonel CLAY. All I know about this antitrust business is from our knowledge of it in the Department; but I understand there are cases on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would furnish us with a detailed statement of the amount paid from this fund up to date, and also the number of cases pending, wherein you expect to use any portion of this appropriation.

Mr. GLOVER. I suggest that, perhaps, if you want details on that you had better write a letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us what cases are pending, and what has been expended, and for what purposes—

Mr. BENTON. Who are drawing salaries, and how much—

Mr. GILLETT. And any prospective need of the money. I think you had better put that in. That is a question that will create a good deal of consideration on the floor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1904.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your request of yesterday in connection with the item in the sundry civil bill making available until expended the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$500,000 for enforcement of the antitrust laws, I inclose a statement showing the expenditures under this appropriation to date, and a copy of the Attorney-General's letter of January 13, 1904, in response to a House resolution, describing the litigation arising under this appropriation.

There was inadvertently omitted from the report of January 13, 1904, the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission *v.* The Chesapeake and Ohio and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad companies, pending in the United States circuit court for the western district of Virginia, at Lynchburg. This was a petition in equity filed July 13, 1903, for the purpose of enjoining the defendant companies from violating the act to regulate commerce, which prohibits interstate carriers from making unjust discriminations or giving undue preferences in rates. The Government contended that the law was being violated in that a coal company controlled by the Chesapeake and Ohio Company sold coal to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company for less than the cost of mining plus the published tariff of the Chesapeake and Ohio for transporting the coal to its destination, and that this amounted to the Chesapeake and Ohio transporting the coal in question at less than its published rates. The case was decided in favor of the Government on the 30th ultimo. It is not yet known whether or not the defendants will appeal.

Very truly, yours,

O. J. FIELD, *Chief Clerk.*

MARCH 11, 1904.

Statement of disbursements from appropriation for enforcement of antitrust laws to February 29, 1904.

SALARIES.

William A. Day, assistant to the Attorney-General, March 17, 1903, to February 29, 1904	\$6,695.47
Milton D. Purdy, Assistant Attorney-General, April 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904	4,574.20
W. M. Collier, special assistant to Attorney-General, detailed as solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor, April 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904	3,956.06
G. C. Todd, law clerk, June 22, 1903, to February 29, 1904	1,169.26
J. C. Morcock, confidential clerk, April 23, 1903, to February 29, 1904 ..	1,366.96
J. H. Graves, confidential clerk, June 1, 1903, to October 7, 1903	562.33
Total salaries	18,324.28

FEES.

D. T. Watson, special counsel in case of United States v. Northern Securities Company	\$10,000. 00
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EXPENSES.

D. T. Watson, expenses for making transcripts, Northern Securities case.	\$500. 90
Smith Brothers, St. Louis, printing, Northern Securities case	180. 00
Robert S. Taylor, transcript of oral argument, Northern Securities case..	80. 00
W. J. Hughes, expenses to New York, investigating complaint under antitrust law	23. 85
William A. Day, traveling expenses, Northern Securities case	61. 50
Harold N. Saxton, expenses, investigating beef trust	127. 73
Total expenses	973. 98

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	\$18,324. 28
Fees	10,000. 00
Expenses	973. 98
Total amount disbursed	29,298. 26

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1904.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution, passed January 11, 1904, by the House of Representatives, requesting the Attorney-General, in so far as in his judgment it is not incompatible with the interest of the public service, to communicate to the House a full report of all sums of money spent by him under the act of Congress of March 3, 1903, providing for the enforcement of the provisions of law known as the Sherman antitrust law and the law approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, said report to show "to whom said sums of money have been paid, and what services have been performed by each person; how many and what kind of legal proceedings have been instituted by him or under his direction under said laws, and where the same is now pending and what has been the result of such proceedings."

The statement herewith inclosed shows the sums expended from the appropriation referred to and the persons to whom and the services for which payments have been made.

The item of \$15,011.08 for salaries will be understood in the light of these facts: On January 5, 1903, while the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the enforcement of the Federal antitrust laws and laws to regulate commerce was pending, I communicated with both Houses of Congress, through the chairmen of their respective Committees on the Judiciary, to the effect that if the permanent force of the Department of Justice were increased by the addition of an assistant to the Attorney-General and an assistant attorney-general, with two confidential stenographers, much of the work contemplated by the bill could be more economically as well as better done than by the employment of special counsel, and that if this were done a much less appropriation for special services than that proposed would meet the requirements of the immediate future. A copy of the letter mentioned is hereto attached.

In accordance with this suggestion the offices mentioned were created, the salaries attached thereto to be paid from the appropriation named in the House resolution; and with this addition to the force of the Department I have been able during the past year, with the expenditure of but comparatively a small part of the appropriation referred to, to prosecute, under the antitrust laws, much litigation of importance and also to carry on thorough investigations of a number of complaints of infringement of the law to determine whether they raised questions under the act which are now sub judice, or whether they are covered by the law at all.

The salary paid Mr. W. M. Collier is as a special Assistant Attorney-General, to assist in the enforcement of the antitrust laws. He has been assigned to perform his duties at the Department of Commerce and Labor in connection with the Bureau of Corporations.

In further response to the request of the House, I submit the following statement describing the litigation referred to somewhat in detail:

1. *The Northern Securities case.*—This is a proceeding in equity instituted under the Sherman antitrust act in the United States circuit court for the judicial district of Minnesota for the purpose of preventing the combination and practical consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies, competing interstate carriers, by means of a company organized to hold a majority of the shares of each railway. The circuit court entered a decree for the United States, whereupon the defendants took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and this appeal is now pending, having been argued December 14 and 15, 1903.

2. *The Beef Trust case.*—This is a proceeding in equity, brought under the antitrust act in the United States circuit court for the northern judicial district of Illinois, to dissolve an alleged unlawful combination and conspiracy between seven corporations, one partnership, and twenty-three individuals engaged in the business of purchasing live stock, converting the same into fresh and cured meats, and shipping and selling the products to dealers and consumers throughout the United States and in foreign countries. The defendants interposed a demurrer, which was overruled by the circuit court. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and is now pending there.

3. *The railroad injunction suits.*—These are proceedings in equity under the antitrust act against 14 railroad companies, 8 pending in the United States circuit court for the western judicial district of Missouri and 6 in the United States circuit court for the northern judicial district of Illinois. The object of the proceedings was to break up an unlawful combination between the railroad companies and certain favored shippers whereby the latter were granted rebates or concessions from the published rates of the railroads for carrying grain and other products from one State to another. The defendant companies interposed demurrers, which were overruled, whereupon they filed answers. Issue was subsequently joined and testimony in the cases is now being or is about to be taken.

4. *Case of the Jacksonville Wholesale Grocers' Association.*—This is a proceeding in equity, instituted under the antitrust act in the United States circuit court for the southern judicial district of Florida, for the purpose of dissolving a combination of wholesale grocers. The

defendants filed answers, upon which issue has been joined, and the cause is ready for the taking of testimony.

5. *The Salt Trust case.*—This was an indictment under the antitrust act in the United States district court for the northern district of California against the Federal Salt Company for having created a combination and monopoly and entered into contracts whereby it was able to control and enhance, and did control and enhance, the price of salt throughout a large section of the United States. The defendant pleaded guilty on May 12, 1903, and was fined \$1,000. Before this indictment was found, and prior to the passage of the act of Congress concerning proceedings under which my report is called for, the Government had successfully prosecuted in the United States circuit court for the northern district of California a civil proceeding against the said Federal Salt Company for maintaining a combination and monopoly in restraint of interstate trade and commerce.

6. *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Baird and others.*—This proceeding grew out of an investigation which the Interstate Commerce Commission was making into the business and methods of the so-called coal-carrying railroads—namely, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Central Railroad Company of New Jersey; New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company; Erie Railroad Company; New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company; Delaware and Hudson Company; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The investigation having been interrupted by the refusal of certain officers of the railroad companies to give testimony and produce books and papers which the Commission considered germane and material to the inquiry, a petition was filed, under the direction of the Attorney-General, in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, pursuant to section 12 of the act to regulate commerce, for the purpose of compelling the recalcitrant witnesses to give the testimony and produce the books and papers in question. The circuit court denied the petition. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and is now pending there, having been set for hearing on March 7, 1904.

7. *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company et al.*—This was a petition filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Florida, under section 16 of the act to regulate commerce, to restrain the defendant railroads from charging rates on shipments between certain points in Florida, Tennessee, and Missouri which the Commission alleged to be unlawful in the following respects: (a) Excessive and unreasonable, (b) discriminating, and (c) higher for short hauls than for long hauls. The circuit court entered a decree dismissing the bill, and this decree was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and is now pending there.

8. *Hay and Straw Classification case—Interstate Commerce Commission v. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.*—This is a proceeding in equity in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the direction of the Attorney-General,

pursuant to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce. Its object is to prevent and restrain the defendant railroads from continuing what the Commission alleges to be an unjust classification of hay and straw and unjust and unreasonable charges for their transportation from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard. The case is now pending in the circuit court, issue having been joined and testimony taken.

9. *Cotton Traffic Pool cases*—*United States v. Western and Atlantic Railway Company et al.*, in the *United States district court for the northern district of Georgia*, and *United States v. Illinois Central Railroad Company et al.*, in the *United States district court for the western district of Tennessee*.—These are prosecutions in which it is charged that the defendant railroads entered into a combination to control the routing of cotton, which resulted in a traffic pool. Immediately after the institution of the proceedings in these cases the alleged combination dissolved, and shippers were left free to route their shipments as they chose. The cases are yet pending.

There have been a number of proceedings of a minor character brought under the acts to regulate commerce—for example, proceedings to compel interstate carriers to make annual reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the like—but it is thought that it is not the desire of the House to have a detailed account of that litigation.

Respectfully, yours,

P. C. KNOX, *Attorney-General*.

That the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of February twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and three, chapter seven hundred and fifty-five, for the enforcement of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and of the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and sections seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, and seventy-six of the act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, made available until expended, under the direction of the Attorney-General for the employment, at the seat of Government or elsewhere, of special counsel and agents of the Department of Justice necessary to secure the due enforcement of said acts and the payment of necessary expenses incidental thereto; and for the employment of assistants at the seat of Government or elsewhere in aid of the enforcement of the immigration, naturalization, Chinese exclusion, postal, land, timber, and other laws of the United States, and the payment of necessary expenses incidental thereto.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for expenses of the United States courts. For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, etc., \$1,350,000. For the current year you had \$1,300,000?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir. That is simply because the expenses are necessarily increased; partly because of the increase of districts, and divisions, and so on, and generally an increase of business. Indian Territory, especially, is becoming more expensive every year, and also Alaska. This is only the natural increase. Of course we have to have a little more than is actually expended on account of advances; either that, or we have got to allow a lot of claims to stay out, and that creates a great deal of confusion. We advanced during the last quarter very carefully indeed. But some one marshal may get more than he ought to have, and may not expend it all, because the courts may adjourn on some important case, or some important case may go over. We need this.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for salaries of United States district attorneys, and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, \$435,000. You ask for \$5,000 increase. Is that a new man assigned?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir. We had \$435,000 appropriated for 1903, and there was a small deficiency, and it was not enough. So we ask for \$5,000.

FEES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for fees of United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, \$23,800.

Mr. GLOVER. That is fixed by law.

Mr. BENTON. Does that cover his assistants?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

PAYMENT OF REGULAR ASSISTANTS TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for payment of regular assistants to United States district attorneys, who are appointed by the Attorney-General at a fixed compensation, \$225,000.

Mr. FIELD. The present pay roll of assistant United States attorneys has entirely exhausted the appropriation of \$200,000. There is no latitude left whatever, not even a dollar, and new districts are being created from time to time, and there is no provision for them.

ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item, "For payment of assistants to the Attorney-General and to United States district attorneys employed

by the Attorney-General to aid in special cases, \$85,000." Will you explain the expenditure of \$85,000 for this fiscal year?

Mr. KENNARD. We have expended \$52,000 so far for 1904. The accounts of special attorneys are late coming in and we can not tell how much will be covered.

The CHAIRMAN. They are slow in coming in?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. "Assistants to the Attorney-General to aid the United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid in special cases" is the language. Do they have to be paid extra when employed?

Mr. GLOVER. These are special employees.

FEEES OF CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. For fees of clerks, \$240,000. That is necessary, is it?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; as I explained when I was before the committee before, we will want more. We will have to ask for a deficiency, doubtless.

FEEES OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace, etc., \$140,000.

Mr. KENNARD. That is the regular appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You add here two new provisos concerning the amount of fees to be charged by commissioners. That is legislation.

Mr. GLOVER. That is made necessary by the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, holding that under the fee bill, as prescribed by the act of May, 1896, there is no compensation for issuing search warrants, and this is to amend that fee bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there intended to be any?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; I can say there was intended to be one; but that is the decision of the Comptroller, which binds the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it was the clear intention to allow fees for this service?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; I drew up that fee bill myself, and this is one of the things that the Comptroller says was not covered.

Mr. GILLET. The Judiciary Committee have jurisdiction of that. Why do you not go to them?

Mr. GLOVER. If it is deemed necessary, we can write a letter to the committee. I do not know whether we did or not at the time, but we thought it was better to do this than to undertake to open up the whole thing. We need simply this amendment to the fee bill.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment the estimate of \$140,000 is necessary?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; that fee bill has reduced expenses in this line perhaps \$150,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; we understand it was a good bill. How much have you expended of this appropriation up to this year?

Mr. KENNARD. Up to 1901 we had \$111,000, but the settlement of the quarterly accounts for December has not yet been made. For 1903 we expended \$125,982.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the business of fees increased this fiscal year over 1903?

Mr. KENNARD. It is not exactly determined very closely. You can not tell about that.

Mr. GLOVER. It depends very largely on the judge of the court whether men are punished as they ought to be, especially in these internal-revenue courts.

FEEs OF JURORS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for fees of jurors, \$950,000. You had \$900,000 for the present fiscal year?

Mr. KENNARD. We had \$950,000 for the present fiscal year, because you provided \$50,000 in the deficiency bill.

Mr. GLOVER. This will probably be needed, and more.

FEEs OF WITNESSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for fees of witnesses, \$900,000. That is necessary?

Mr. GLOVER. I think so.

RENT OF ROOMS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$110,000.

Mr. KENNARD. It will all be used, and unless the Chicago building is completed it will be more than used. But there does not seem to be any probability of that building being completed.

PAY OF BAILIFFS AND CRIERS..

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of bailiffs and criers, \$165,000.

Mr. GLOVER. You will notice a proviso is put in here also to prevent deputy marshals from being paid as criers.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend up to date of this appropriation?

Mr. KENNARD. On February 1 we had \$43,000 left, having expended in advance \$117,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It will require the \$165,000 next year, will it?

Mr. KENNARD. It will not all be expended, but it will be needed by reason of advances. It would be unwise to reduce it.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be advised by the Attorney-General, for the United States courts and their officers, etc., \$350,000.

Mr. GLOVER. I think that is necessary. We have to get a deficiency, you know, for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended this year up to date?

Mr. KENNARD. We had \$46,000 on February 1, and have expended and advanced \$14,000. You see, this is a deficiency bill appropriation for 1903, the only completed fiscal year. We expended the entire \$300,000 and asked a deficiency of \$12,500, which is covered by outstanding claims. The expenses are increasing unavoidably, and you have provided us with this amount, \$350,000, for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$60,000 deficiency?

Mr. KENNARD. Sixty thousand dollars in the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. GILLET. What are the big expenses you are expending money there for? What are the big items?

Mr. GLOVER. It would take all the forenoon to enumerate them. We have to give stenographers to judges. We have to employ experts in all these important cases, and secret-service operators, and bank examiners. Those are experts. This is handled very carefully; but it grows, and you can not help it growing. Every judge now wants a stenographer, and it seems they are necessary. We are increasing the number of courts.

Mr. BENTON. Is there any statute requiring that district and circuit courts should have stenographers?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Is there any statute requiring that the testimony must be taken down.

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir. But nowadays the only way you can have a fair bill of exceptions is to have all that taken down. Congress has referred several bills to the Department providing for stenographers to the courts, and letters have been prepared by the Department—which I may say I have prepared myself—on this subject. But they were not passed because they were inadequate. They undertake to provide for the same amount for each district. In some districts the expenses for that purpose would be very small and in others very large, as in the case of New York or San Francisco or Chicago.

The expenses are necessarily very large in those districts, whereas in the smaller districts the expenses are comparatively small. What was advocated in one of those is a provision like that which they have at Cincinnati, Ohio, by which the court may designate a certain number of men as stenographers to the court, with fees fixed, and litigants can employ any one of those men. The fees and expenses are taxed up as a part of the cost. If the counsel do not agree the court designates one of these men to take the testimony.

INDIAN TERRITORY CLERKS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is "For salaries of clerks, commissioners, and constables, and expenses of commissioners and judges in the Indian Territory, \$75,000." Is that necessary?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir. We expended \$72,000, in round figures, for 1903.

SUPPLIES FOR UNITED STATES COURTS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. For supplies for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$35,000.

Mr. GLOVER. We find that is necessary. We save a good deal of money by using that appropriation.

FEES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for fees of district attorney for the southern district of New York, \$100. That is required by law?

Mr. GLOVER. It is a nominal appropriation. The district attorney

is entitled to charge fees, under section 825. He sometimes does charge them and sometimes does not. It is thought advisable to put in this appropriation of \$100.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend it?

Colonel CLAY. I do not think we did. I do not think he has rendered an account.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be paid out of a general appropriation, could it not?

Mr. GLOVER. No, not properly. Other district attorneys get no fees. The other appropriation is salaries and expenses of district attorneys.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, etc. You had \$750,000 last year. What have you expended up to date?

Mr. KENNARD. About \$435,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend for 1903?

Mr. KENNARD. Seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for the support of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for subsistence, etc., \$50,000. You had \$45,000 for the current year. How much was expended for 1903?

Mr. KENNARD. We expended for Leavenworth Penitentiary, in 1903, \$165,001. There are some increases requested there.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the clothing and transportation, and traveling expenses?

Mr. KENNARD. That is for the whole thing, considered as one appropriation at the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be any increase in inmates there the next year?

Colonel CLAY. Up to the 1st of January, covering the first six months of this fiscal year, we had advanced under that the first subitem of subsistence, or had expended under that subitem, \$24,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the estimates are necessary?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For miscellaneous expenses, fuel, lights, water, etc., \$35,000, the same amount as heretofore. That is necessary again, is it?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; we are really running two institutions out there now. The warden has to run the old military prison at the same time that he is constructing the new one.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for hospital supplies, etc., \$2,400. You ask for \$200 increase. Is that necessary?

Colonel CLAY. I think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend for 1903?

Colonel CLAY. We expended up to January 1, 1904, \$1,000 out of that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for salaries, for which you want \$61,700. You had \$60,900 the present year. That is the regular pay roll, is it?

Colonel CLAY. There are three small increases there—raising the steward from \$900 to \$1,200, and the superintendent of farm and transportation from \$800 to \$1,000, and the superintendent of industries and storekeeper from \$1,200 to \$1,500. That is simply proportioning the salaries to the amount of work they have to do.

Major McCLAUGHRY. These are the original salaries. They were reduced at one time. Their duties are very largely increased, and we asked to have them placed back at the original figures.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for foremen, shoemaker, harness maker, etc., \$4,800. That is the same amount?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT ATLANTA, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. For the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.: For subsistence, \$42,000. That is based upon an increased number of inmates?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; but I think perhaps it is based upon a larger increase than it will really prove to be. I think if that were made \$40,000 it would be ample to provide for the increase. We can not, of course, figure out with certainty what the figures will be.

The CHAIRMAN. "For clothing and transportation, \$20,000." How much could that be reduced?

Colonel CLAY. I think the item could be \$18,000, the same as the present year. I think that will be sufficient.

Mr. BENTON. How much do you say you could reduce that?

Colonel CLAY. Two thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. "For miscellaneous expenditures, fuel, light water, etc., \$30,000." You had \$25,000. That is an increase.

Colonel CLAY. That ought to be made. You know we are building a wall to increase the capacity of that new penitentiary, and we are obliged to work the prisoners out of doors. When I was down there last fall, the first thing that struck me was the insecurity of the place. The guards that patrol it from sunrise to sundown are the only protection for the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the estimate is necessary?

Colonel CLAY. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "Hospital supplies, \$2,000." You had \$1,500?

Colonel CLAY. For hospital supplies we had spent \$800 up to the 1st of January, and there are a number of things that are needed in the hospital to equip it, as I found when I was down there.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the estimate is necessary?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For salaries, including pay of officials and employees, etc., \$53,060." I see you add a school teacher at \$900.

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; I think that is a very good thing. I looked over all these prisoners when I was down there, and they have a lot of men there from the Indian Territory and in that neighborhood who are utterly ignorant and uncultivated; and they are put in there, say, for two years, and under present conditions it is simply a case of cutting the wire for that period of time. They do not know anything when they go in there, and when they go out they do not know anything more, and will simply revert to the same condition they were

in when they went there. At present we employ a musician there, to come out on Sundays and play at the Sunday service; and my idea was to do away with the musician and employ a school-teacher instead, who would be a musician as well as a school-teacher. When a man has been in there for two years and has undergone some instruction from this school-teacher he would probably be able to read and write and there will be more hope for him in the community when he gets out than if he were left in the same condition of mind as that in which he entered the institution. If he should spend only an hour a day on instruction it would be well. Some of them are now studying there through the medium of correspondence schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a new departure in prisons of that kind?

Colonel CLAY. It is new in the United States penitentiaries, but it is common in other prisons outside. It is a common-sense plan, and it will benefit the public a thousand times over in comparison with the mere amount of expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the first time it has been suggested in a Government prison?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could a competent school-teacher be secured for \$900 to take care of those who want to study?

Colonel CLAY. I think so, because they could not spend their whole day in the school, but could be allowed to go in in relays and be taught, so many at a time, just as they do at the Boys' Reform School, in the District of Columbia. In order that the manual training may accommodate so many boys they are turned in in relays.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you raise the blacksmith to \$1,200?

Colonel CLAY. That is for the foreman blacksmith. We can employ persons who are capable of doing blacksmith work under him. We have a very large and fine blacksmith shop fitted up there, and the man who runs that and takes charge of that ought to be a competent man and a foreman.

Mr. GARDNER. Ought he to be paid more than a school-teacher, think you?

Colonel CLAY. Judging from the way the school-teachers are paid in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, I should think he should. He is the superintendent of a large number of men working there.

Mr. GARDNER. But the man who is competent to be an effective school-teacher must have had a previous education.

Colonel CLAY. Then give the school-teacher the same. It would please me very well.

Mr. GARDNER. It looks like an anomaly to pay a school-teacher \$900 and a blacksmith \$1,200. Is this foreman a teacher of blacksmiths?

Colonel CLAY. He has charge of all the ironwork in the institution in connection with the building of the new penitentiary.

Mr. GILLET. I do not see that you drop the musician that you speak of, in whose place you put the school-teacher.

Colonel CLAY. We simply employed the musician in the chapel there from outside. He merely comes and plays and is paid. The blacksmith is the superintendent of the work there, and manufactures all the ironwork and everything of that kind in the penitentiary there.

MARCH 8, 1904.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, FORT LEAVENWORTH,
KANS.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. W. M'CLAUGHRY.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be glad to hear as to what you have been doing and what it is proposed to do with this estimate of \$250,000. First, tell us what you propose to do, and then tell us what progress was made during the last year.

Mr. M'CLAUGHRY. The following gives the details of the estimate of \$250,000:

St. Louis, Mo., December 26, 1903.

Estimated expenses for fiscal year 1905, new United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

[W. S. Eames, architect, St. Louis, Mo.]

Material for—

Hospital building (in part)	\$30, 000
Isolation building	5, 000
Warden's residence	15, 000
Deputy warden's residence	12, 000
Farmer's residence	2, 000
Cut stone for front wings	20, 000
Plumbing in northeast cell wing	13, 000
Storm sewers in east yard	2, 000
Lighting and heating hospital	3, 000
Cement and sand	25, 000
Steel work for front wings (in part)	40, 000
Same, for rotunda (in part)	20, 000
Completing and furnishing kitchen and bakery	8, 000
Miscellaneous, including salaries of superintendent of construction, engineer, foremen, and employees, fuel, tools, fittings, lumber, and other supplies ..	50, 000
Salary of architect, traveling expenses, etc.	5, 000
	<hr/>
	250, 000

We have substantially completed the wall around the prison, which is 800 by 900 feet in length; that is, the prison grounds are 800 by 900 feet. The wall is 31 feet above the grade of the yard, and we have nearly completed the one interior cell house, and built the other and roofed it and have prepared it for the cells. We have also built an interior building between those two diagonal cell houses for the present accommodation of the management department of the prison, storage rooms, offices, etc. We have transferred about 530 prisoners to the new site and keep them there, using a laundry building as dormitories. We desire to complete the two cell houses so that the prisoners may be celled in the cell houses, construct a kitchen, dining room, and hospital building, an isolation building, and prepare for the maintenance of the prisoners at this new prison. We have about 500 prisoners in the old penitentiary yet. The Department desires us to remove all of them to the new penitentiary as early as possible and to turn over the old prison to the War Department; where it was originally.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the work during the last year been carried on by the prisoners themselves?

Mr. McClaughry. Yes, sir.

Mr. Curtis. That has been done all the time?

Mr. McClaughry. Yes, sir. We have only employed so much citizen labor as was absolutely necessary in the way of foremen in charge to show the prisoners how to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$75,000 for the present fiscal year. Is that all the money you had?

Mr. McClaughry. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of that money was used for employing labor other than prison labor?

Mr. McClaughry. I can not tell you without referring to the accounts, exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. As near as you can, give us the figure.

Mr. McClaughry. From 10 to 15 per cent of it; I know that 15 per cent would cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had \$250,000 for the fiscal year of 1905, how much of that would be utilized in purchasing material and in carrying on the work that could be done by the prisoners?

Mr. McClaughry. Substantially all of it. Our expense for superintendence and foremen would be no greater, at least very little greater. We would have to have some extra work about the plumbing. We would have to employ an expert plumber to direct the prisoners about the work, but the work would be done by the prisoners. We make every brick and cut all the stone, and all we buy is material.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that this full amount of money could be expended for materials and superintendence and the work would be done by the inmates of the prison?

Mr. McClaughry. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it you propose to do?

Mr. McClaughry. Let me make one remark there.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. McClaughry. In material I include structural steel. Of course, we can not make the iron beams and roof trusses, and all that sort of thing, and in that country we have to make not only the ordinary roof trusses but we have to make in addition a wind truss to withstand the pressure of the wind on the side of the cell house. We have winds that would endanger the cell houses unless they were supported by these trusses which take the pressure from the sides of the building and distribute it to the ends of the building where we have steel anchors which go down to the very foundation.

Mr. Eames. This particular feature which Mr. McClaughry alludes to is occasioned by the fact of the remarkable kind of building. It is over 60 feet high from the floor to the ceiling of the room and it contains the cells which are five stories in height. It is one large room and there are no appliances or structural attachments to these walls at all, and we have an enormous void with no bracing at all. They have a tremendous velocity of wind out there. I have seen it when there was no storm, but clear weather, when you could scarcely stand on your feet and a woman could not stand at all, and they are also subject to cyclones. The steel work, after you get the roof on the building, has to be supported with a wind truss that transmits the pressure down to the foundation of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the buildings which you propose to build with this appropriation?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. The hospital building.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. About two-thirds of it will cost \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a hospital are you figuring on building, a \$45,000 hospital?

Mr. EAMES. That estimate I put down at \$30,000 as being enough to enable us to buy the sand and cement and other parts of the work. We manufacture the brick and we use the prison labor, but it is for such things that we must purchase which would be covered by that item. If that building were built by a contractor—in other words, if the Government employed some one to build that building according to the plans, the building would cost \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you figure the material which you have to buy at \$30,000?

Mr. EAMES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next building?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Isolation building, which is to cost \$5,000. It is the punishment building, and it is the building for secluding dangerous characters, and where insane and all those kind of people will be kept until they can be removed to the Government hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost to buy the material for that building?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You expect to build it this year?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir. We have to build it before we can take many of our men from the old prison.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next building?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. The warden's residence.

The CHAIRMAN. What will that cost?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Fifteen thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. For the material?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of building would that make?

Mr. EAMES. It contemplates a dignified plain residence of a capacity of a family, say, 10 people, with the proper number of bedrooms, bath-rooms, parlor, and kitchen, just the things that you would have in a private residence. It is of an unpretentious character, with perhaps one or two spare rooms that might be used as guest rooms, which are always necessary in an institution of that sort, because the warden at times is compelled to entertain officials of the Government, the general agent, or some one from the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, \$15,000 for the material?

Mr. EAMES. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. That includes the glass and everything for finishing the building.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. The deputy warden's residence, \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Are both of those buildings expected to be completed next year?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next building?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Farmer's residence, \$2,000. We have a superintendent of farming. We employ our prisoners in farming and it is necessary for him to live on the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a farm have you there?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Seven hundred acres, probably 400 acres in cultivation, and we expect to clear up the balance of it and put it into cultivation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Cut stone for front wings, \$20,000. There are two main wings of the prison not yet commenced, but the demand for room compels us to commence the work. We estimate cut stone that we will have to furnish at \$20,000, and the plumbing in the northeast cell wing—that is, the finishing and water-closets, and washbowls for the northeast wing at \$13,000. Then there are the storm sewers in the east yard which will cost \$2,000. Lighting and heating hospital, \$3,000. Cement and sand for general work, which includes the building work on these front wings, \$25,000. Steel work for front wings, the steel trusses to the roof construction, \$40,000. The same for the rotunda, between the two front wings, \$20,000. Then the completion and furnishing of kitchen and bakery—because we have to equip it also in order to do the cooking and baking—\$8,000. Miscellaneous, including salaries of superintendent of construction, engineer, foremen, and employees, fuel, tools, fittings, lumber and other supplies for scaffolding and that kind of construction, \$50,000. The item of salary of architect, traveling expenses, etc., \$5,000. That makes a total of \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not laid out more work than you can perform with your present labor?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. No, sir; I think not. If the weather is favorable there will not be more than we can do, but if the weather is bad of course it will delay the work somewhat.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is allowed it will not result in employing outside skilled labor?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. No, sir. We are prohibited from doing that by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this appropriation complete the work?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. It will complete the prison so that we can occupy it. There will be considerable building in connection with the two front wings, but if we can concentrate all our labor there we can put that up with less outside help than we have heretofore, on account of the separation of the two prisons. We are really running a double-headed institution now.

Mr. GARDNER. These buildings that you speak about, the warden's and deputy warden's house, are on the ground already furnished by the Government?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir; right in front of the prison. This land was all ceded by the Government and taken out of the military reservation and ceded to the penitentiary, and these buildings are all on the penitentiary reservation. We built these buildings close to the prison for the simple reason that the officers have to be on hand day and night.

Mr. GARDNER. Do those houses occupy conspicuous positions?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. They are in front of the main prison, between that and Metropolitan avenue, about 700 feet distant.

Mr. EAMES. They are symmetrically placed on either side of the main approach to the prison proper, separated by a strip 100 feet wide from the main avenue leading up to the prison proper.

Mr. GARDNER. You mean to have them harmonize with the buildings?

Mr. EAMES. Yes, sir; and you pass between them as you go to the prison proper.

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. We have made with prison labor every brick, to the amount of some 30,000,000, that has gone into this structure so far, and we expect to make every brick which the entire structure requires, and with the exception of the finishing stone on one building we have cut all the stone with prison labor.

Mr. BENTON. Do you make the brick on the reservation?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CURTIS. And you have taken the stone out of the quarry?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir; we have taken the stone out of the quarry for all the foundation and the basement. That stone we have quarried, as well as cut, and we have bought stone and cut it ourselves. We have 80 men cutting stone there now, every one of them prisoners. We have bricklayers that would pass muster at any place.

The CHAIRMAN. How many prisoners have you there?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. We had 1,047 on Sunday evening, when I left.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that number compare with the number which you had there a year ago?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. We have about 130 more than we had a year ago this time. The average increase during the last fiscal year was 127. At times we have more than at other times, and I think our average increase this year will be from 130 to 150, and so we have to prepare for a constant increase.

Mr. BENTON. I understood you to say that the material in the warden's house would cost about \$15,000?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir; that includes the finishing.

Mr. BENTON. Is that the whole building?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. The whole building.

Mr. BENTON. How much of that is to be paid for material and labor besides the labor of the prisoners?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. The material and the painting and the glasses would all have to be paid for. We can not make that on the ground.

Mr. EAMES. Then there is the plumbing and the heating apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you ask for some increase in your item for the support of the prisoners?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is due to the increased number of inmates?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir; and also to the fact that during the coming year we will have to maintain two institutions, which makes it a little more expensive than if they were all together.

Mr. GARDNER. Take the deputy warden's house, to cost \$12,000. You make the brick and you cut the stone and you lay the brick and the stone, and you do a lot of other things, and yet you want \$12,000 addition to that?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. And \$15,000 for the warden's house?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Yes, sir. We have to purchase and furnish the labor that can not be furnished by the prisoners. We have to pur-

chase the glass, do the painting, put on the finishing, etc. We have no expert finisher. Then the glass doors have to be manufactured.

Mr. GARDNER. That would make those houses reach a cost, respectively, of from \$20,000 to \$25,000, and from \$18,000 to \$20,000 if everything was purchased by private citizens?

Mr. EAMES. The house, if it were built under contract for a private citizen, would cost \$30,000.

Mr. GARDNER. The warden's house?

Mr. EAMES. Yes, sir; and there are not only the items which Major McClaughry has mentioned, but there is the steam-heating apparatus, and there will have to be plumbing. We have to buy the supplies. Some of the labor of installation can not be done by convict labor. Then there is the electric lighting and the hardware and doors and other work which can not be provided there, but the bulk of labor will be done by the convicts, and the bulk of the work will be done by them. We have to buy a little cut stone for trimming and sills, etc., but if you would see what the convicts are doing, if you could just have the object lesson and see the men employed in the manufacture of brick and in the cutting of stone and the constructing of that work, you could get a much better idea of what is being done.

The CHAIRMAN. If \$15,000 is necessary to buy what you can not furnish the question is, What would that building cost if a private citizen had to pay for everything?

Mr. EAMES. As I say, I would estimate that building to cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a rather extravagant building for the warden?

Mr. EAMES. The building that we built at Atlanta cost \$20,000. We contracted for that work and paid for everything. The convicts did not contribute any portion of that work.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, would that building be in keeping with the surroundings there?

Mr. EAMES. My intention was to make it entirely in keeping with the surroundings and situation.

Mr. GARDNER. What is the salary of your warden?

Mr. McCLAUGHRY. Four thousand dollars and his house.

MARCH 11, 1904.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF HON. F. W. PALMER, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. H. T. BRIAN, CHIEF CLERK, AND MR. O. J. RICKETTS, FOREMAN OF PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. Before going into the items, I understand that by a decision of the Comptroller all your accounts for contingent expenses were held up and not passed because of the fact that on another bill there was an appropriation for contingent expenses of the Government Printing Office, \$3,000?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That appropriation, as I understand, has been

stricken from that bill. Do you know whether or not that cures the defect?

Mr. BRIAN. No, we do not; we are afraid it will not.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would recommend that such language be inserted in this bill as to cure that defect and allow you to pay your contingent expenses as heretofore?

Mr. BRIAN. I doubt whether that language will cure it. If you put it in you will have to give us an opportunity to see if it will cure the defect.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you see the Comptroller and let us know his decision by Monday next?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that the total appropriations for 1904 were \$6,845,137, and you estimate for the fiscal year 1905 \$6,330,645, an apparent reduction of something like \$500,000. Kindly explain to us where that reduction comes in?

Mr. BRIAN. It comes in all along the line. We take the expenditures for the previous year and make our estimate from what we have spent the previous year and what additional expenses we think will be necessary to carry us on for the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not expend your appropriation for the fiscal year 1904?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that the estimate you make here, \$6,330,645.82, will be sufficient?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; we think that will carry on the business of the office during the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 337 of the bill there is the item, "For the Department of Commerce and Labor, including \$30,000 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$500,000." You will notice that there is a note giving the different items. I wish you would advise us as to whether or not that item of \$500,000 is necessary?

Mr. BRIAN. The note is very plain.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what amount was expended for that purpose last year.

Mr. BRIAN. A little over \$5,000, I think; they hardly got started last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have any means of making a comparison of the amount estimated for with the expenses of this fiscal year?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who makes the estimate for the Department of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. BRIAN. They made that estimate themselves.

TYPESETTING MACHINES.

The CHAIRMAN. There appeared before this committee a gentleman urging that typesetting machines should be introduced in the Government Printing Office. I will ask you whether, under the existing law, and the appropriations as now made for the fiscal year 1904, you have the power, if you see fit, to purchase typesetting machines?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes; the Public Printer has that authority.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Public Printer made any investigation as to the desirability of purchasing machines of this kind?

Mr. BRIAN. The Public Printer has had that under investigation in his own way ever since he has been Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the result of those investigations?

Mr. PALMER. The machines, in my judgment, were not until very recently sufficiently improved, I thought, to justify us in recommending the making of an expenditure. Of course we would have to put in a good many machines if we put in any at all, and they were undergoing improvements all the time. One of the most important improvements that has been made in the Mergenthaler machine has been made within the last twelve months. If we had put them in any time within the last ten years, we would have had a lot of imperfect machines upon our hands. I think now the improvements that have been made in the machines have been of a character that would warrant us in making the experiment of using them in the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. How many different kinds of machines are there?

Mr. PALMER. About a dozen; but there are only two that are prominent—the Mergenthaler, called the Linotype, and the so-called Lanston machine, which is known as the Monotype. Those two machines are the most available of all of them.

Mr. GILLETT. This act gives you full authority to buy them?

Mr. PALMER. There is no doubt about that at all.

Mr. GILLETT. And you think the time has come when it would be advisable to do so?

Mr. PALMER. I do.

Mr. GILLETT. On this question of expense, I notice that you have reduced the amount \$500,000. I would like to know whether that is because you expect to do less work or on account of the introduction of more economic methods.

Mr. BRIAN. We are looking after that all the time to see how the work can be done more economically, but we did not spend all the appropriation you gave us last year.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you tell us how much was expended last year?

Mr. PALMER. We covered into the Treasury \$317,000.

Mr. GILLETT. And you hope to make an additional saving during the coming year?

Mr. BRIAN. From present appearances; yes, sir.

Mr. RICKETTS. One of the reasons is we will not have to buy as much new machinery. We had to equip the new office with furniture both in the clerical and in the mechanical divisions. That took a good deal of money.

Mr. GILLETT. And you can do the work cheaper in the new building than in the old one?

Mr. RICKETTS. Yes, sir; decidedly so.

PUBLICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE NATIONAL HERBARIUM.

1. The National Herbarium was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution from the Department of Agriculture in 1894.

2. The official organ of publication, "Contributions from the National Herbarium," was similarly transferred in 1902, and a publication fund of \$7,000 was appropriated in the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1903.

3. In the appropriation act for 1904 this item was omitted. A continuance of this omission would be detrimental to the interests of botanists throughout the country and to the practical work of the Govern-

ment, as carried on in the bureaus of Plant Industry, and of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, and in other economic bureaus which depend very largely for fundamental facts in their inquiries upon the work of the National Herbarium. A large share of the papers prepared for the Herbarium contributions are directly and immediately useful.

4. Among the accumulated papers awaiting publication are (1) a "Flora of the State of Washington;" (2) a report entitled "The Useful Plants of Guam;" (3) "The Palms of Porto Rico;" (4) "The Poisonous Fungi of the Genus *Amanita*;" (5) a series of papers on the climatic and soil adaptations of plants in Texas; (6) "Descriptions of Newly-Discovered Mexican Plants."

5. From experience in the publication of the preceding volumes, and of other reports of similar character, it is estimated that the cost of printing an annual volume will be \$5,000.

7. This publication is essentially the annual report of the National Herbarium, and the appropriation should be a standing one. Except during the present year, when no appropriation for the work was made, the publication has been issued by the Government since 1890.

7. The appropriation is covered in the estimate for "Printing and binding, Smithsonian Institution," which contains an increase of which \$5,000 is for the publication of these herbarium contributions. (See Book of Official Estimates, p. 318, with explanation on p. 502.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, *March 7, 1904.*

MY DEAR LANDIS: There is an item in the sundry civil bill now before the Committee on Appropriations in which I am very much interested. It comes under the one entitled "Printing and binding for the Smithsonian Institution." It seems to me and my colleagues in botany that it would be a great loss if this item should fail to pass. The series entitled "Contributions from the United States National Herbarium" is one of very great value, being immensely useful, not only to botanists of this country, but to those abroad, and it would be unfortunate to suspend it. A number of my own publications have appeared in it, and some of them are greatly in need of republication. For example, those who would study the botany of western Texas are at present dependent upon the manual which I prepared and published in that series, and the supply has long since disappeared. The amount asked for covering this publication for next year is \$5,000.

I know that this item does not come directly under your charge, but I write thinking you might interest yourself in it after being informed as to its importance.

Wishing you every success, I remain, yours, sincerely,

JOHN M. COULTER.

Hon. C. B. LANDIS, *Washington, D. C.*

MONDAY, *March 7, 1904.*

GOVERNMENT SALARY TABLE.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. D. TERRELL, CHIEF CLERK, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Judge, we have before us a communication from you as chairman of the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to look into the matter of Government salary tables, suggesting the adoption of a new form of salary table. What have you to say in addition to the recommendations made in your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. TERRELL. I have this to say: There is at present no uniformity in the method of paying salaries. Strictly speaking, to divide an annual salary by 365 in ordinary years and 366 in leap years, when you pay for a single day or for any certain number of days, to make it strict, is impracticable. We have found it so, and that method has not been followed for years. In the salary table that they have been using they divide the salary into quarters, and they pay just as much for one quarter as they do for another, although there is a different number of days in one quarter than in the other. So it does not follow the strict technical law.

In the Army, a year ago, Congress passed an act applying to the army table a provision very similar to the one we have prepared. They divide the annual salary into twelve equal parts, and for a month's pay they pay one-twelfth of the annual salary regardless of the number of days; and for any number of days less than a month they pay for each day one-thirtieth of one-twelfth of the annual salary without regard to the number of days. That seemed to us to be the most convenient and practical way. It is a practice that has been enforced in the War Department, so far as the Army is concerned, for forty-odd years, and it has worked well. They secured that legislation a year ago.

We have no salary table now—I mean the actual tables—because the supply is exhausted, and the proposition has been made to prepare a new table. But the Secretary did not want to prepare one until he could find out what the law was, and if he could, he desired to comply with the law. To comply with the law as to a salary table throughout the civil service would make a table pretty nearly as large as a dictionary.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, after ascertaining these facts, what is your recommendation?

Mr. TERRELL. My recommendation and the recommendation of the committee, approved by the Secretary, is to divide an annual salary into 12 equal parts, and the monthly parts—one-twelfth—into 30 equal parts, regardless of the length of the month.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you pay the same amount for each month? In determining a day's salary, that would be one-thirtieth of the month's salary?

Mr. TERRELL. Yes; without regard to the number of the days in that month, following the almost universal commercial usage in outside business.

The CHAIRMAN. In what Departments of the Government is that practiced now?

Mr. TERRELL. In the War and Navy Departments, so far as the Army and Navy are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that authorized by law in those Departments?

Mr. TERRELL. It is authorized by law in the War Department as to the Army, and it is authorized by long-continued practice in the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What you now suggest is that this rule be made to apply to all the Departments of the Government?

Mr. TERRELL. Yes, sir; all the Departments, military and civil. In the War Department, when they pay the Army they pay in accordance with one plan—the plan in the law of March 2, 1903; but all the civilian employees are paid in accordance with another system, and the same disbursing officers would have to use two different systems in making payments to two different classes of men.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the effect of changing this law, as suggested by you, in the way of saving clerical help and making it easier to transact business?

Mr. TERRELL. It would be in the line of simplification, very materially. Everybody would then know exactly, and without making computations. Now, a new disbursing officer is liable to make errors.

The CHAIRMAN. The net result would be that the same amount of money would be paid out?

Mr. TERRELL. Yes, in the long run. Suppose a man enlisted, for instance, on the 31st day of the month; he would not be paid anything for that day under the law as it now stands; but he would get just as much pay for the month of February, for example, as in any other month, so that in the long run it evens up, and is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you prepare an item to go into the bill which will cover your request in the matter.

Mr. TERRELL. Yes, sir. I have furnished a plan here to go into the bill just as it is in the law we propose—which we proposed in February, 1903, that it should go into effect on the 30th of June, 1903. That date, however, will have to be changed to 1904. We drafted a bill, which I have handed to the clerk here. But I have left off the last clause in the bill, which reads: "All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

This committee had better judge whether that ought to be left on or off. I left it off because probably a point of order might be raised against it, on the ground that it was a change in existing law. If the committee thinks otherwise they can add it.

"SEC. —. That the annual compensation of officers, agents, and employees of the United States for services rendered subsequent to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, shall be divided into twelve equal installments, one of which shall be the pay for each calendar month, and in making payments for a fractional part of a month, one-thirtieth of one of such installments, or of a monthly compensation, shall be the rate to be paid for each day; and for the purpose of computing such compensation each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, without regard to the actual number of days in any month, thus excluding the thirty-first day of any month from the computation, and treating February as if it actually had thirty days."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1903.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: Your committee on accounting methods, to whom was referred the question as to the adoption of a new form of salary table, to be used in determining the amount of each payment to be made to the officers, agents, and employees of the United States, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to submit the following reports:

It is conceded that new tables are necessary by reason of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury (Vol. VIII, Comp. Dec., 770).

The report of your committee on salary tables, appointed under date of May 21, 1902, to investigate this matter, has also received attention.

The form of salary table appears to this committee to be divisible into but two propositions:

First. A method based upon mathematical precision.

Second. A method based upon the greatest convenience and ease of determination.

The only merit claimed for the first method is that it would state with mathematical exactness the amount due each day in the year, and would be in strict conformity with the present law as construed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, *supra*; but the experience of the past shows that in nearly every branch of the Government service some arbitrary method looking toward greater convenience has been adopted, thereby avoiding the strict legal method, which is cumbersome, and probably the most inconvenient that could be devised.

In view of the large number of persons employed in the capacity of disbursing agents of the Government, oftentimes aided by persons having little, if any, experience in the application of departmental rules, and the further fact that salary tables prepared under the first method are now foreign to commercial usage, your committee is unanimously of the opinion that the most convenient, or second method suggested, should be adopted and so recommends.

One other feature that assisted the committee in arriving at this conclusion is the desirability for a uniform method throughout every branch of the Government service. The Army has for nearly forty years had in operation salary tables based upon the principle herein recommended, and the same is now being followed by the Navy, and while it may not be authorized under the present law, yet your committee is advised that steps have been taken to have the method legalized in so far as it applies to the Army and Navy, with every indication at this time of its being adopted by Congress.

In view of the necessity for legislation, in order to secure the adoption such uniform and convenient method throughout every branch of the service, your committee has the honor to recommend that you invite the early attention of Congress to this matter and request the enactment of the following legislation as a section in one of the appropriation bills:

SEC. —. That the annual compensation of officers, agents, and employees of the United States for services rendered subsequent to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, shall be divided into twelve equal installments, one of which shall be the pay for each calendar month; and in making payments for a fractional part of a month, one-thirtieth of one of such installments, or of a monthly compensation, shall be the rate to be paid for each day. For the purpose of computing such compensation each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, without regard

to the actual number of days in any month, thus excluding the thirty-first day of any month from the computation, and treating February as if it actually had thirty days. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The papers in the case are herewith returned.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. TERRILL, *Chairman.*
E. T. BUSHNELL, *Recorder.*

MARCH 8, 1904.

FIELD MANEUVERS OF THE ARMY AND MILITIA.

STATEMENT OF COL. J. T. KERR, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. W. P. DUVALL.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to call your attention to Document No. 455.

Colonel KERR. Yes, sir; I have that.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an appropriation for the fiscal year 1905 of \$1,245,366.95 for field maneuvers of the Army and militia. Please explain the necessity for that appropriation.

Colonel KERR. The contemplation was to have annually two sets of maneuvers, one in each of two of four military divisions. For this coming year we wanted to have maneuvers in the Atlantic division and the Pacific division, and next year have maneuvers in the other two divisions—that is, the northern division and the southwestern division. The items as given in the bill are calculated on a proposed strength of troops attending the maneuvers in round numbers of 40,000 troops, including regulars and the organized militia. The estimates as given under the several headings have been worked out on an assumed maximum authorized basis for the various organizations which it is assumed will participate in the maneuvers.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this system of having these maneuvers inaugurated?

Colonel KERR. Two years ago the first maneuvers were held at Fort Riley, Kans. They were participated in only by the regulars then, as I recollect it. This last year there were maneuvers held at two places, Fort Riley, Kans., and West Point, Ky. They were both participated in by both the regulars and the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you directed by law to have these maneuvers?

Colonel KERR. No, sir. The Dick bill passed in 1901 contemplated the holding of the maneuvers.

Mr. GARDNER. You mean that it authorized them?

Colonel KERR. Yes, sir; it did authorize them.

Mr. GARDNER. So it is a statutory matter?

Colonel KERR. Yes, sir. It authorized and laid down rules for governing the conduct of troops, organized militia, and the regulars when they met in maneuvers.

Mr. GARDNER. Are these maneuvers mandatory; are you required to have them, or are they simply permissive?

Colonel KERR. They are simply permissive.

The CHAIRMAN. What additional cost does the Dick militia bill add to the Government annually?

Colonel KERR. With reference to the maneuvers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; and in a general way what addition to the expenses?

Colonel KERR. I have not looked into that.

Major DUVAL. The Government has been put to a very great expense thus far in rearming the militia. They have armed now about 96 per cent of the organized militia within a year. That of course would make the expenses for this year very much greater than after they became armed. I do not know what it is, but of course it is very much larger than it would be after they were armed.

Mr. BENTON. They have been armed with what kind of guns?

Major DUVAL. Exactly the same gun we have in the Army?

Mr. BENTON. The Krag?

Major DUVAL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. And the cavalry?

Major DUVAL. The same that our cavalry has, and the same with the field artillery, and they are making 72 of the modern guns for them now.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the provisions of the army bill recently passed by the House? That bill, as I understand it, provides for your field maneuvers, etc.?

Colonel KERR. Yes, sir; I had understood that the contemplation was to make a separate appropriation for these maneuvers, entirely separate from the appropriation for the Army proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not this do it? It says: "That the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated for paying the expenses of the organized militia." It seems they undertook to appropriate for the militia, and you include both the Army and the militia?

Colonel KERR. Yes, sir; and for both years.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you do that in view of the appropriation on the army bill for the militia?

Colonel KERR. I have not gone into that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you take Document No. 455 and the army bill and consider the two together and advise us by letter—it is evidently the intention of the Military Affairs Committee to take care of the appropriation for the militia—after taking that into consideration, the amount necessary to appropriate for the Army alone for field maneuvers, or whether or not it is necessary to appropriate at all in view of the appropriation on the army bill?

Colonel KERR. Very well.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, March 9, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE
IN CHARGE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL,
House of Representatives.

SIR: As per instructions given yesterday by your committee to Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, I have the honor to submit the following statement in reference to House Document No. 455, being an estimate of funds required for military maneuvers of the Regular Army and militia. I understand that Congress has appropriated in the army appropriation bill, for the militia for pay, \$300,000; purchase of supplies, incidental expenses, quarters, transportation, clothing and equipage, lease of land, and damage to property, \$600,000; for purchase of subsistence supplies, \$100,000, and that these sums are the items referred

to in the document mentioned, so far as it concerns the militia, for the year 1905; that it has eliminated from the appropriation anything requested in said document for the Regular Army for maneuver purposes.

I remember a conversation had by the chairman of the House Military Committee, Mr. Hull, with the Secretary of War, that he (Mr. Hull) thought it best to separate the appropriations for the National Guard from the appropriations for the Army, and it appears that Congress has taken this action. Therefore, Congress has responded in the army appropriation bill to our request for 1905, with the exception that it makes no special appropriation for the expenses of the Regular Army, expecting, I presume, that whatever expense is incurred by the Regular Army will be defrayed from the regular appropriation bill for that service. If the same matter is being introduced in the sundry civil bill, as I am informed it is, it will be a duplication of the appropriation, which is not desired.

It will be observed that in House Document No. 455 the estimated expenses of the Regular Army for the maneuvers are made a separate item as follows:

Regular Army.

Regular supplies	\$33, 000
Incidental expenses	4, 500
Barracks and quarters	6, 000
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	171, 400

Total for the Regular Army 214, 900

I do not understand that further action of the Appropriation Committee is necessary on House Document 455 in order to meet the wishes of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1905, as regards the militia. A statement was made in said document for 1906 for the information of Congress.

Inclosed is a copy of section 15 of the militia act of January 21, 1903 (the Dick bill), authorizing the Secretary of War to hold maneuvers.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Lieutenant-General, Chief of Staff.

The Secretary of War is absent from the city.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any State or Territory on the request of the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence, and transportation of the Army: *Provided*, That the command of such military post or camp and of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

MARCH 11, 1904.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES C. NEEDHAM, REPRESENTATIVE
FROM CALIFORNIA.**

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to hear you, Mr. Needham.

Mr. NEEDHAM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appear before you in reference to the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California. The Fifty-fifth Congress in the sundry civil appropriation bill inserted a provision providing for the appointment of a commission to examine the roads in the Yellowstone National Park, and to report to the next session of Congress what ought to be done in regard to those roads. A commission was appointed and it made a report to the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and that report is set out in Senate Document No. 155, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

In order to understand this matter fully, Mr. Chairman, it is necessary to go back to the establishment of what is called the Yosemite Valley grant. That grant was made to the State of California by Congress, in trust, in the year 1864, and the State of California has been increasing this grant from that time until the present day, and the State still has charge of it. In 1890 the Congress of the United States established what is known as the Yosemite National Park, which surrounds the Yosemite Valley grant.

There were built before the national park was established certain roads which led into the Yosemite Valley grant. When the State of California took charge of the Yosemite Valley grant it bought within the grant all these toll roads and made them free; but the United States Government has never done anything to promote travel through the park free of toll, and consequently everybody who goes into the park to-day is obliged to pay toll in going through it—through this free national park, which is set aside for the benefit and pleasure of the people.

Every Secretary of the Interior and every superintendent of the park has recommended repeatedly that something should be done. They have recommended that these toll roads should be purchased by the Government and that these tolls be abolished.

As I say, these recommendations resulted, in the Fifty-fifth Congress, in the appointment of a commission to investigate and report. This commission was composed of two army officers and one member of the board of highway commissioners of California. They spent a summer there, and reported liberally in Senate Document No. 155, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

In this report they recommended that the Government of the United States purchase and make free these roads and also build a road up the Merced Canyon into the Yosemite Valley grant. The road up to the Merced Canyon would give practically a level road and an all-winter route into the valley; and it is thought that by giving an all-winter route into the valley a great many people would go there all the year round.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think we are justified in asking, in behalf of California, that something be done in regard to these roads. The appropriations that have been granted to Yosemite Park since its estab-

lishment have been very meager. The amount has been only \$25,000 or \$30,000, whereas in the case of the Yellowstone National Park \$1,300,000 has been granted, and the records show that more people annually visit the Yosemite Park than the Yellowstone Park.

I have visited both parks. I have been twice through the Yosemite and once entirely through the Yellowstone, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the Yosemite is far superior in interest and scenery to the Yellowstone National Park.

Now, the superintendent of the Yosemite National Park in his last report says, on page 6, under date of October 8, 1903:

The fact that toll is demanded of the ordinary visitor on all the roads now in use which lead through the park and through the Yosemite Valley is very objectionable. I understand that the full toll for a two-horse conveyance from Awahnee to Yosemite Valley, about 50 miles, is \$6.75. This is deemed excessive. I am not informed as to the rates on the other roads. Applications to the proper county officials for information have not been answered.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns these roads?

Mr. NEEDHAM. They are owned by different corporations. They obtained a franchise from the Government years ago, and are operating these roads under a franchise obtained from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any estimate of their cost?

Mr. NEEDHAM. Yes, sir. Their original cost and their present value are all set forth in this Senate Document No. 155. They are all there.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the figures?

Mr. NEEDHAM. The total cost is \$208,750—that is, the total cost of the toll roads estimated at that time.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we think that this is an anomalous situation, and there are constant complaints about it from our people.

The CHAIRMAN. Who regulates the toll to be charged?

Mr. W. B. ENGLISH (former Representative from California). The boards of supervisors of the different counties fix the rates of toll. There are two or three counties.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it costs a two-horse team \$6.75 to pass over a distance of 50 miles?

Mr. ENGLISH. Four roads going in.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all appraised at \$208,000?

Mr. ENGLISH. Yes, sir; but the cost of building them was very much more than that, Mr. Chairman. The California legislature has memorialized Congress on several occasions about it.

Mr. NEEDHAM. I wrote out to the State comptroller to get the figures of what the State of California had paid since the Yosemite Valley grant was made to our State, and I have a letter from him here which I would like to incorporate in the hearings, which shows the amount that the State of California has spent (\$529,765.02) in the care and maintenance of the Yosemite. Our State has relieved the National Government of that amount of money, which the Government would have expended had all this area been left in the hands of the National Government. Here is the letter:

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, January 29, 1904.

Hon. J. C. NEEDHAM,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of 18th instant requesting information relative to an appropriation by the State of California fo-

the purpose of building a wagon road up the Merced River to the boundary line of the Yosemite National Park.

On March 26, 1895, an act of the legislature was approved appropriating the sum of \$50,000 "for the survey, location, and construction of a free wagon road from the town of Mariposa, in Mariposa County, to the Yosemite Valley." The amount appropriated was made payable in five installments, the first of \$2,000 when the survey and location of the road was completed and accepted by the board of supervisors of Mariposa County and so certified to the controller of State by the clerk of said board. The remaining \$48,000 was made payable in four equal installments of \$12,000 each, upon the completion of one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, and the whole of said road, upon acceptance and certification as provided in the act.

The last section of the act is as follows:

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately after the county of Mariposa shall have appropriated and deposited with the State treasurer the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for the construction of said road.

This section practically nullifies the whole act, as by its provisions the State compels the county of Mariposa to pay into the State treasury \$25,000 more than the State appropriated to build the road. It is needless to say that the county of Mariposa has not complied with the provisions of the act, and it remains to-day an idle piece of legislation upon our statute books. As the act has never been repealed I have no doubt that its provisions could be so amended as to make it practicable and the appropriation available. Especially could this be done if the Congress were to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to build a free wagon road from the boundary of the Yosemite National Park into the Yosemite Valley, as suggested in your letter.

There was also appropriated by an act of the legislature approved February 23, 1899, the sum of \$25,000 "for the purpose of locating and constructing a free wagon road from the Mono Lake Basin to and connecting with a wagon road called the 'Tioga road,' and near the Tioga mine."

As you are no doubt aware, the Tioga road was built about the year 1879 by a company of Boston capitalists owning the Tioga mine, near the headwaters of the Tuolumne River, and said road runs from a station called Crockers, on the Big Oak Flat road to said mine. The object of building the road from the Mono Lake Basin to connect with the Tioga road at a point above the "Tuolumne Meadows" was to give the inhabitants on the east side of the mountains a road across the mountains to the west side and in that way some sort of access to the Yosemite Valley. This road must necessarily pass through and over a portion of the Yosemite National Park. Work is in progress on this road, and on March 26, 1903, an additional appropriation of \$25,000 was made for its completion.

These are the only appropriations made by the State in recent years for the building of wagon roads to the valley.

Very truly, yours,

E. P. COLGAN,
State Controller,
By W. W. DOUGLAS,
Deputy.

We have done that willingly. We have taxed ourselves for that purpose. Our State has bought all the roads within the grant, and paid the owners for them; and we say these roads, every one of them, should be made free. I am reliably informed that every one of these toll roads does not pay.

THE CHAIRMAN. How long is it since this estimate was made of their value?

MR. NEEDHAM. This estimate was made, Mr. Chairman, in the summer of 1899. That was the summer when the Commission went into the valley. I have looked into this matter some, and I am satisfied that this is not subject to a point of order. It is simply a continuation of a public work already begun, and this is the proper place to insert it—here in the sundry civil bill.

We have had separate bills before Congress on several occasions relating to this matter, and I have made a report myself on it, and it went to the Union Calendar, where it died the usual death of bills of that kind.

I would also recommend the importance of building a road up the Merced Canyon, because it would give an all-winter route into the valley. That would cost not to exceed \$80,000.

Now, Mr. English, formerly a member of Congress from our State in the Fifty-third Congress, is here, and I would like the committee to hear him supplementing my remarks.

MR. GARDNER. When you say that these toll roads do not pay, do you mean pay as an investment, with interest on it?

MR. NEEDHAM. That is what I understand from the best information that I can obtain. The commission treats on that very liberally in that Senate document to which I referred.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. B. ENGLISH, FORMER REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA.

MR. GARDNER. Do you know anything about the annual cost of maintenance?

MR. ENGLISH. It will cost about \$12,000 to maintain the roads—these four roads.

MR. GARDNER. Now, on this road that you speak of, which you think ought to be built, is there anything more there than a trail?

MR. ENGLISH. Yes; there is a road that adjoins the Tioga road. It means that there will be a roadway across the mountains. The Tioga road is the most difficult part. The State has already made an appropriation for it.

MR. GARDNER. Do these companies want to sell their roads?

MR. ENGLISH. Yes, sir; from the fact that their roads have been depreciating in revenue in consequence of the withdrawal of these lands from settlement. The Government has taken and reserved a strip of land there 36 miles wide and 42 miles long.

I want to say this, Mr. Chairman: This matter has been pending before Congress for a great many years. The Government has not been very liberal in its appropriations for matters pertaining to California, notwithstanding the fact that the people of California pay per capita a larger amount of money into the Treasury than any other people. Every month the contributions of California to the Treasury

are \$750,000. The wants of California are very modest and she has asked very little.

Those people do not know how to reach you gentlemen except by petitions of the legislature.

The governor of the State and the Senators have repeatedly filed petitions, and prior to this the former Senators have petitioned Congress asking that this work be done. I have three resolutions here that have been adopted by the legislature of California asking you people to provide for these matters. We do not know what to do to obtain this. We want to build those roads. We want to open that country. There are no roads over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The San Joaquin Valley is not opened up.

Another thing about this park is that most of the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley in the summer time leave their homes and take their families in wagons and go to the coast on account of the extreme heat of these valleys, the thermometers ranging in the shade from 116° to 120°. They are the only agricultural people on earth that I know of who can afford that, but they do it. They would all go to the Yosemite Valley if these roads were made. There is the finest water there, and any climate that you want. But these tolls and the inaccessibility of the valley prevent them from going there.

The CHAIRMAN. You must understand that the Government can not go into the road-building business for the benefit of localities. It must be for a public purpose. The argument you make is that it is not for the benefit of the public, but designed to benefit localities.

Mr. ENGLISH. The State has already taken steps to get access from the Merced Valley up to this park. This Tioga road will be a part of this road to this mountain. We ask you for appropriations to take care of these roads, the roads inside the National Park. We appropriated \$64,000 for the purchase of these same roads in the Yosemite Valley grant.

Now, as I say, we pay more money into the Treasury than anybody else. We pay almost \$1,000,000 on coal alone, and there has not been a dollar contributed in the United States from any other people outside of California. We paid into the Treasury \$300,000,000 in customs duties since we have been a State. We have paid \$125,000,000 in internal revenue since the adoption of the system in 1862.

We have received no consideration. Here is something that everybody advocates. The legislature of California unanimously passed the resolution which I will ask you to put in the record, so that the members of Congress can see it. We do not know what to do. We have \$25,000 to build this other road to connect with the Tioga road as soon as the Government takes possession of this road and owns it. The people do not feel that it would be possible to build the State road until this is done. They do not want to confiscate the property of these people.

This matter has been pending here, as I say, eight or ten years, and everybody is for it. Mr. Metcalf introduced a bill in the Fifty-fifth and the Fifty-sixth Congresses, but it died on the calendar.

I notice that nearly all of these other parks come in under the sundry civil bill, and we think that in justice to us this ought to be done. This matter came before the Fifty-third Congress, when I was here, but at that time the Government was broke, and could not take it up. In the meantime two commissions have reported—one appointed by

the Secretary of the Interior and one by the Secretary of War; and this matter has been thoroughly thrashed over. Every army officer that has been there and seen the park and looked into it has advocated the purchase of these roads.

I submit that the people who get so little as the people of California do should receive this consideration at your hands.

I have been to the Yellowstone Park and also to this park, and in my judgment there is no comparison between them. I think probably some members of this committee have been to the Yosemite Park, and they can tell you about it. This is a mountain region—the sources of three important rivers in California which rise in this park. Of these the San Joaquin is the second most important river in our State.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know about how many people visit this park every year?

Mr. ENGLISH. Last year about 9,500. We have a record of that. Mr. Needham has that in the annual report of the acting superintendent of the park.

Mr. NEEDHAM. That is more than went through the Yellowstone Park.

Mr. ENGLISH. And the Yellowstone is much more accessible than the Yosemite.

Mr. GARDNER. Supposing it was decided to buy one of these roads or two—I do not say it will be—but suppose it was decided to buy one or two of them, would there be any choice?

Mr. ENGLISH. It would only delay us in building this important road across the country there. We do not ask for a large appropriation at this time.

Mr. GARDNER. If it were the only one it would not be large.

Mr. ENGLISH. That is only one-third of what we pay into the Treasury every month. It is not one-third.

MARCH 11, 1904.

FOREST RESERVES.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD A. BOWERS, SECRETARY AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BOWERS. I come here as the representative of the American Forestry Association, an organization which has existed since 1882, and which has perhaps had as much to do with bringing about the present forest policy of the United States as any organization in the United States. We have members scattered through every State and Territory, including the island possessions.

At the annual meeting of this association the following resolution was passed:

Whereas experience has demonstrated that the first step in an effective administration of great forest areas is rapid and easy means of communication, in order that fires may be extinguished in their incipient stage and depredations anticipated: Be it

Resolved, That the officers of this association are hereby instructed to make every proper effort to obtain from Congress at this session an appropriation of \$500,000, to be expended in the construction and improvement of roads and trails within the existing national forest reserves.

As secretary of the association, I was directed to present this matter to the proper authorities. I wrote letters to the chairmen of the Committees on Public Lands of the Senate and House, and I have a copy of my letter addressed to Mr. Lacey, which, I understand from him, was referred to this committee, inclosing a copy of the resolution. The letter is as follows:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *January 8, 1904.*

HON. JOHN F. LACEY,

Chairman Committee on Public Lands,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to thank you for your letter of January 2 and your offer to call the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to the resolution of this association recommending that the sum of \$500,000 be appropriated for construction of roads and trails within the existing national forest reserves. Our idea was that it will take some time to engineer these roads properly and that this appropriation should be a continuing appropriation, so as to cover a carefully devised means of rapid communication within the reserves.

If, however, Congress is unwilling to make so large an appropriation at the present time, an appropriation of \$50,000 for the ensuing fiscal year, but made immediately available upon the passage of the act, would be of the very greatest advantage. It should be made specifically for such roads and trails, as this is the first step toward any proper protection of the forests within these reserves. It should be possible for a ranger to get to any place within his district inside of ten hours with a shovel, axe, and enough food on his back to last him several days; and when this can be done we shall see nearly all of the large fires within the reserves stopped. It will have the further good effect of making the patrols so much more rapid that depredations will be anticipated, and so practically cease.

Under the existing conditions in many of the reserves it is impossible for a ranger, no matter what efforts he makes, to get to a fire over a distant mountain range under two or three days, and by that time the fire has got such a start that he needs assistance to put it out. This, of course, would cost the Government money, to say nothing of the injury done to the forest, which is again more likely to be set on fire as the result of these burned spots. This summer and autumn I visited a number of the national forest reserves, and from my personal observation became convinced that nearly all fires can be put out by a single man with a shovel and an ax if he can get to them quickly. Numerous trails, cut at a comparatively low price per mile and making a network over each reserve, with a few main roads, I believe will accomplish this fundamental requirement. It is no use to put forests in reservation and then not protect them, and to protect them rapid communication within their boundaries is essential. For this reason we believe that an annual item in the appropriation bill for roads and trails within the reserves is fundamental, and we sincerely hope that this Congress will recognize this fact.

Very respectfully,

EDW. A. BOWERS,

Secretary American Forestry Association.

I want to say in addition to what is in that letter that in the development of the reserves there is naturally a decrease in the passing to

and fro within the reserves. As a result of that the old trails are gradually being filled up with down timber, so that it takes a man half a day to go a few miles. In old times, when the Indians and trappers were going through the reserves, the trails were open. I could take you to a trail that is three hundred years old, according to the traditions of the Indians, which is to-day almost impassable.

The administration of the reserves in the General Land Office has no money with which to keep these trails clear. As a result of that these trails are getting worse and worse as the years go on, and it seems to me that this thing should be recognized and that there should be every year an amount appropriated specifically for this purpose, not for protection purposes generally, but for the clearing of the roads and trails, which is the best protection. In addition to that I might say that a single fire may frequently burn, not \$500,000 worth of timber, but \$5,000,000 worth. It only takes a township of fairly good timber to mean a destruction of \$115,000, and 10 townships make it over a million, and I can take you to places all over the western mountains where more than 10 townships have burned to the advantage of no one.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 14, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your request for certain information concerning the estimates for the next fiscal year of the several national military parks, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following reports from the commissioners of the parks relative to the expenditure of money on roads not owned by the United States, viz:

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., March 11, 1904.

MR. JOHN C. SCOFIELD,
Chief Clerk War Department.

DEAR SIR: Your telegram requesting information as to expenditure on any road not the property of the United States at Gettysburg received and we immediately telegraphed you as follows:

"No money ever expended upon any road not owned by or conveyed to United States at Gettysburg."

You are doubtless aware that Sickles avenue connects with the Wheatfield road, but before it was built it was conveyed by law to the United States and is not a public road. The connecting link measures about 300 yards.

Yours, truly,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*

(See authority and blueprint in the War Department.)

VICKSBURG, MISS., *March 11, 1904.*

MR. JOHN C. SCOFIELD,
Chief Clerk War Department, Washington, D. C.:

In connection with Vicksburg Park work, no money has been expended on any roadway or for any road work on land not owned by the United States.

WILLIAM T. RIGBY, *Chairman.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March 12, 1904.*

J. C. SCOFIELD,

Chief Clerk War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Your wire to-day. In order to reach and mark first positions of Hardee, Bragg, Polk, and Breckinridge, the Corinth road has been improved by us about 1,200 yards west of park property and on public road ceded us by county and State.

CORNELIUS CADLE, *Chairman.*

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,

Washington, March 11, 1904.

Memorandum for the chief clerk:

Answering your memorandum of March 11, you are respectfully informed that there has been no road work executed in connection with the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park upon land the jurisdiction of which had not previously been ceded to the United States.

In regard to the Lafayette road, from Lee and Gordons Mills to Lafayette, Ga., the jurisdiction over that road was ceded to the United States by an act of the legislature of the State of Georgia approved December 3, 1895.

H. V. BOYNTON, *Chairman of Commission.*

The following is a statement of the expenditures of the different parks since July 1, 1903, viz:

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

Balance July 1, 1903.....	\$8, 280. 53
Appropriation.....	60. 000. 00
	<hr/>
	68, 280. 53

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries—Commissioners, clerks, etc.....	\$13, 730. 00
Mileage and traveling expense	68. 88
Miscellaneous expenses of establishment.....	1, 426. 21
Land and legal expenses.....	9, 064. 16
Road construction.....	5, 882. 08
Bridges and fencing	4, 298. 19
Monuments, tablets, towers, etc.....	624. 99
Stationery and printing.....	234. 26
Labor	10, 054. 49
Rent	189. 00
Fuel, ice, forage, and miscellaneous	2, 299. 32
Road repairs.....	147. 75
	<hr/>
	48, 019. 33

Balance March 11, 1904.....	20, 241. 20
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SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Balance July 1, 1903.....	\$41, 011. 46
Appropriation.....	20, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	61, 011. 46

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries—Commissioners, clerks, etc.....	\$16, 085. 97
Mileage, traveling expenses, etc.....	105. 20
Land and legal expenses.....	5, 100. 00
Road construction.....	743. 95
Monuments, tablets, towers, etc.....	9, 755. 20
Stationery and printing.....	1, 404. 77
Labor	9, 078. 10
Fuel, ice, forage, and miscellaneous items.....	808. 94
	<hr/>
	43, 082. 13

Balance March 11, 1904.....	17, 929. 33
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VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Balance July 1, 1903.....	\$98, 203. 54
Appropriation	50, 000. 00
	<hr/> 148, 203. 54

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries—Commissioners, clerks, etc.....	\$15, 352. 34
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	497. 67
Land and legal expenses.....	2, 246. 35
Road construction.....	17, 487. 52
Bridges and fencing.....	79, 924. 52
Stationery and printing.....	134. 67
Labor.....	14, 779. 26
Rent.....	480. 00
Fuel, ice, hardware, etc.....	1, 727. 80
	<hr/> 132, 630. 13
Balance March 11, 1904.....	15, 573. 41

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Balance July 1, 1903.....	\$11, 214. 81
Appropriation	40, 000. 00
	<hr/> 51, 214. 81

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries—Commissioners, clerks, etc.....	\$14, 244. 19
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	332. 88
Miscellaneous expenses of establishment.....	459. 25
Land and legal expenses.....	1, 375. 80
Road construction.....	5, 398. 33
Stationery and printing.....	190. 24
Labor.....	16, 968. 02
Rent.....	19. 43
Fuel, ice, forage, hardware, etc.....	2, 001. 25
Furniture.....	32. 50
	<hr/> 41, 021. 89
Balance March 14, 1904.....	10, 192. 92

The necessary expenses between now and the 1st of July, 1904, will probably reduce the balance on hand to a small working balance for contingencies and incidental expenditures, except in the case of the Vicksburg Park, where it will be entirely wiped out.

The items upon which the estimates for 1905 for the various parks are based are as follows, viz:

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

Salaries: Commissioners, etc.....	\$18, 000
Miscellaneous expenses of establishment.....	1, 500
Land and legal expenses.....	9, 000
Road construction.....	10, 000
Bridges and fencing.....	6, 000
Monuments, tablets, towers, etc.....	500
Stationery and printing.....	300
Labor.....	11, 000
Rent.....	340
Fuel, ice, forage, and miscellaneous.....	3, 000
Road repairs.....	360
Total.....	<hr/> 60, 000

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Salaries.....	\$12,000
Office expenses.....	1,500
Traveling expenses.....	300
Three concrete bridges to replace wooden structures.....	3,600
Labor on clearing land and extending roads and on State monument foundations.....	10,000
House for office and headquarters of the commission.....	5,000
Incidentals.....	2,600
Total.....	35,000

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Salaries: Commissioners and secretary, only.....	\$14,400
Traveling expenses.....	1,000
Office expenses.....	3,000
Land and conveyancing.....	6,275
Topography and maps.....	500
Buildings and quarters.....	800
Clearing land.....	2,600
Roads and bridges.....	53,650
Monuments and markers.....	3,000
Tablets and guideposts.....	4,000
Cannon and gun carriages.....	11,375
Total.....	100,000

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

Salaries: Commissioners, clerks, etc.....	\$16,836
Completion of forest road.....	1,500
McFarland Gap road, one-half mile.....	3,000
Regulating Point park, including wall and gateway.....	9,600
Guttering of 5 miles of important roads.....	5,000
General maintenance of roads; painting tablets and gun carriages; foundations, monuments; stationery and printing, and miscellaneous supplies....	4,000
Total.....	39,936

With reference to the present condition of the appropriations of the Vicksburg Park, it has been ascertained that the Commission desires \$50,000, to be made immediately available, to continue the work on the park during the remainder of the present fiscal year and \$100,000 to carry on the work for the next fiscal year. While the Department has not felt justified in asking Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000, as requested by the Vicksburg Commission, it has no doubt that if approximately this sum were now available it could be advantageously expended by the Commission during the remainder of the present fiscal year and that \$100,000 can be advantageously expended during the next fiscal year. Upon the assumption, however, that no appropriation could be made available before, say, May 15, 1904, \$100,000 is the least sum that can be advantageously expended between that date and March 4, 1905, by which time the appropriations would be made for the fiscal year 1906. These appropriations ought to include a sufficient amount to carry on the work of the park from March 4, 1905, to July 1, 1905, to be made immediately available.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MILITARY POST.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, March 14, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with your request for information from this Office in regard to the amount which could be advantageously expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, for construction of a new military post near Indianapolis, Ind., for which a special estimate of \$944,300 was submitted to Congress, I have the honor to state:

After careful consideration of the question at issue it is recommended that there be appropriated and made immediately available the sum of \$523,990 to permit the construction of the necessary officers' quarters and barracks for a garrison of regimental headquarters, band, and one battalion (four companies) of infantry, together with the necessary storehouses, hospital, stables, guardhouse, office building, etc., that would be required for a complete post.

It is the intention of the War Department to provide ultimately for a garrison of one full regiment of infantry, but it is believed that it will be more advantageous to limit construction during the ensuing fiscal year to that which would be required for headquarters and the first battalion, leaving the other two battalions to be provided for by future appropriations.

It will be observed that the estimated cost of the buildings to be erected the first year is somewhat more than one-half of the amount required for the entire regimental post, although the garrison to be provided for will be a little more than one-third of that for the full regiment. This is accounted for by the fact that in addition to officers' quarters and barracks for the troops there will be needed for the first battalion all the administrative buildings that constitute a fully equipped post, and future construction would be limited only to the necessary officers' quarters and barracks for the remaining part of the regiment, which is estimated at \$420,170 for the additional eight companies.

Very respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

FISH HATCHERIES IN ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 27, 1904.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In my estimates of appropriations for 1905 are the items for fish hatcheries in Alaska and the preservation of the Alaska fisheries enumerated on the appended sheet. The establishment of at least four salmon hatcheries in Alaska and adequate provision for the proper regulation and supervision of the salmon fisheries are essential to the

preservation of the industry. In order that the hatcheries may be built this year and be ready for operation next fall it will be necessary for the construction work to begin early in the coming spring. The hatcheries should be ready to take eggs by the first of August, and even then no return can be expected before 1908 or 1909, as at least four or five years will be required for the salmon liberated by the hatcheries to reach maturity. It is therefore respectfully asked that the following clause be inserted in the sundry civil bill, following the items for the Bureau of Fisheries:

The salmon hatcheries in Alaska herein provided for may be constructed by contract or day's labor at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the amounts herein provided for the construction and maintenance of fish hatcheries in Alaska and for the protection of the Alaska salmon fisheries are hereby made immediately available.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

Estimates of appropriations for 1905.

For the establishment of fish-cultural stations in Alaska for the propagation of salmon, at points to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, including the purchase of sites, construction of necessary buildings, and for equipment.....	\$152,000
For purchase or construction of two large launches, four small launches, and such seine boats, scows, and skiffs as may be required.....	28,000
For fish hatcheries, Alaska, salaries:	
One superintendent Alaska fish hatcheries	2,400
One assistant superintendent	1,800
Four station superintendents, at \$1,800 each	7,200
Four fish culturists, at \$1,400 each	5,600
Four fish culturists, at \$1,200 each	4,800
Sixteen laborers, at \$720 each	11,520
Two coxswains, at \$1,400 each	2,800
Two machinists, at \$1,200 each	2,400
Two firemen, at \$720 each	1,440
Two deckhands, at \$600 each	1,200
Four cooks, at \$900 each	3,600
Four waiters, at \$400 each	1,600
One chief naturalist	2,500
Two naturalists, at \$1,500 each	3,000
One statistical agent	2,400
One chief inspector salmon fisheries	2,500
Two assistant inspectors, at \$1,800 each	3,600
For maintenance and operation of the fish-cultural stations in Alaska, including the movement, maintenance, and care of vessels, travel, and subsistence of employees, employment of temporary labor, and all other necessary expenses	84,000
Total	324,360

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1904.

SIR: In the estimates presented for the Bureau of American Ethnology for the coming fiscal year, \$5,000 of the \$50,000 asked is intended for the inclusion of Hawaii and Tutuila in the scope of the Bureau's activities.

It is the suggestion of a member of the committee that I should explain the reasons for recommending the extension of the work to those islands, which are briefly, that though these people are our wards, in the same sense that the Indians are, we know little about them. and it would seem well worth while to acquire a working knowledge of their history, racial affinities, and physical and mental characteristics, and a record of their native arts and industries, manners and customs before it is finally too late. An able ethnologist, a former member of the Bureau, is now resident in Hawaii, and will undertake the work at once if authority is given to do so.

There is also included in the estimate of \$50,000 for the Bureau an item of \$5,000—referred to in the note accompanying the estimates—for a proposed archaeological survey of the United States, and I should have been glad to have explained its importance as a branch of the history of our aboriginal tribes. Much archaeological work has already been done by the Bureau in various sections of the country, and it is now especially desirable that this work should be supplemented by examinations in districts heretofore neglected and the whole embodied in a final report, a chief feature of which should be a map of the United States on which may be located all known monuments, village sites, shell deposits, mounds, and other antiquities. This work is important, not only as a suitable rounding out of the Bureau's labors in this field, but because the evidences are disappearing with great rapidity. The amount asked for would be used mainly in employing local archaeologists in various parts of the country to furnish data relating to their particular districts. All of the available information would then be digested and prepared for publication by the Bureau.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, STEEL SHELVING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES
CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1904.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that provision be made in the coming sundry civil bill for the purchase and installation of steel book stacks for the law library in the Capitol. I have made an estimate for this work and find the total cost of the steel book stacks, labor and material and incidental expenses connected therewith, to be \$24,600.

I have been requested by the Librarian of Congress, who has supervision over the law library, to make certain repairs in the library room, some of which can be paid for out of the regular appropriations under the control of this office, the above-mentioned item being the exception. I send herewith a copy of his letter for the information of the committee.

The law library is largely used by Members of the House and Senators, and the work proposed is intended to do away with certain uncomfortable conditions now existing, to help the sanitary conditions, and to aid in the general service in the library.

Very respectfully,

ELLIOTT WOODS,
*Superintendent United States Capitol
Building and Grounds.*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, December 21, 1903.

MY DEAR SIR: The conditions in the law library of Congress at the Capitol have been not merely very embarrassing to the administration, but a peril even to the Capitol building itself. There has been a great accumulation of dust, of dirt, and of inflammable material, and already the experience of a fire which might have proved disastrous.

I am arranging to withdraw as many as possible of the volumes to the main Library building and urgently hope that you will be able to overhaul the entire room, so as to provide clean, accessible, and safe accommodations for what remains and for their readers. I assume that you will wish to replace the wooden shelving with metal, as has been done in other parts of the Capitol building, and that you will find it possible to improve the condition of the floor, the sanitary arrangements, and the general appearance and convenience as well as safety of the room.

Even looking to the possible ultimate removal of the library from the Capitol, should the Supreme Court go into a separate building, the present conditions seem too discreditable and too dangerous to allow to continue for the intervening period.

Very truly, yours,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

Mr. ELLIOTT WOODS,
Superintendent Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE BUILDING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER PLANT.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES
CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1904.

Hons. JOSEPH G. CANNON, WILLIAM P. HEPBURN,
AND JAMES D. RICHARDSON,
*Commission on the part of the House of Representatives
for the Construction of an Office Building.*

GENTLEMEN: Having been instructed by the commission to look into the question of providing an outside power plant for heating, lighting, and power for the proposed office building, together with other matters in connection with the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel through square 690, I beg to report as follows:

It was originally proposed to place a plant in the office building of

sufficient capacity to take care of that building and the Capitol. That would mean the installation of a plant capable of producing 6,000 horsepower in energy. It would mean the reservation of a great portion of the basement story of the new building for the installation of boilers and necessary machinery. It would mean the further installation of a mechanical draft system in order to avoid the erection and disagreeable appearance of a high stack to carry off the gases, as in my judgment these gases would not be under sufficient control with a lower stack to prevent their pouring into the open court of the new building, especially in mild weather, causing extreme annoyance to the occupants of the building and injury to its proper ventilation. On the other hand, the removal of the heating and power plant from the Capitol would provide useful space in both the Senate and House terraces. To keep the power plant out of the proposed new building would save to that building well-conditioned space of suitable dimensions—in fact, practically all of the southern end of the subbasement story, all of which will be suitable for offices. So far as these two buildings alone are concerned, an outside power plant would be desirable, and considering these two buildings the plant should be able to produce 6,000 to 7,000 horsepower in energy; by this I mean energy for heating, lighting, and power purposes.

But there is a further argument for the establishment of a heating, lighting, and power plant exterior to the structures named when we consider that such a plant could be made large enough to supply the necessary energy to the Congressional Library building in conjunction with the others; and, further, it may be assumed that in the future other public buildings will be erected at the northeast of the Capitol, facing the Capitol grounds, and they would require the same service which could be embodied in the outside power plant if it is initially erected for the purpose and provided with the necessary capacity in boilers and machinery.

Inquiry in the commercial world shows that the policy pursued for just such purposes is one of concentration, and that great districts are taken care of by central power plants, with substations for specialized distribution, and that this policy has proved to be economical, otherwise it would not be pursued by those engaged in furnishing heat, light, and power. In smaller plants with a large number of units depreciation is always greater than in larger plants with fewer units of larger capacity. In such a central plant repairs are materially reduced. From all points of view it appears that the proper thing to do is to build such a plant, with the understanding that it will be large enough to care for the buildings now existing, for the office building, and for any other buildings which may be erected facing the Capitol.

At the present time considerable energy is wasted which might be utilized in the heating of the buildings from a centralized power plant, and it is safe to say that the exhaust steam would in nearly all cases be sufficient, if utilized properly, to heat the structures the plant is intended to serve.

With the consent of the commission and through the kindness of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, an expert engineer has gone thoroughly over the ground and made a report to me. I have also obtained the opinion of the superintendent of the building and grounds, Library of Congress. He gives in a letter his support to the proposition for an outside power plant. I have also a

letter, with the details of costs, from the New York Steam Heating Company, addressed to Hon. J. A. Beidler, of the House, and by him referred to me. This latter information is invaluable to us. I therefore transmit the letter of Mr. Bernard R. Green, letters of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and additional information from The New York Steam Heating Company, and ask that they be incorporated in the record.

In addition to these I beg to present a brief statement which covers in general the cost of the proposed plant, together with the outside features connected with it; also a compilation of figures on salaries and comparative statements thereon.

I have communicated personally with many gentlemen engaged in this particular line of work, steam-heating experts and other engineers, and all agree that the circumstances warrant the erection of an outside plant such as has been suggested. In particular the attention of the commission is called to the letter of the Westinghouse engineer, who will, in addition to giving the present information, furnish the commission, if they desire it, a complete detail as to figures and costs in proof of his opinion.

As to the site of this power house, the one on reservation 17, at the intersection of New Jersey avenue SE. with the new line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, appears to be the most available. Being adjacent to the railroad will make easy the operations of handling coal and ashes.

Constructed as the plant should be, with some regard to exterior architectural appearance, it would not be obnoxious, not unnecessarily expensive, and, in fact, when complete, would be a point of great interest, and I am assured by engineers that its economy of operations and production of energy would soon prove the wisdom of its installation.

The estimate would at first sight seem large, but it must be remembered that this covers not only the erection of the building, the construction of heating mains and subways to the various existing and proposed buildings, the erection of substations within the several buildings for the distribution of energy, but it also covers the cost of a complete plant sufficient to take care of all Government buildings erected or to be erected on Capitol Hill facing the Capitol. The expenditure of this amount of money would proceed in steps as the requirements demanded.

The estimate for the first appropriation furnished the Commission is one that provides for the production of plans in detail, and for the erection of the necessary foundations for the building and the machinery. I would like to call the attention of the Commission to the further fact that these estimates are based on the proposition for a capacity sufficiently large, not only to take care of estimated increase in demands, but in addition to prevent breakdowns in the service by the installation of duplicate transmission.

Very respectfully,

ELLIOTT WOODS,

Superintendent United States Capitol Building and Grounds.

MARCH 15, 1904.

The Commission to Supervise and Direct the Construction of the Office Building for the House of Representatives have considered the foregoing communication from Elliott Woods, and respectfully recommend that the Committee on Appropriations report in the sundry civil appropriation bill the accompanying provision, appropriating for and authorizing the construction of a heat, light, and power plant in connection with the House office building.

Very respectfully,

J. G. CANNON,
Chairman of the Commission.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION.

Toward the construction of a building for a heating, lighting, and power plant in connection with the office building for the House of Representatives, the installation of necessary machinery, for labor and material, construction of ducts, heating mains, subways, and traction system connecting the Capitol building, and for all other appliances, and for each and every purpose in connection with all of the foregoing, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said building for heating, lighting, and power plant, when constructed, shall be of sufficient size and capacity to furnish the necessary heat, light, and power for the office building of the House of Representatives, the Capitol building, the Congressional Library building, and for such other public buildings which may hereafter be erected on grounds adjacent to the Capitol grounds at the east of the Capitol building and facing the same: *Provided further*, That when complete and ready for operation for the purpose of supplying heat, light, and power for the Capitol building, office building for the House of Representatives, and Congressional Library building, the total cost of said heating, lighting, and power plant, including building and all necessary apparatus, shall not exceed the sum of seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars, and that of the subway system connecting the Capitol building, the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars; and contracts for any part or the whole of the work herein provided for are authorized to be entered into by the Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds, who shall have charge of the construction of said building and equipment and subway system, and the employment of skilled and other services, subject to the direction and supervision of the House Commission appointed to supervise the construction of the office building for the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the said building and its appurtenant constructions shall be located in that portion of reservation seventeen bounded by Virginia avenue as extended through said reservation, South Capitol street, E street south, and New Jersey avenue, and in such manner that the main building shall not project beyond the building lines of any of the streets or avenues named; and a siding from the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad for the use of said building, in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, is hereby authorized to cross, at grade or otherwise, the proposed extension of Virginia avenue through the reservation: *And provided further*, That such ducts, heating mains, subways, and appliances may be constructed in and across any public street, avenue, alley, or reservation where necessary to carry out the purpose of this provision; and when same shall be constructed in or under any street, avenue, or alley they shall be located under plans approved by the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

INFORMATION ESTIMATE.

For a heating, lighting, and power plant (capacity 6,000 kilo watts) sufficient to care for the Capitol, office building, Congressional Library building, and any other public buildings which may be erected in future facing the Capitol grounds at the east of the Capitol.

Size of building, 150 by 200 by 50 feet Cubic contents, 1,500,000 cubic feet.

Cost of building, at 15 cents per cubic foot	\$225, 000
Cost of apparatus, including electric ducts, wiring, and steam-heating system	888, 000

Total cost of power plant	1, 113, 000
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For a heating, lighting, and power plant sufficient to care for the Capitol, office building, and Congressional Library building.

Size of building, 150 by 200 by 50 feet. Cubic contents, 1,500,000 cubic feet.

Cost of building, at 15 cents per cubic foot	\$225, 000
Cost of apparatus, including electric ducts, wiring, and steam-heating system.....	532, 800
Total cost of plant.....	757, 000

Comparative statement of salaries paid in the present isolated plants, and cost of coal, with salaries and coal required at central plant for service to Capitol, House office building, and Congressional Library.

Services:	
Electric-light plant	\$21, 690
Senate wing	16, 925
House wing	15, 600
Office building (estimated)	20, 000
Congressional Library	22, 160
	<hr/> \$96, 375
Coal:	
Capitol	37, 000
Office building (estimated)	24, 000
Congressional Library	19, 000
	<hr/> 80, 000
Total for salaries and coal	176, 375

CENTRAL PLANT.

Services (estimated)	\$19, 060
Coal (estimated)	50, 000
	<hr/> \$69, 000
Add to this cost the services of persons retained at isolated plants, amounting to	43, 640

Making a total for the central plant of 112, 700

The difference in favor of the central plant in salaries and coal alone is \$63,675 annually.

This sum is nearly 8½ per cent on the cost of building and installation for services to Capitol, House office building, and Congressional Library building.

Estimate for subway system connecting House office building with the Capitol building.

Subway system connecting Capitol:	
1,800 lineal feet, at \$70 per foot	\$126, 000
Subway traction system	35, 000
Subway stations	7, 500
Total	<hr/> 168, 500

BUILDING AND GROUNDS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Washington, D. C., January 23, 1904.

MR. ELLIOTT WOODS,

*Superintendent United States Capitol Building
and Grounds, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WOODS: Your letter of the 18th instant asking my opinion of the proposition to provide a separate or "central" power house for heating and lighting the Capitol, the new office building for the House

of Representatives, and the building for the Library of Congress came the moment I was leaving for three days' absence from the city, hence the delay of this reply.

Such a central or common power station has long been in my mind as the most economical and convenient means of furnishing the power, light, and heat for not only the buildings named, but all other Government buildings that may be erected in their vicinity on Capitol Hill. Properly located and arranged for supply of fuel and the runs of pipe and cables to the separate buildings, and also capable of extension as public buildings may be added, such a building and plant should not only be economical of construction, maintenance, and operation, but the means of removing and excluding forever from the separate buildings all boilers, power-generating machinery, coal, dust, and smoke. The space now occupied by such apparatus would become valuable for other purposes in connection with the respective buildings.

Furthermore, the public buildings of the character of those referred to can rarely admit the installation and particularly the operation of such machinery without involving a certain amount of nuisance, because the buildings front on all sides and are without rear spaces in which such things, including the chimney, can be sufficiently obscured.

In planning the new building for the National Museum on the Mall I was at once confronted with the same old difficulty, and long since determined to bring the subject of a central power station to the consideration of the officers in charge of the erection of other important public buildings in that vicinity, and to include also the existing Post-Office building and the old buildings on the south side of the Mall.

The erection and operation of such power stations are now even much more simple and feasible matters than ever before, while the economy of their service, under proper management of course, as contrasted with the maintenance of separate plants and forces of mechanics and firemen at the respective buildings, is very considerable, not to mention the greater comfort and convenience to be realized.

The Library building now uses about 450 horsepower for lighting and smaller machinery, but it is likely to require 600 horsepower before long. The heating can be done in the coldest weather with the exhaust steam from the last-named power, and generally with much less.

Very truly, yours,

BERNARD R. GREEN,
Superintendent.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
New York, February 4, 1904.

Hon. ELLIOTT WOODS,
*Superintendent United States Capitol Building
and Grounds, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to the matter of the furnishing of power, light, and heat to the various buildings under your charge, we give you below a statement of our conclusions.

Our judgment in the matter is based upon conditions, some known and some assumed, and it should therefore be taken in a somewhat general way and not as representing actual results, which could only be arrived at after a systematic and detailed analysis of the problem as a

whole. The general conditions used as a basis are, however, sufficiently accurate to enable reliable general conclusions to be based thereon.

We have considered the furnishing of power, light, and heat to the Capitol building, Library building, Maltby Building, Marine Hospital, Coast and Geodetic Survey building, and the grounds. Of these buildings two already have light and heating plants installed. Both of these, however, are inadequate and it would be desirable to increase their capacity, which is hardly practicable, owing to the additional space necessary.

A plant is to be provided in the near future for the furnishing of light, heat, and power to the new House office building. Before installing such a plant it appears to us that the question of a central power plant versus an isolated plant located in each building should be very carefully considered.

The tendency of all affairs, both in business and engineering fields, at the present time is toward centralization of equipment and organization. This is eminently true in power-plant practice. As illustrating this, note the building of large central stations at great cost in nearly all of our large cities and the dismantling of the smaller plants scattered over a considerable territory.

The furnishing of electricity for power and light has become a practical business proposition, and as such every advantage must be taken of economy of operation and organization; and strict attention must be paid to the quality and continuity of service rendered to the user of the power.

In taking up this question as relating to the Capitol building and grounds, probable future requirements should be an important factor in determining final conclusions.

The amount of power required to serve these requirements will be very large, and it would not be considered either a good business proposition or good engineering to propose an isolated plant for each building.

Leaving out, however, the consideration of the future, we will consider a large central plant versus small isolated plants for the present buildings together with the proposed office building.

We give below an outline of some arguments for and against each plan, arranged in parallel columns:

ISOLATED PLANTS.

1. Amount of money spent at any one time limited. The present cost low; final cost high.
2. Large amount of labor required, as each plant must have complete equipment of engineers, firemen, coal passers, and repair men.
3. Cost of power per kilowatt hour relatively high.
4. Total capacity of generators, engines, boilers, etc., installed large on account of necessity of relays in a number of plants.
5. High cost of maintenance, due to large number of small generators, engines, boilers, pumps, etc., rendering it difficult to take proper care of the apparatus, difficult to make repairs, and expensive to maintain supply of spare parts.

CENTRAL POWER PLANT.

- Amount of money spent at first large for present requirements; final cost, however, will be low.
- Small amount of help, only one set of power-house men being required.
- Cost of power per kilowatt hour may be as low as is the case in the best power plants in the country.
- Total capacity low, one relay in the central plant acting as a relay for all buildings.
- Low maintenance, due to few large units of all kinds; spare and arrangement such that they can be well taken care of and easily repaired. Few repair parts to be carried in stock.

6. Boilers all fired by hand, requiring good quality of coal.

7. Coal and ashes must be handled by labor and delivered by teams through the grounds.

8. Delivery of coal and supplies and the carting away of ashes through the grounds undesirable.

9. Enlargement of plant difficult on account of space. Note the present necessity and difficulties of enlarging the plants of the Capitol and Library buildings.

10. Power will not have to be transmitted over a distance.

11. Failure of any one plant would not affect the other buildings.

12. Efficiency, type of apparatus, and arrangement poor, on account of small available space and necessity of crowding, rendering it impracticable to put best type of plant in an office building.

13. Disadvantage of noise, vibration, and smoke in the office buildings.

14. The risk of fire, explosion, and other accidents due to the power plant is large.

Mechanical stokers used for firing boilers, rendering it possible to use cheaper quality of coal.

Coal and ashes handled by machinery and delivered and taken away by steam railroad.

No coal or power-house supplies delivered on the grounds; no ashes to be carted away.

Additions to take care of future work will be easily accomplished, as the power house would be designed to facilitate such additions.

Power will be transmitted, but the distance is small and transmission easy and presenting no difficult problems.

Large central plant with proper relay would, however, be more reliable, due to there being fewer engines, boilers, pumps, etc., each one of which is liable to an accident.

No restrictions of any kind; size, type, and location of apparatus may be nearly ideal.

No noise, vibration, or smoke in office buildings, the central plant being located at a distance.

No risks of fire, explosion, or accident in the office buildings due to power plants.

The above constitute the principal arguments pro and con, and it will be seen that there are few reasons why a central power plant should not be installed now, the most important one being the first cost, and in our opinion such cost would be justified by the numerous advantages gained.

In consideration of the above we would recommend absolutely the installation of a central power plant.

We consider that the necessity at the present time of providing a plant for the new House office building brings you, as it were, to a deciding point. Old methods should now be discarded, and the supplying of power and light to the United States Capitol should now be put on a strictly business basis. True economy points to the present time for doing this.

As regards your request for the approximate cost of such a plant, the information and time available renders any statement which we can make somewhat approximate. There are so many factors entering into a system, including, as this does, light, heat, and power to be generated, transmitted, and used, that a reliable estimate can only be made after a fuller and more careful consideration of all details and a complete analysis made of the relative cost of various plans.

We give below, however, a price upon one plan which our experience in such matters shows us would accomplish the results desired in an economical and satisfactory manner.

The plan contemplates the following:

A power house located on the Pennsylvania Railroad a short distance below the new office building, having a capacity of approximately 4,000 kw. with space for a total of 5,000 or 6,000 kw.

The power-house building itself should be of massive construction and designed from an architectural standpoint, so that it would be a distinct addition to the architectural features of the Capitol. It would be equipped with the most modern apparatus arranged for the most economical generation of power. The power and heat would be transmitted to the various buildings by underground cables and piping. In each building would be located a substation. The plant, as a whole, would be so important and so attractive as to render it one of great engineering interest, and it would certainly be considered one of the attractions of the city.

The price named below we believe would cover the complete installation of such a plant, as follows:

Power house complete, including engines, generators, boilers, switch board, steam piping, coal handling machinery, etc., but not including buildings or ground.

The necessary ducts and cables and their installation for transmitting electric power from the power house to the various buildings, including the digging of trenches.

The necessary electrical apparatus and its installation in the various buildings for converting the power as transmitted to the proper voltage for applying to the lights and motors.

The heating plant complete, from the power house to the heating coils in the buildings, not including, however, any distributing and ventilating ducts in the buildings nor the tunnels for the accommodation of the pipes.

The complete wiring of the House office building, ready for the attachment of fixtures.

The estimated price of a plant as outlined above is \$800,000.

We hope the above general conclusions and data will be of interest and use to you, and we would be pleased at any time to give you additional facts or submit a more definite detailed estimate and plans.

Yours, very truly,

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MFG. CO.
W. S. RUGG.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
New York, February 12, 1904.

HON. ELLIOTT WOODS,
*Superintendent United States Capitol and Grounds,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to the matter of the dimensions of a power plant of modern construction, we consider that a power house consisting of one story, with basement, would have better architectural features for your particular condition than would a higher building. A complete power plant of approximately 6,000 kilowatt capacity, including the power plant proper, as well as the apparatus for operating the heating system, would require a building approximately 140 by 180 by 45 or 50 feet in height to the bottom of the roof truss. Such a building would cost, following the usual construction, approximately 12 cents a cubic foot. If, however, granite facing and similar high-class construction throughout was used, it would probably be safer for you to figure on, say, 13 or 14 cents a cubic foot. The latter

figure would probably enable you to put up a building somewhat more elaborate in its architectural features than would be common with power house located as they usually are in manufacturing districts, where a rather plain construction would do.

Yours, truly,

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MFG. CO.
W. S. RUGG.

THE NEW YORK STEAM COMPANY,
New York, February 14, 1903.

Hon. J. A. BEIDLER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BEIDLER: Your esteemed favor of February 12 came duly to hand, and in reply I beg leave to inclose herewith such information and data as can be given in a cursory consideration of the subject concerning which you wish information, and which has many ins and outs which can not be gone into in detail.

As a general proposition there is no question but what steam heating from a central plant is economical for the following reasons:

Coal burned in a large plant can be handled with more care and greater efficiency can be obtained than when it is divided up into smaller quantities. In a large plant all care and intelligence can be concentrated upon it, and one can afford to obtain the best talent in its general management.

Furthermore, when you heat from a central plant the boilers are kept going continuously, and the coal, under these circumstances, is burned under the hottest conditions, this being an important factor in getting the greatest efficiency out of combustion.

In regard to the condensation in pipes which have been laid for this company within the last few years, I give you the following, based on probably the most extensive experiments in this line ever conducted: We have a 20-inch main running from our station at the foot of East Fifty-ninth street up to First avenue, the grade being such that there is a down grade all the way from First avenue to our station. We closed the valve at First avenue and kept steam on this main for several days under 80 pounds pressure, and weighed the water of condensation coming back to the station. We found that the condensation at 80-pounds steam pressure per thousand square feet of pipe inclosed in mineral wool and in a brick trench underground amounted to 100 pounds per hour. This is a basis upon which the engineer can calculate condensation.

We transmit steam under these conditions $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and at the end of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles we have an average pressure of from 50 to 55 pounds. This pressure is, of course, governed in a great measure by the amount of consumption along the lines, and we have no data to show what the actual pressure would be if the entire consumption were at the end of the line. However, as we have consumers all along the line, these facts would be a fair basis of computation, as any district steam plant would have about the same general conditions.

In regard to the cost of laying pipe, I inclose herewith copies of

expense accounts showing the cost in detail, in different years, of laying pipe under New York conditions. The difficulties encountered in New York are so much greater than in other cities that in looking over these lists you will have to eliminate such items as would not be likely to be incurred in the installation of a plant in Washington.

As to the cost of heating in New York: When coal is \$2 per ton we find that it cost us \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet of space heated per heating season (October 1 to June 1). This cost includes wear and tear but does not include an annual charge for depreciation. You should be able to do the same work in Washington for \$2, due to the more favorable season and the shorter distances that you will have to deal with.

If your plant could be so placed as to return the condensation by gravity to the boiler station, the cost per thousand cubic feet would be reduced at least 10 per cent to say nothing of the great benefit which would arise in the care and efficiency of the boiler plant. The cost of water would be saved and the boilers would be kept clean by the distilled water and there would be a saving in fuel just in proportion to the temperature of the water which is returned to the boilers. This return system for a district-heating plant is feasible and by all means should be installed where such a plant is put in.

Of course, a letter of this kind has to be very general and anything that this letter may suggest or any other information you may desire and which is within my knowledge, I shall be only too glad to give you.

Very truly, yours,

G. C. ST. JOHN, *President.*

Cost of laying 8-inch main (November and December, 1894), Fifty-eighth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Account Items.	Total cost.	Average per foot.
Excavating	\$1,816.85	\$2.30
Bridging	23.06	.03
Lumber and covering	145.17	.18
Brick, sand, and cement	248.48	.32
Bricklaying	166.56	.21
Pipe (about 725 feet)	475.57	.60
Labor on pipe	171.06	.22
Labor on covering	63.12	.08
Removing and replacing obstructions	271.30	.35
Valiators and service boxes	662.40	.84
Flanges, crosses, and tees	329.59	.42
Valves	125.37	.16
Service pipes, and connections	18.61	.02
Bolts, nuts, gaskets, and mineral wool	326.02	.41
Anchorage and other castings	161.56	.20
Transportation of material	43.88	.06
Watching and inspection (department public works)	113.33	.14
Asphalt paving	2,456.40	3.11
Total	7,618.32	9.65

Actual distance covered, 788 feet 10 inches; average cost per foot, \$9.654.

Cost of laying 6-inch pipe (1895) Fifty-fourth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Account items.	Total cost.	Average per foot.
Excavating	\$468.19	\$1.06
Bridging	8.97	.02
Lumber and covering	71.60	.16
Brick, sand, and cement	93.80	.21
Bricklaying	119.79	.27
Pipe (417 feet 1½ inches)	273.39	.62
Labor on pipe	29.65	.07
Labor on covering	16.98	.04
Removing and replacing obstructions	174.04	.40
Water pipes and connections repaired		
Variators and service boxes	288.35	.66
Flanges, crosses, and tees	108.75	.23
Valves		
Service pipes and connections	1,068.64	2.47
Bolts, nuts, gaskets, and mineral wool	137.62	.31
Anchorage	59.50	.14
Transportation of material	49.29	.11
Watching and inspection (department public works)	113.75	.26
Asphalt paving	865.76	1.97
Total	3,967.87	9.02

Actual distance covered 440 feet 1 inch; average cost per foot, \$9.02.

Cost of laying main from East River to Madison avenue (16 inch and 20 inch), via Fifty-eighth street, Fifty-ninth street, and First avenue.

Account items.	Total cost.	Average per foot.
Excavating	\$5,111.61	\$1.35
Bridging	489.06	.11
Lumber and covering	790.14	.20
Brick, sand, and cement	903.61	.23
Bricklaying	990.01	.26
Pipe (3,742 feet 8½ inches)	8,084.24	2.09
Labor on pipe	1,042.78	.27
Labor on covering	216.85	.06
Removing and replacing obstructions	234.61	.06
Water pipe and connections repaired	582.02	.14
Variators and service boxes	2,490.70	.64
Flanges, crosses, and tees	3,417.58	.88
Valves	358.85	.09
Service pipes and connections	746.68	.19
Bolts, nuts, gaskets, and mineral wool	1,797.62	.46
Anchorage and special castings (and railroad tunnel)	965.48	.25
Transportation of material	802.11	.20
Watching and inspection (department public works)	1,046.40	.27
Asphalt paving, 1,015 feet, at \$2.90 per foot	2,942.00	
Block paving, 2,857 feet, \$372, at 13 cents per foot	3,214.12	.83
Total	33,173.86	8.58

Actual distance covered, 3,867 feet; average cost per foot, \$8.58.
 Average number of men, 50; number of days, 110, or 5,500 days' labor.
 This labor equals 1.4 days per foot of pipe.
 Weather fine; nearly full time. July 29–December 3, 1895.

Cost of laying main, 1897, from Madison avenue to East River on Sixtieth street.

[2,290 feet 20 inch; 1,785 feet 24 inch.]

Account items.	Total cost.	Average per foot.
Excavating	\$14,446.00	\$8.55
Bridging	943.96	.28
Lumber and covering	1,144.80	.28
Brick, sand, and cement	3,101.46	.76
Bricklaying	1,761.34	.43
Pipe	16,590.21	4.07
Labor on pipe	1,340.04	.83
Labor on covering	179.63	.04
Removing and replacing obstructions	107.85	.03
Water and gas pipes and connections	668.16	.14
Variators and service boxes	5,650.76	1.39
Flanges, crosses, and tees	2,196.18	.54
Valves	1,423.57	.86
Service pipes and connections	673.44	.16
Bolts, nuts, gaskets, and mineral wool	4,551.06	1.12
Anchorage and special castings (including tunnel work over New York Central R. R.)	2,449.81	.60
Transportation of material	792.14	.19
Watching and inspection (department public works) and engineers	2,907.43	.71
Paving	9,466.68	2.32
Total	70,288.52	17.24

Actual distance covered, 4,075 feet; average cost per foot, \$17.24.

Cost of laying 6-inch pipe, 1899, in Sixty-eighth street, between Madison and Park avenues.

Account items.	Total cost.	Average per foot.
Excavating and refilling	\$215.68	\$0.75
Paving (150 yards, at \$3.64)	548.55	1.92
Lumber and covering	38.59	.13
Brick, sand, and cement	95.60	.33
Bricklaying	67.14	.23
Pipe (270 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch)	225.81	.83
Labor on pipe	51.47	.18
Labor on covering	21.58	.07
Variators, service boxes, flanges, etc	213.94	.75
Changing location of water pipes, etc	95.80	.33
Services	93.76	.33
Bolts, nuts, gaskets, mineral wool, and castings	89.91	.31
Transportation of material	16.69	.06
Watchman and inspector (department public works)	96.63	.33
Less cost of services	1,870.60	6.54
	93.76	.33
Total	1,776.84	6.21

Distance covered, 286 feet.

Eighty-six sacks of mineral wool cost 60 cents per sack; 1.3 cubic feet of space in trench for 1 inch run; 400 cubic feet to 86 sacks; 5 cubic feet for sack. Cost 12 cents per cubic foot. Cost 17 cents per foot run of pipe. Trench 14 inches wide and 15 inches high.

Cost of laying 1,153 linear feet (in 1901) of 6-inch pipe, Fifth avenue, from Sixty-third street to Sixty-seventh street, and in Sixty-seventh street.

Account items.	Total cost.	Average per foot.
Excavating	\$1,858.11	\$1.61
Bridging	80.61	.08
Lumber and covering	257.82	.22
Brick, sand, and cement	875.70	.76
Bricklaying	506.98	.44
Pipe (without fittings) 997 feet 10½ inches	2,080.72	1.80
Labor on pipe in trench	429.17	.37
Removing and replacing obstructions (including Edison bill for changes)	166.54	.14
Water pipes and connections, drainpipe and sewer connections	457.42	.40
Variators and service boxes	462.45	.40
Flanges, crosses, and tees	192.56	.16
Valves	272.01	.23
Service pipe and connections	831.98	.72
Bolts, nuts, gaskets, and mineral wool	406.76	.35
Anchorage	264.57	.21
Transportation of material	64.47	.06
Watchman and inspection (department of public works)	425.30	.39
Asphalt paving	2,045.51	1.79
Total	11,677.58	10.13

Actual distance covered, 1,153 feet, including 85 feet on Sixty-seventh street.

MONDAY, *March 14, 1904.*

REPAIRS TO TREASURY BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. WALLACE H. HILLS, CHIEF CLERK, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MR. GILLETT. Look at page 26 of the bill, Mr. Hills, where you see the item, "For Treasury building at Washington, District of Columbia: For repairs to Treasury, Butler, and Winder buildings, \$21,100." Last year you had \$25,000?

MR. HILLS. Yes, sir; the estimates cover the Treasury building and the Winder Building and the Butler Building. The last named is occupied by the Marine-Hospital Service, just opposite here. I have detailed estimates for each building. For the Treasury, \$15,300; for the Winder Building, \$4,000, and for the Butler Building, \$1,800. I can go into details on each building if you so desire.

MR. GILLETT. Take the Treasury building. Painting, \$6,000. What is that?

MR. HILLS. That is for the general painting of the building—it is a five-story building—painting the corridors and rooms.

MR. GILLETT. How often do you paint that?

MR. HILLS. Once in five or six years. It costs from \$2,000 to \$2,500 to paint one of those corridors.

MR. GILLETT. What do you mean; one corridor on a floor?

MR. HILLS. Take the main corridor, including the entrance. It costs about \$2,000. We give it three coats of good paint, properly applied.

MR. GILLETT. Do you paint the plaster?

MR. HILLS. We paint the walls and kalsomine the ceiling.

MR. GILLETT. The walls are plastered, are they not?

MR. HILLS. Yes, sir.

MR. GILLETT. Two thousand five hundred dollars for each story.

Mr. HILLS. No; not for each story, but for the main story.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean \$2,500 for one story.

Mr. HILLS. The one floor, main story.

Mr. GILLETT. Is there as much to be done on the floor above?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, no; we have not the entrances above. The entrances have to be decorated, and they require more ornamental artistic work.

Mr. GILLETT. This \$6,000 is not for the complete painting of the building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; just what is required.

Mr. GILLETT. How much does it take a year?

Mr. HILLS. It costs pretty nearly \$6,000 a year. We have to paint the window frames outside and inside.

Mr. GILLETT. Why should the plumbing and carpenter work be \$6,000?

Mr. HILLS. Most of the plumbing there has to be renewed, and we have to put in new floors. The floors originally put in there when the building was constructed were a very inferior quality of pine, and we are compelled to take them up from time to time and put down better flooring.

Mr. GILLETT. That is new carpenter work?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. That is a pretty large building.

Mr. GARDNER. You speak of the Winder Building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; the Treasury building—the main building. The Winder Building, at Seventeenth and F streets, is also a large building, but is relatively small as compared with the Treasury building proper.

Mr. GARDNER. It is in the Treasury building that it costs \$2,500 to paint a single corridor?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. And you have to paint that once in five years?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we have to do it.

Mr. GILLETT. That is a prodigious price.

Mr. HILLS. We give it three coats of paint.

Mr. GILLETT. Does the interior have to have three coats of paint every five years?

Mr. HILLS. That is under our specifications to the Supervising Architect. You see the wall becomes discolored, and people put their hands on it, and it has to be washed and shellacked, etc.; and there is a good deal of that to be done.

Mr. GARDNER. What is the advantage of three coats inside every five years?

Mr. HILLS. We give it a new tint, you know, and that covers the old tint completely. To give it less than that would scarcely suffice to change the old tint. The surface of the paint becomes worn off from time to time from washing it, and to keep it in a presentable condition we have to repaint it.

Mr. GILLETT. This is about an ordinary average sum that it takes from year to year—\$15,000—to keep that building in repair?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Formerly you used to give us a great deal more money. That was before my time. But formerly the annual repairs amounted to \$30,000 or \$35,000 a year, and that was when the building was much newer. Now it has become old.

Mr. GILLETT. You need all of that?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we expend every bit of it honestly and economically.

REPAIRS TO WINDER BUILDING.

Mr. GILLETT. Now, a bout the Winder Building; where is that?

Mr. HILLS. At Seventeenth and F streets, across from the War Department, is the Winder Building, occupied by the Office of the Auditor for the War Department.

Mr. GARDNER. I understand it was occupied by Jefferson Davis when he was Secretary of War. It was formerly a hotel.

Mr. BENTON. It is on the other side of the White House.

Mr. GILLETT. You need \$5,000 for that?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What is that for?

Mr. HILLS. It is a very old building. We replace and renew the window frames, and sash, and general carpenter work. The estimate is \$4,000.

REPAIRS TO BUTLER BUILDING.

Mr GILLETT. Where is the Butler Building?

Mr. HILLS. This stone building, across the street here [indicating].

Mr. GILLETT. Why does that need \$1,800 in repairs?

Mr. HILLS. It needs modern plumbing, and so forth. We put in plumbing there, from time to time, as the appropriations will permit.

Mr. GILLETT. That can not cost a great deal, plumbing for a building like that.

Mr. HILLS. That is a pretty good sized building.

Mr. GILLETT. I mean you ought not to have to renew it pretty often.

Mr. HILLS. No; we have not put in any modern plumbing there to any great extent for several years. Last year we put in some new toilet rooms.

Mr. GILLETT. Then I should not think you would need any more this year.

Mr. HILLS. Well, we think we do.

Mr. GILLETT. Then I notice that other item, "For installation of an elevator and changes incidental thereto, \$9,000."

Mr. HILLS. That would come under the Supervising Architect. That next item for fire-alarm system I have.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you no elevator there now in the Butler Building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

Mr. GILLETT. Now turn to page 62, to the item of "Pay of assistant custodians and janitors." Last year you had \$1,150,000, and this year you ask for \$1,241,433. Will you explain the need of that increase? Why do you drop the words "and immigrant stations?"

Mr. HILLS. Because that service has been transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and we have no more connection with it.

Mr. GILLETT. Would not that reduce your expenses?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Why?

Mr. HILLS. That is paid and was always paid from the per capita or head tax on immigrants.

Mr. GILLETT. So that it still has to be appropriated for under you?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; I never had anything to do with it.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that not under the Treasury?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. The Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. GILLETT. I mean that head tax.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, formerly it was; but I never had anything to do with the Immigration Service. As I said before, that was maintained by the per capita or head tax.

Mr. GILLETT. Now, explain the need of this estimate for assistant custodians and janitors.

Mr. HILLS. The appropriation was \$1,150,000 for pay of assistant custodians and janitors for the current year. Then you gave us, a short time ago, a deficiency of \$20,000, which as a matter of fact made the appropriation \$1,170,000. The difference between the estimates and the appropriation for this year is represented by the increase in the public buildings.

Mr. GILLETT. Where?

Mr. HILLS. At the following places:

New buildings to be completed and occupied in 1905.

Boone, Iowa, post-office:

Fireman-watchman	\$660	
Laborer	600	
		<hr/> \$1,260

Butte, Mont., court-house and post-office:

Janitor	720	
Firemen-watchmen, 2, at \$720 per year	1,440	
Elevator conductor	720	
Laborers, 2, at \$540 per year	1,080	
Charwomen, 3, at \$270 per year	810	
Fireman (7 months)	420	
		<hr/> 5,190

Centerville, Iowa, post-office:

Laborer	600	
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Holyoke, Mass., post-office:

Fireman-watchman	660	
Laborer	600	
		<hr/> 1,260

Lawrence, Mass., post-office:

Fireman-watchman	660	
Laborer	600	
		<hr/> 1,260

Martinsville, Va., post-office:

Laborer	600	
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Northampton, Mass., post-office:

Fireman-watchman	660	
Laborer	600	
		<hr/> 1,260

Norwich, Conn., post-office:

Fireman-watchman	660	
Laborer	600	
		<hr/> 1,260

San Francisco, Cal., court-house and post-office:

Assistant custodian	1,600	
Janitor	1,000	
Foreman of laborers	800	
Engineer	1,600	
Assistant engineers, 3 at \$1,200 per year	3,600	
Electricians, 3 at \$1,000 per year	3,000	
Watchmen, 4 at \$720 per year	2,880	
Firemen, 6 at \$720 per year	4,320	
Elevator conductors, 3 at \$720 per year	2,160	
Laborers, 10 at \$600 per year	6,000	
Charwomen, 10 at \$300 per year	3,000	
		<hr/> 29,960

Stillwater, Minn., post-office:		
Fireman-watchman	\$680	
Charwoman	270	\$930
Waterbury, Conn., post-office:		
Fireman-watchman	660	
Laborer	600	1, 260
For sprinkling streets, hauling ashes, and washing towels for above-named buildings		2, 000
Total		46, 840
Deduct 25 per cent for period during fiscal year 1905, when new buildings will not be occupied by reason of noncompletion		11, 710
Total		35, 130

RECAPITULATION.

Old buildings	\$1, 171, 303
New buildings	35, 130
Incidental expenses, washing towels, sprinkling streets, removing rubbish, etc	35, 000
Total	1, 241, 433

Mr. GILLETT. How do you make up the difference between that and the \$1,171,303?

Mr. HILLS. The old buildings for this year, it is estimated, will cost \$1,171,303, and the new buildings \$35,130; and incidental expenses, washing towels, sprinkling streets, moving rubbish, etc., \$35,000; making \$1,241,433.

Mr. GILLETT. How do you expect to spend that \$35,000 for incidentals?

Mr. HILLS. In washing towels and sprinkling streets and removing rubbish, and things of that kind.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you want an increase of \$35,000 for that?

Mr. HILLS. Suppose you let me send you a statement in the morning about that. The figures are right, but I can not put my hand on them.

Mr. GILLETT. Send it in as much detail as you can.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 15, 1904.

Hon. F. H. GILLETT,
*Acting Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: Referring to the sum of \$35,000 for incidental expenses—removing rubbish, washing towels, etc.—which I was unable to account for in the estimates for the appropriation "Pay of assistant custodians and janitors," fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, I would state that I find, upon examination, that this sum represents the difference between the amount required to maintain 16 new buildings, completed in the current fiscal year but occupied for only a portion of such year, and the amount which will be required to maintain the buildings referred to during the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The buildings are located as follows: Boise, Idaho; Brunswick, Ga.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Cumberland, Md.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Jamestown,

N. Y.; Janesville, Wis.; Joplin, Mo.; Lockport, N. Y.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Newport News, Va.; Newport, Vt.; New Iberia, La.; Tampa, Fla.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.

In reference to the estimate covering the furniture required for the new building at Indianapolis, Ind., I would state that while there are only 101 rooms in the said building, two of them are large court rooms, one a small court room to be used by the United States commissioner, one a large room to be occupied by the United States pension agency, and one a large post office working room. On January 9, 1900, there were employed in the post-office working room of the old building 186 persons, but this number has undoubtedly been greatly augmented by reason of the increase in the volume of the postal business transacted at Indianapolis. I have had prepared a detailed estimate covering the cost of furnishing two of the court rooms and the post-office working room, exclusive of gas fixtures and carpets, and find that the amount thereof is about \$15,000, which leaves but \$30,000 for furnishing the other 98 rooms in the building. Counters will have to be built in the offices to be occupied by the United States pension agent, the surveyor of customs, and the collector of internal revenue.

The cost of erecting the building will be nearly \$2,000,000. I would invite your attention to the fact that the cost of furnishing the building throughout, including gas fixtures, will be less than 6 per cent of the entire cost of its erection. Ordinarily the cost of furnishing a building is about 10 per cent of the cost of its construction.

After conferring with the office of the Supervising Architect, I do not feel that I would be justified in changing my statement as to the date of the completion of the building, namely, February, 1905. I am also further convinced, upon a revision of the estimates recently prepared covering the furnishing of the building, that the same are very conservative, if not too low.

Respectfully,

W. H. HILLS, *Chief Clerk.*

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE.

Mr. GILLETT. Now, turn to page 64, where the next item is, "Furniture and repairs of furniture." Last year you had \$300,000, and this year you ask for \$367,100.

Mr. HILLS. Then you gave us a deficiency a few days ago of sixty-odd thousand dollars.

Mr. GILLETT. I notice the year before, and along before that, it ran anywhere from \$250,000 down.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Why is this constant increase?

Mr. HILLS. That arises from the completion of new buildings in the next fiscal year. There is one building at Indianapolis, Ind.—a very large building—is alone going to cost us \$90,000 to furnish it. That arises entirely from conditions that exist.

Mr. GILLETT. That is an item, then, that we must expect will increase from year to year?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, yes. Two years ago, you know, you made provision for about 150 additional buildings, and I think that the Supervising Architect's Office will soon begin to turn them out at about four a month, so that you can see what you will have in the future.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you estimate at all how large a proportion of this is for furniture for new buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, yes; the old buildings would take \$200,000. We know that from past experience. And besides that, we are going to expend the following by reason of extensions of old buildings:

Additional by reason of extension of old buildings: Alexandria, Va.; Dallas, Tex.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Greensboro, N. C.; Hartford, Conn.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Paducah, Ky.; Scranton, Pa.; Springfield, Ill.; Waco, Tex., \$33,000.

It will cost about \$33,000 to furnish those extensions.

Mr. BENTON. What extensions do you mean, Mr. Hills?

Mr. HILLS. The extensions I enumerated. In some instances the capacity of the buildings is doubled.

Mr. BENTON. You could not furnish that many for \$33,000?

Mr. HILLS. That is for furniture for the extensions only. Then we have new buildings to be completed, as follows:

Buildings to be completed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

Boone, Iowa, post-office	\$3, 000
Butte, Mont., post-office	16, 000
Centerville, Iowa, post-office	2, 100
Holyoke, Mass., post-office	3, 500
Lawrence, Mass., post-office	4, 000
Martinsville, Va., post-office	2, 000
Northampton, Mass., post-office	3, 500
Norwich, Conn., post-office	3, 500
Indianapolis, Ind., court-house and post-office	90, 000
Stillwater, Minn., post-office	2, 500
Waterbury, Conn., post-office	4, 000

134, 100

That makes \$134,100. And adding \$33,000 for the additional furniture for extensions of old buildings makes \$167,100, and that, added to the \$200,000 for furniture and repairs for old buildings, makes in all \$367,100, the total amount of the estimate.

Mr. GILLETT. How can you expend \$90,000 in furnishing that building at Indianapolis?

Mr. HILLS. Very easily, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What are the big items of expense?

Mr. HILLS. That building at Indianapolis has 101 rooms, exclusive of the toilet rooms. The floor space is 72,033 square feet. The toilet rooms cover 5,584 square feet, and the total number of rooms, including the toilet rooms, is 125.

Mr. GARDNER. How many rooms exclusive of the toilet rooms?

Mr. HILLS. One hundred and one rooms.

Mr. GARDNER. You do not have much furniture in the toilet rooms?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the cost of the building there aside from the furniture?

Mr. HILLS. It has 4,250,000 cubic feet.

Mr. GILLETT. Are you sure the Indianapolis building will be completed this year? We were told that they would have to have nearly \$1,000,000 yet and it could not be finished next year.

Mr. HILLS. I will answer that question. We are going to put in quartered oak—quartered white oak, and our furniture is not elaborate.

Mr. GARDNER. Who determines the price of the furniture?

Mr. HILLS. We have the plans and specifications and advertise for bids.

Mr. BENTON. Who makes the plans?

Mr. HILLS. We make them right there in the Treasury building.

Mr. GARDNER. Who?

Mr. HILLS. We have a draftsman in my office and an inspector of furniture, under whose supervision the plans and specifications are prepared. The furniture is not ornate.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you expend a thousand dollars on a room?

Mr. HILLS. Let me get back here to the date of the completion of this Indianapolis building. Here is a letter from the Supervising Architect, addressed to me, covering that point:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, November 25, 1903.

The CHIEF CLERK, *Treasury Department.*

SIR: In reply to request contained in your recent communication, there is submitted the following information bearing upon probable dates of completion of the new United States buildings at Indianapolis, Ind., and San Francisco, Cal.:

Indianapolis, Ind., court-house and post-office.—A contract is in force for the erection of the building and providing for completion of the structure in November, 1904. This time, however, has recently been extended three months, which will place the date of completion in February, 1905. Masonry is now being prosecuted on second story of the building, and it is believed that the contract conditions as to time of completion will be reasonably complied with.

San Francisco, Cal., post-office, court-house, etc.—Contract is now in force for the erection of this building, including interior finish, etc., providing for completion in March, 1904. By reason of strikes and other complications it is thought that the contract time for completion will be somewhat exceeded, and it is estimated, based upon the present condition of work, etc., that the building will be completed approximately about July, 1904.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR, *Supervising Architect.*

Mr. GILLETT. My recollection is he told us that will not be completed in 1905. If so, we can cut out that \$90,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Now, to return to the matter of expense of furniture. How do you expend that?

Mr. HILLS. It is estimated that the gas fixtures in that building alone will cost \$22,750; the furniture, quartered oak, \$45,000; repairing and cleaning and transferring old furniture—we utilize that as far as possible—\$5,000; iron-screening work, \$2,250, in order to separate divisions, money, registry, and so on, under the regulations of the Post-Office Department; carpets, window shades, water coolers, clocks, rugs, awnings, cuspidors, etc., \$15,000; making in all, \$90,000. As a matter of fact, we take a building destitute of everything except the outlets, and we furnish it.

Mr. BENTON. What is the average size of these rooms in that building?

Mr. HILLS. I have not figured it out, but I will give you the floor space. It is a matter of mathematics.

Mr. BENTON. Some of the rooms are larger than others?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, yes; they vary in size.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that a custom-house as well as a post-office?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; a court-house, post-office, and custom-house. There were 72,033 square feet of floor space occupied by the office rooms.

Mr. BENTON. As near as you can, please state to the committee, for its information, what things you put in each one of those rooms?

Mr. HILLS. Of course that is dependent entirely on who is going to occupy the rooms. If it is a judge in chambers, we would furnish it very much as you have this room furnished, although instead of putting in mahogany we would put in quartered oak.

Mr. BENTON. It would be about the same cost?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. We have to take into consideration the corridors, too, and put in the gas fixtures, and I should think \$45,000 would be for the furniture alone.

Mr. GARDNER. That would be \$500 a room?

Mr. HILLS. Not quite that.

Mr. GARDNER. Pretty nearly; a good deal more than that if you took out the rooms that have no furniture at all.

Mr. HILLS. It would not be \$500 if you would take into consideration the gas fixtures, which go all over the building from the sub-basement to the attic.

Mr. GARDNER. It strikes me that is awfully extravagant. You would not think of doing that if you were building a building yourself as an individual. You would say, "Gentlemen, we can not do it."

Mr. HILLS. If you will compare the furniture of the United States buildings with that of buildings furnished by counties and States, you will find we are furnishing our Federal buildings with much less cost than they are—I do not care where you go in the United States—and not so elaborately, either.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to make some investigation on that. My mind reverts to a number of buildings where I do not think that is borne out—not by a long ways.

Mr. HILLS. That is my judgment.

Mr. GARDNER. I question whether you have investigated that carefully.

Mr. BENTON. Is it not a matter of fact that quartered oak furniture is about the cheapest you can put into a building of that kind?

Mr. HILLS. I do not know about that. It may not cost quite as much as mahogany.

Mr. BENTON. Oh, I think it would.

Mr. GILLETT. It struck me that \$22,000 for gas fixtures was pretty steep.

Mr. HILLS. Six or eight years ago we could have furnished this building much cheaper than now, but the cost of everything has increased from 50 to 60 per cent.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is for fuel, lights, and water for public buildings. Last year your appropriation was \$925,000. This year your estimate is \$1,041,325. Had you any deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. You gave us a deficiency, so that it made it just about the estimate for last year.

Mr. GILLETT. I suppose in that you have to trust to what the local officers say they need?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we do not. We exercise a very careful supervision over them. We send out in December for an estimate as to their supplies for the ensuing year. They send those in and we revise

them carefully. We cut them down in quantities to the quantity used in that current year. Then we advertise for bids and everything. I suppose that 95 per cent of that appropriation is expended under bids solicited by advertisements.

Mr. GILLETT. You think you will need all of this for the current year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I do not think there is any question about that. I have an itemized statement here showing these several extensions of buildings and also the cost of maintaining new buildings:

Estimates "Fuel, lights, and water," fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Old buildings	\$985,000
Additional by reason of extension of old buildings:	
Alexandria, Va	18,675
Dallas, Tex	
Fort Smith, Ark	
Greensboro, N. C	
Hartford, Conn	
Kalamazoo, Mich	
Memphis, Tenn	
Montgomery, Ala	
Nashville, Tenn	
Paducah, Ky	
Scranton, Pa	
Springfield, Ill	
Waco, Tex	
Buildings to be completed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:	
Boone, Iowa, post-office	\$1,200
Butte, Mont., post-office	3,500
Centerville, Iowa, post-office	900
Holyoke, Mass., post-office	1,200
Lawrence, Mass., post-office	1,500
Martinsville, Va., post-office	900
Northampton, Mass., post-office	1,200
Norwich, Conn., post-office	1,300
Indianapolis, Ind., court-house and post-office	36,000
Stillwater, Minn., post-office	1,000
Waterbury, Conn., post-office	1,500
	50,200
Less 25 per cent for period during fiscal year when the buildings will not be occupied on account of noncompletion	12,550
	37,650
	1,041,325

Mr. GILLETT. Please send us down that statement as to pay of custodians and janitors. There is nothing else you want to call our attention to?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

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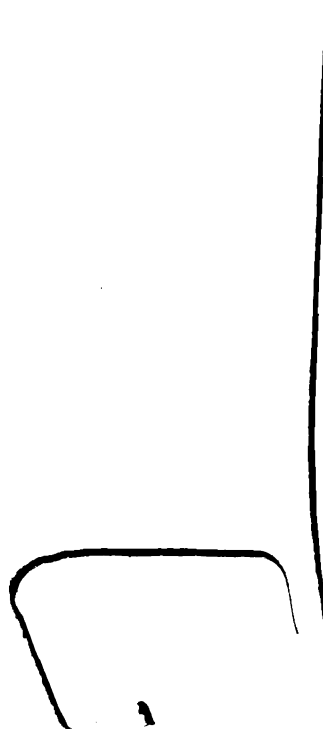
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